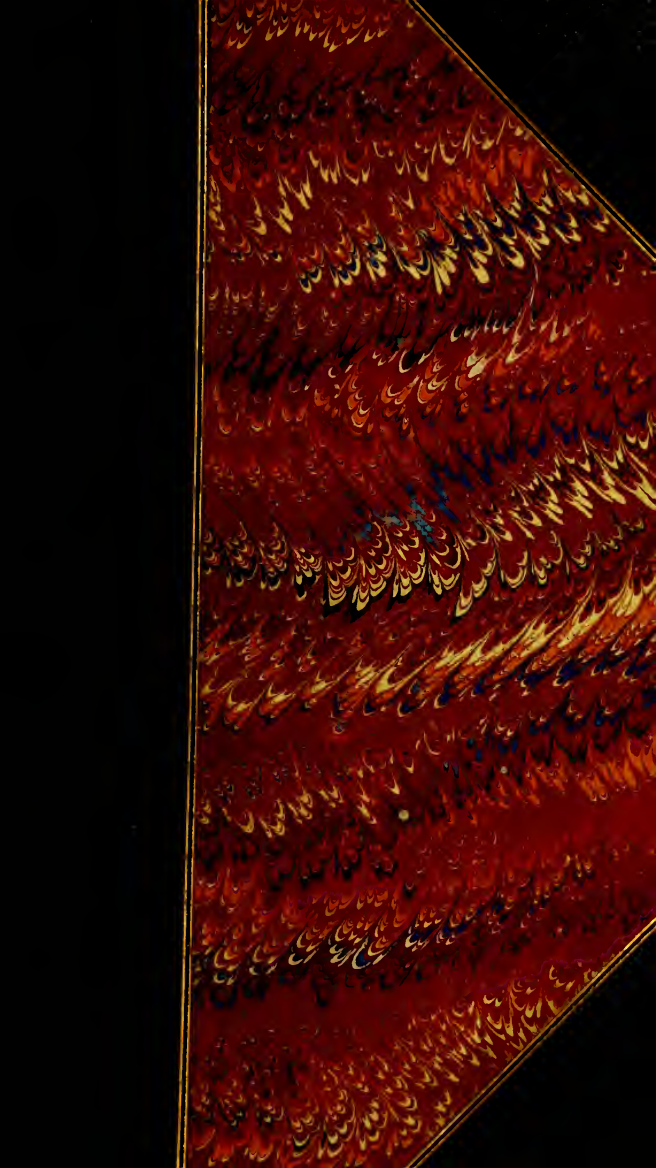




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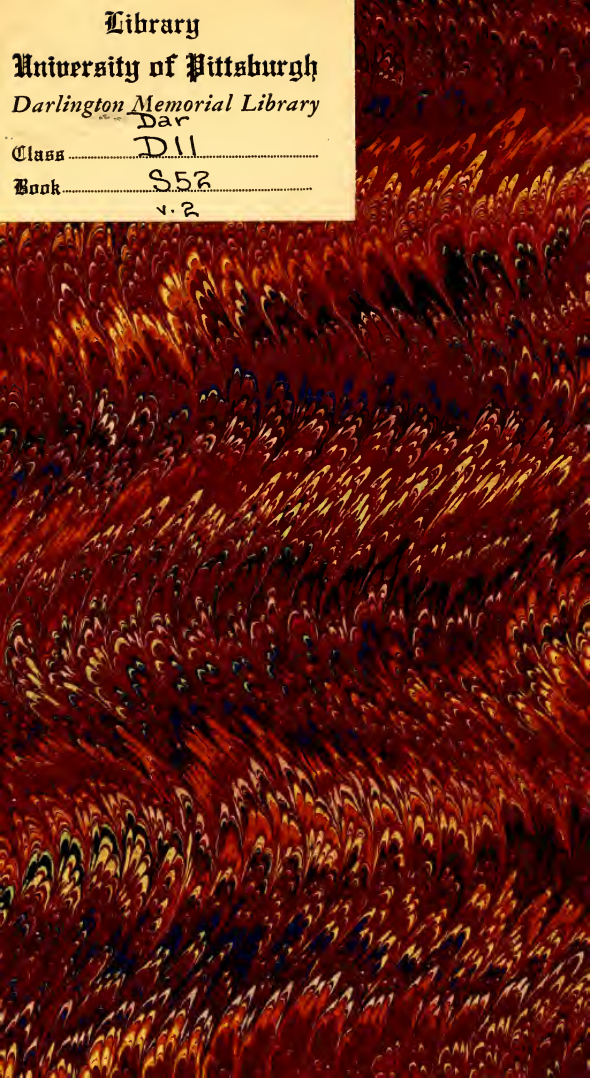
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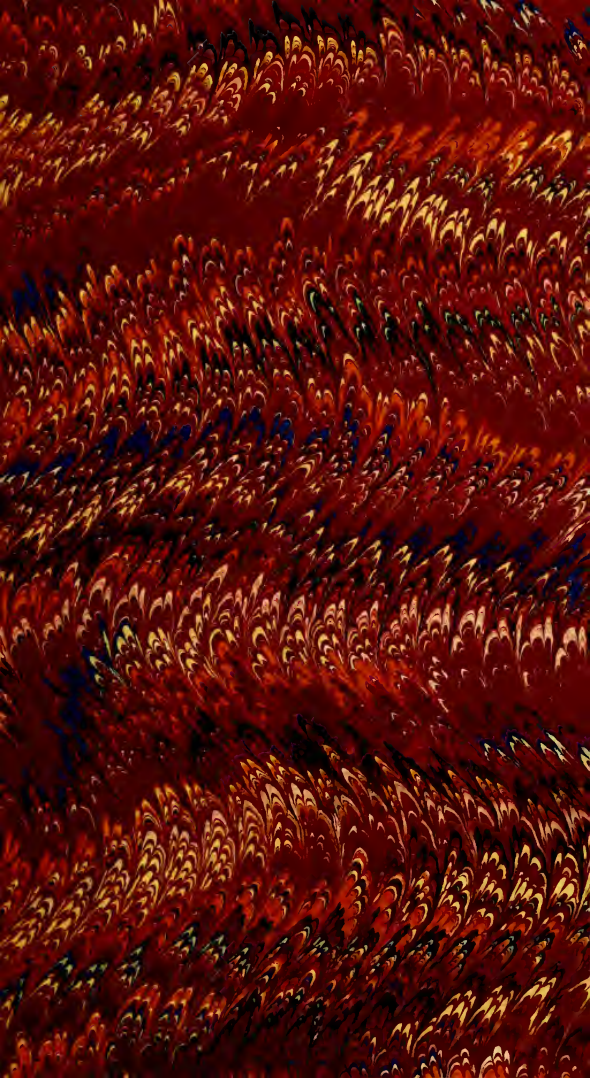
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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES,

FOR

EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

COMPILED

FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED AN INDEX.

BY FRANCIS SHALLUS.

VOL II

PHILADELPHIA:

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DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-ninth day of July, in the forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1817, GEORGE PETERS, of Germantown, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Chronological Tables, for every day in the year. Compiled from the most authentic documents. To which is added an Index.
By Francis Shallus. Vol. II.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

SHALLUS'S

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

JULY.

JULY, (Juillet, French ; Julius, Latin ;) so named in honour of Julius Cesar. The Saxons called it Hay Month ; because then they generally cut their hay. It is the 7th month of the year.

July 1. 1626. *Chaplains* were first appointed to each ship in the British navy.

1. 1676. *New Jersey* divided into East and West Jersey ; the former granted to sir Geo. Carteret, the latter between Edw. Billinge, Wm. Penn, Gavin Lawrie and Nic. Lucas.

1. 1689. *Wm. Mitchell* born in Londonderry, Ireland ; died in May 1804, aged 115. His son R. Mitchell was mayor of Richmond, Virg.

1. 1690. Battle of the *Boyne*. William III. totally defeated James II. with very little loss, excepting the duke of Schomberg, who was killed, aged 82.

1. 1731. Association signed by 33 persons for forming a *Library* company in Philad. Incorporated 1742.

1. 1743. British ship *Centurion*, 60 guns 400 men, commodore *Anson*, captured the Acapulco ship of 64 guns 550 men. She had above a million and a half of dollars on board. Spaniards lost 67 killed and 84 wounded. *Anson* had 2 killed and 17 wounded. He performed his voyage round the world in 3 years and 9 months.

1. 1780. British ship *Romney*, capt. Howe, 50 guns guns, captured in 45 min. off cape Finisterre French frigate *Artois*, 40 guns 460 men. *Artois* 20 killed 40 wounded. *Romney* 2 wounded.
1. 1781. Battle of *Porto Novo*, E. Indies, 7000 British under gen. sir Eyre Coote defeated Hyder Ally and 150.000 men. Hyder lost about 4000 killed, among them many of his principal officers. Coote lost but few officers and about 400 killed and wounded.
1. 1792. Sunday. Great *storm* in Philad. &c. within 300 yards of the Jersey shore opposite Philad. a ferry boat was overset on board of which were 5 men and women and 4 children who were all brought singly, safe to the Jersey shore by captain *Scott* of Massachusetts. A boy was drowned same day.
1. 1794. *Ostend* taken by the French under Moreau.
1. 1798. Bonaparte took *Alexandria*, Egypt. He issued a proclamation stating that he venerated God, the prophet and the Koran, more than the Mamelukes did.
1. 1803. British frigate *Resistance*, 36 guns, lost off cape St. Vincents, crew saved. Same day, British took the Island of *St. Pierre*.
1. 1810. Great *storm* at London, many persons killed by the falling of tiles, chimneys, &c.
1. 1813. French garrison, 700, of *Pancorbo*, near Vittoria, surrendered to the Spanish general count D'Abisbal.
1. 1814. U. S. schooner *Alligator*, lieut. comdt. Russel Bassett, upset and sunk by a whirlwind in Port Royal sound, near Charleston, S. C. Messrs. Jos. Brailsford and Robt. Rogerson midshipmen and 21 men drowned, 16 were saved.
1. 1815. Austrians under gen. count Colloredo carried by assault *Chevreumont* and *Besancourt*. French gen. Lecourbe on the next day requested an armistice, which was refused. Same day, emperors of

Austria and Russia and king of Prussia entered *Severn*.

1. 1816. Subscriptions for stock in the *bank* of the *United States* opened..

July 2. VISITATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY.

2. 928. Pope *John X.* suffocated in prison. He was elected pope in 914.
2. 1419. Island of *Madeira*, discovered by Joas Gonzales Zarco, a Portuguese. Its capital is Funchal.
2. 1566. Died at Salon in France *Michael Nostradamus*, an able physician and celebrated astrologer. He was born at St. Remy in Avignon Dec. 14, 1503.
2. 1644. Battle of *Marston-moor*. The parliament army under Cromwell and sir Thos. Fairfax defeated Charles I. army under prince Rupert, and the marquis of Newcastle. Rupert lost the whole of his artillery, and precipitately retired into Lancashire.
2. 1700. Present *Swedes Church* in Philadelphia, consecrated.
2. 1704. French and Bavarians defeated at *Donawert* by the duke of Marlborough; who took Donawert. He lost about 6000 men. French about the same number.
2. 1734. Fifty *sheriffs* of London were appointed in one day, 35 of whom paid their fines.
2. 1745. British admiral sir *Robert Calder*, born.
2. 1760. *Miran*, son of Mir Jaffier Ally Khan, nabob of Bengal, killed by lightning. Mir Jaffier died 14th Jan. 1765. He was succeeded by Najim ul Dowlah.
2. 1775. *Washington*, accompanied by gen. Ch. Lee and other gentlemen, arrived at Cambridge, Mass.

to take the command of the American army, then consisting of 14,500 men.

2. 1776. British under gen. Howe took possession of *Staten Island*.
2. 1778. Died in France, in his 66th year, *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, a native of Geneva, an eccentric genius, and celebrated philosopher; author of *Social Compact*, *Eloisa*, &c.
2. 1794. Unsuccessful attack on *Point a Petre*, Guadeloupe, by the English, who lost 500 men. Same day, 200 persons killed in a riot at Barcelona, Spain. Same day, prince of Cobourg defeated at *Mons*. Same day, the navigation of the river *Scheldt* declared free to all English vessels.
2. 1800. The boats of the British king's ships *Renown*, *Fisguard* and *Defence*, burnt in *Bourneuf bay*, La Terese of 20 guns, 4 armed vessels and 15 merchantmen.
2. 1807. President *Jefferson* issued a proclamation forbidding all intercourse with British ships of war, and ordering all those within the American waters to withdraw therefrom. See June 22.
2. 1808. The French attacked the outposts of gen. *Pallafox*, and forced the Spaniards to retreat into Saragossa.
2. 1810. Dreadful fire at the prince of Swartzenberg's palace. The princess burnt to death.
2. 1812. American *embargo* expired by its own limitation. Same day, U. S. frigate *Essex*, capt. David Porter, sailed from New York on a cruise against the British; he hoisted a white flag with the motto "free trade and sailors' rights" upon it.
2. 1815. Prussians under Blucher, Bulow and Zeithen, defeated the French, and took possession of the heights of *St. Cloud*, Meudon and village of Issy. The French again attacked them at Issy at 3 in the morning, and were defeated, which led to the capitulation of Paris. Same day, gen. count

Colloredo carried the town and citadel of *Montbeliard* by assault. Same day, the emperors of Austria and Russia, and king of Prussia entered *Saarbourg*.

2. 1816. French frigate *Medusa* lost near cape Blanc, coast of Africa; and of 147 who took to a raft, which drove at the mercy of the waves, but 15 were saved, 10 days after by the French brig *Argus*. 4 days before they threw overboard 13 of their companions, who had been wounded or had lost their reason, in order to preserve the provisions for the 15, who were saved. Same day, died right rev. doct. *Thos. John Clagett*, bishop of the protestant episcopal church of Maryland.
 2. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived in Boston from Dedham.
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- July 3. 683. Died pope *Leo II*. He first established the kiss of peace at mass, and also the use of Holy water.
3. 987. *Hugh Capet*, son of Hugo. duke of Burgundy, crowned at Rheims, king of France. He died in 996 in his 57th year and was succeeded by his son Robert I.
 3. 1702. Counter declaration by *Louis XIV*. against England, Germany and Holland.
 3. 1763. Mr. Amyatt and a number of other Englishmen massacred at Moodshedabad, by order of Mir Cossim Ally, nabob of Bengal.
 3. 1775. Friends off Congress carried off all the king's stores from *Turtle Island*.
 3. 1779. French under counts D'Estaing and Dillon took *Grenada*.
 3. 1781. General Lincoln with about 150 Americans, attacked by the British near *Fort Independence*, N. York, but being supported by gen. Washington the

British retired within their strong works at Kings-bridge.

3. 1794. Several places in Natolia, Turkey, formerly Asia Minor, destroyed by an *earthquake*. In Tchogram 5000 houses destroyed. Amasia (the birth place of Strabo) still more extensive and populous, and at Engtem, between 3 and 4000 houses were swallowed up ; several villages were also destroyed.
3. 1795. Sir Rich. *Strachan's* squadron took off St. Maloes, one French brig of war, and six merchant vessels.
3. 1797. Admiral *Nelson* in his barge captured a Spanish launch, after a severe engagement ; in the course of which his coxswain, John Sykes, saved Nelson's life.
3. 1799. The French took *Grenada*.
3. 1803. *Jas. Thompson Callender* drowned himself in James river, Virginia.
3. 1807. British capt. J. E. *Douglas*, threatened to capture all vessels from Norfolk, Virg. unless the magistracy permitted him to have communication with the British consul in that place ; they refused.
3. 1810. Louis Bonaparte *abdicated* the throne of Holland, in favour of his son.
3. 1811. American government resolved to occupy *West Florida* ; the British government remonstrated against that measure.
3. 1814. Americans under major gen. Jac. Brown, gens. Scott, Ripley, P. B. Porter and J. Swift effected a landing on the Canadian frontier between Chippewa and Fort Erie. The passage of the troops over the river was under direction of lieut. comdt. Kennedy, U. S. navy. *Fort Erie* surrendered. It was garrisoned and left under command of lieut. M'Donough, a Philadelphian, of the U. S. artillery. (killed Aug. 15, 1814.) Prisoners taken, major Buck, 1 capt. 4 subalterns, 4 sergts. 6 corporals,

- 121 men, total 137. Other accounts state 170. Americans lost only 4 of 25th U. S. regt. wounded.
3. 1815. Commercial *treaty* between England and America, signed in London. American commissioners, messrs. John Q. Adams, H. Clay, and A. Gallatin. British commissioners, F. Robinson, and Wm. Adams. Same day, *Paris* capitulated to the allied powers, signed by Wellington and Blucher, and prince d'Eckmuhl. Persons and private property to be equally preserved, and an amnesty granted to its inhabitants for their conduct and political opinions, should difficulties arise, then to be determined in favour of the French army and city of Paris. Same day, emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, at the head of 30,000 Russians entered *Hall*.
3. 1816. Major Thorndike Proctor's house at Danvers, totally destroyed by *fire* with all its contents.
3. 1817. President *Monroe* visited Fort Griswold.

July 4. 1644. *Charles I.* sent from Evesham, desiring to enter into a treaty with his parliament. See Sept. 8, 1644.

4. 1761. Died in England, aged 72, *Sam. Richardson*, inventor of a new species of moral romance, which obtained great celebrity, viz. *Pamela*, *Clarissa Harlowe* and *sir Chs. Grandison*.
4. 1776. *Declaration of American Independence* adopted by the Congress of the United States. The declaration was 39 times before Congress, before it was adopted. This event took place 264 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, 160 from the first effectual settlement of Virginia and 150 from the settlement of Plymouth.
4. 1777. *Boonesborough* attacked by 200 Indians, who killed 1 and wounded 2 of col. Boone's men. All the settlements were attacked at the same time.

4. 1780. British adm. *Geary*, captured 12 merchantment from Port au Prince.
4. 1781. British under lord Cornwallis, evacuated *Williamsburgh*, Virginia.
4. 1786. Constitution of *Vermont*, adopted. Moses Robinson, president; Elijah Paine, secretary.
4. 1788. Convention of *N. Carolina* met to consider the U. S. Federal Constitution. Same day, *grand federal procession* in Philad. upon the adoption, by a majority of the U. States, of the Federal Constitution.
4. 1789. Died at Albany, aged 52, *Gosen Van Schaick*, brig. general in the U. S. continental army.
4. 1795. An English fleet arrived at *Quiberon*.
4. 1797. J. P. Blanchard sent up a *balloon* from the the prison yard, corner of 6th and Walnut streets, Philad. containing 400 yards of muslin. It landed with the animals safe on Market street wharf. See Jan. 9, 1793.
4. 1804. *Mail stage* commenced running once a week from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.
4. 1806. Battle on the plains of Euphemia near *Maida*. French under Regnier defeated by the English and Sicilians, under sir John Stuart, who was created by Ferdinand IV. count of Maida. French lost above 800 killed, and general Compere and above 1000 taken. British loss 45 killed, 282 wounded.
4. 1808. British proclamation of *peace* with all the Spanish provinces.
4. 1810. *Amsterdam* entered by French troops.
4. 1812. Captain Agar, the *pedestrian*, finished a bet in Somersetshire, Eng. (see April 7,) of 200 guineas, to perform on foot 300 miles in 4 days. Within 24 hours he did 90 miles, and during the whole time he rested but 6 hours. Same day, sailed from N. York, privateers *Paul Jones*, *Hazard* and *Teazer*, and from Boston, U. S. frigate *John Adams*, and U. S. brig *Nautilus*.

4. 1813. U. S. Smack *Yankee*, sailing master Percival, U. S. navy, captured by boarding without any loss, the British sloop *Eagle*, Henry Morris, commander, tender to the Poictiers, 74 guns. Morris was killed and 2 of his men badly wounded.
4. 1814. The 1st brigade of the American army, under brig. gen. W. Scott, advanced from Fort Erie, towards the British works at Chippewa, followed on the same day, by U. S. artillery under major Hindman, and volunteers under gen. P. B. Porter. At *Street's Creek*, gen. Scott had a smart action with the British advance who had destroyed the bridge. Captain Turner Crooker, of the U. S. inf. brevetted major for his gallant conduct, to rank as such from this date, who had crossed was attacked by a very superior force, but he gallantly cut his way through, to a house where he made good his stand until relieved.
4. 1815. Emperors of Russia and Austria, and king of Prussia entered *Vick*.
4. 1816. Died *R. Watson*, bishop of Landaff; author of "An Apology for the Bible," in answer to Paine's "Age of Reason." Same day, 108 poor prisoners for debt, were released from jail in Madras, with 2106 rupees, being the 12th part of a sum of money bequeathed for that purpose by *Mr. Martroos*. Same day, died in Brunswick co. Virg. *Tho. Gholson*, a member of Congress from that state.
4. 1817. President *Monroe*, visited Brighton, Watterton and Walton, Massachusetts. Same day, a *Canal* was commenced at Rome, New York.
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July 5. 965. Died pope *Benedict V.* elected in 964, in opposition to *Leo VIII.* His short reign was stormy, and he was carried to Hamburg by *Otho*, who favoured his rival.

5. 1641. Battle of *Lansdowne*, between the parlia-

ment and king's forces, near Bath; this action was very sanguinary.

5. 1767. Died at Kennet, Chester co. Penn. *John Key*, in the 85th year of his age; he is said to have been the first person born in Philadelphia.
5. 1776. Constitution of *Virginia* adopted.
5. 1780. British ship *La Prudent*, capt. Waldegrave (afterwards adm. lord Radstock,) of 36 guns, and *Licorne*, captured off cape Ortegal, French frigate *La Capricieuse*, pierced for 44 mounting 32 guns. She was so much damaged, that they were obliged to burn her. British loss in both vessels 20 killed, 38 wounded.
5. 1782. Fifth action between British adm. sir Edw. *Hughes* and French adm. Suffrein in E. Indies.
5. 1797. Second bombardment of *Cadiz* by the British.
5. 1807. *Buenos Ayres* commanded by Santiago Liniers, stormed by the British forces under lieut. gen. Whitlocke; a division under brig. gen. sir Samuel Auchmuty, took 30 cannon, &c. British lost 15 officers, 21 non-com. officers and 265 men killed; 57 officers, 52 non-com. officers and 540 wounded, and 248 missing. General Whitlocke agreed to a cessation of hostilities, to withdraw his army, and each side to restore their prisoners. For this affair, gen. Whitlocke was cashiered 18th March, 1808.
5. 1808. The French gen. *Caulincourt* (brother to the French ambassador at St. Petersburg) took possession of *Cuença*, Spain; he gave it up to pillage. Same day, French gen. Reille attacked the Catalonians, who were besieging *Figueras*, and supplied it with provisions, ammunition, &c.
5. 1809. Massena having passed the Danube from Lobau, the night before, which was dark and very tempestuous, compelled the Austrians under the arch duke Charles, to give battle to Bonaparte, at *Enzersdorff*, near Wagram. The battle lasted the

whole day, but neither party obtained any decided advantage.

5. 1811. The British commander in chief, ordered that no *Catholic* soldier of the British army, should be subjected to punishment, for not attending the worship of the Church of England.
5. 1814. First battle of *Chippewa*, at Street's Creek. The Americans under major gen. Jacob Brown, defeated the British under major gen. Riall and compelled them to retire within their works. Brig. gen. Peter B. Porter advanced with the volunteers, col. Fenton's regt. Penn. militia and Indians, and began the action about half past 4 P. M. he was followed by brig. gen. Winfield Scott's,* (brevetted maj. gen.) brigade, consisting of the 9th and 22d U. S. infantry regts. under maj. Henry Leavenworth,* (or col.) 11th U. S. regt. under col. Campbell who was wounded, and major John M'Neill,* (br. lieut. col.) took the command and 25th U. S. regt under major Thos. S. Jessup,* (br. col.) with major Nathan Towson,* (br. lieut. col.) U. S. artillery, and capt. Sam. D. Harris's,* (br. maj.) U. S. dragoons; and the 2d brigade or reserve, under brig. general Ripley, with the 23d and 21st, U. S. inf. with part of the 19th attached. So rapid and decisive were Scott's movements, that they, with the artillery under major Jacob Hindman,* (br. lieut. col.) were not generally in action, from the utter impossibility of coming up in time. Ripley's loss therefore was but 3 killed 3 wounded and 2 missing. Lieutenant M'Donald with a detachment of this brigade, did great credit to himself. Col. Gardner, major Eleazer D. Wood,* (br. lieut. col.) of the engineers, and major Roger Jones,* of the U. S. artil. were attached to gen. Brown, whose aids were captains Loring Austin,* (br. maj.) and Ambrose Spencer,* (killed July 27,) also major Camp, dep. qr. mas. gen. and capt. Daliba of the ordnance department.

Gen. Scott's family were brigade major lieut. Smith 6th inf. and his aids lieuts. Geo. Watts,* of dragoons, and Wm. J. Worth,* (br. capt.) capt. Thos. Biddle,* (br. major,) rallied a picket, which was on the retreat, returned with them to their post, and brought off a soldier who had been wounded and abandoned. British loss according to gen. Drummond's official account was 3 capt. 3 sub. and 192 men killed, total 198; of these 87 were Indians. Wounded lieut. cols. marquis of Tweeddale, Gordon and Dickenson, captain Holland aid to Riall, and another capt. 1 sub. and 92 rank and file. Prisoners 1 capt. and 14 privates, total 311. The actual fact is, that the Americans took 1 major 1 capt. 4 subs. 4 sergts. 6 corporals and 121 privates, total 137 instead of 15; their total loss must absolutely have been, at least 433. The Americans had 60 killed, among them were 2 distinguished Onondaga and Oneida chiefs and 248 men wounded, exclusive of the following officers; col. Campbell,* while gallantly leading on his regt. severely wounded, knee pan shattered and since dead; capt. Wm. King 22d inf. dangerously, abdomen; capt. Read 25th inf. badly, thigh; capt. Tho. Harrison,* (br. maj.) thigh amputated; lieut. and adj. Palmer, 9th inf. severely, shoulder; lieuts. Barron 11th inf. and De Witt 11th inf. both severely; lieut. Patchim 25th inf. badly thigh, and lieut. Brimhall 9th inf. Total wounded 257; missing 20, including lieut. col. Bull, major Galloway, and capt. White of Penn. volunteers who were taken prisoners by the British, total American loss 337. Same day, U. S. ship *Essex Junior*, capt. John Downes, prize to the U. S. frigate *Essex*, com. D. Porter, as a cartel with commodore Porter and his crew from Valparaiso, which he left April 27th, overhauled off Sandy Hook by the British razee *Saturn*, capt. Mash, who refusing to permit the *Essex jun.* to pass according to agreement made

at Valparaiso, with com. Hilyer; Porter manned his boat and escaped. He landed on Long Island, 30 miles from the place he left the *Essex* jun. She was permitted in a few days to proceed to N. York. Same day, 50,000 pounds per annum, voted for the support of the *Princess of Wales*, of which she refused to accept more than 35,000 pounds. Same day, Thos. lord *Cochrane*, a capt. royal navy expelled the British house of commons. (see June 9.) He was re-elected without opposition for Westminster, on the 16th of the same month. He was born 14th Dec. 1775.

* Officers names marked thus * were brevetted for their gallant and meritorious services

5. 1815. The emperors of Austria and Russia, and the king of Prussia entered *Nancy*.
5. 1816. Weather unusually cold for the season; at Chambersburg, Penn. there was *frost*, also on the 8th at Albany; and at Trenton, New Jersey, on the 9th, 10th and 11th July.
5. 1817. President *J. Monroe* visited Charlestown, Mass. Same day, died in Philad. Dr. *Adam Kuhn*, an eminent physician, aged 76, a native of Lancaster, Penn.

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- July 6. 1303. Died pope *Benedict XI*. He was the son of a shepherd, and was raised to the papal chair after Boniface VIII. 1303. He was poisoned by some seditious cardinals, who caused him to be presented with a bason full of beautiful figs, of which he eat immoderately, and consequently died.
6. 1535. Sir *Thos. More*, high chancellor of Eng. beheaded on Tower Hill, aged 55; he wrote on history and politics.
 6. 1553. Died at Greenwich, of a consumption, *Edward VI*. 21st king of England, in the 7th year of

his reign, and 16th of his age. Succeeded by his sister Mary.

6. 1727. *Southborough*, Worcester co. Mass. incorporated. First church embodied Oct. 24, 1730.
6. 1775. *Congress* issued a declaration or manifesto, setting forth the causes and necessity of taking up arms in defence of their rights, against England.
6. 1777. *Ticonderoga* and Mount Independence, evacuated by the American gen. St. Clair, who retreated to Fort Edward. At the same time, the Americans at *Skeenesborough*, were obliged to burn their vessels and retreat to the same fort.
6. 1779. *New Haven*, Connecticut, plundered by the British under governor Tryon, also *East Haven*, where they burnt several houses and stores. Same day, partial action between the British adm. *Barrington*, with 21 ships, and French adm. count d'Estaing, with 27 ships, off Grenada, although the French avoided coming to a close action, it is supposed that their loss was 1200 men killed, owing to their ships being crowded with troops. British loss 183 killed, 346 wounded. D'Estaing returned to Grenada.
6. 1781. General *Wayne* with 800 men, chiefly Pennsylvanians, intending to strike Cornwallis's rear guard at James's river, was deceived by a countryman, and met the whole British army 4000 strong, all regulars, drawn up to receive him, he instantly attacked them and retreated. Cornwallis from the daring singularity of the circumstance, concluded it to be a feint to draw him into an ambuscade, therefore did not pursue him; Wayne however lost his artillery.
6. 7. and 8. 1781. The French and American troops arrived at *White Plains*.
6. 1782. Sixth action between British adm. sir *Edw. Hughes* and French adm. Suffrein in the night, in

close action; both fleets suffered much. French had 178 killed, and 601 wounded, and lost the Orient, whose crew was saved.

6. 1790. Died at his chateau, at Aix la Chappelle, in his 73d year, *Geo. Aug. Elliott*, lord Heathfield, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar.

6. 1794. French defeated by Earl *Moir* at Alost and Malines; at Alost, the British outposts were driven in with considerable loss.

6. 1796. Moreau defeated the Austrians at the bridge of *Rastadt*.

6. and 7. 1798. British frigates *Pique*, capt. D. Milne, and *Jason*, capt. Sterling, captured off the Saintes near Brest the French frigate *La Seine*, of 42 guns 610 men, of whom 170 were killed and 100 wounded, many mortally. All three of them drove on shore, but the British frigate *Mermaid* got the *Jason* and *La Seine* off. *La Pique* having bilged was destroyed. *La Seine*, was lost in 1803.

6. 1801. First action off *Algesiras*, between British squadron under sir Jas. Saumarez, and the French under adm. Linois. The British ship *Hannibal* 74, grounded and was taken by the French. She had 75 killed, 68 wounded and 232 missing.

6. 1802. M. Garnerin and Edw. Hawke Locker, ascended in a *balloon* from Lord's Cricket ground, Mary-le-bone, Eng. They descended at Chingford in Essex, 9 miles distance.

6. 1803. British frigate *Minerva*, 44 guns, lost off Cherbourg, crew saved.

6. 1809. British sloop of war, *Bonne Citoyenne*, capt. W. Mounsey, captured in 6 hours 50 min. French frig. *La Furieuse*, pierced for 48 guns mounting twelve 42 pound carronnades, two long 24's and 6 of a smaller calibre. British 1 killed, 5 wounded: French 35 killed, 37 wounded. Same day, second battle of *Wagram*. In which the Austrians were defeated by Bonaparte, with the loss of 19 ~~gens~~.

killed or taken, 10 pair of colours, 40 cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including a considerable number of gens. cols. majors and 3 or 400 officers and 12,000 wounded. The field of battle was covered with the Austrian slain. French stated their loss at 1500 killed, 3 to 4000 wounded. It was followed by an armistice.

6. 1812. Murat supported by gen. Montbrunne, attacked the Russian rear guard, near the river *Diziasna* under Korff and Koutaizoff, but were repulsed. Russians took prince Hohenloe-kirchberg, then in the service of the king of Wirtemberg, prisoner.
6. 1815. In consequence of the capitulation of Paris, on 3d July, the troops under lord Wellington and marshal prince Blucher, occupied the barriers of *Paris* this day, and on the 7th entered Paris. Same day, *Sam. Whitbread*, member of the British parliament, put a period to his existence, by cutting his throat with a razor.
6. 1817. Sunday travelling. Five horses belonging to a team of Jac. Metzger, killed by lightning within 6 miles of Lancaster, Penn. The driver was behind the waggon sheltering himself from the storm, and received no injury. Also supposed by the same flash, the barn of Chr. Horst, was totally consumed with its contents.



- July 7. 1307. Died at Cerlisle, *Edward I.* ninth king of England, in the 69th year of his age and 35th of his reign. Succeeded by Edward II.
7. 1648. Battle of *St. Neots*, in Huntingdonshire, England.
7. 1721. Sir *Wm. Keith* governor of Penn. held a council with the Indians, at Connestogo.
7. 1777. American frigate *Hancock*, captain Manley, of 32 guns, taken by the British ships *Rainbow* of 42 guns, *Flora* 32 guns, and *Victor* gun brig, com-

modore sir Geo. Collier. The Hancock wanted upwards of 60 of her complement, they being on board her prize, the British frigate *Fox* of 28 guns, which was recaptured soon after by the *Flora*, capt. Brisbane. Same day, col. Warner commanding gen. St. Clair's rear guard, consisting of 1200 men, defeated by the British under gen. Frazer, at *Hubbardtown*. American loss 324 killed, wounded and prisoners. British loss 133 killed and wounded. American col. Francis killed. Same time, British under Burgoyne compelled the Americans to retreat from *Skeenesborough* to Fort Anne after burning the works, fort mills and batteaux.

7. and 8. 1779. Governor Tryon burnt and plundered at *Fairfield*, Connecticut, 2 churches, 82 dwellings, 55 barns, 15 stores and 15 shops; and at *Green Farms*, 1 church, 15 dwellings, 11 barns, and several stores, from thence they sailed to Norwalk.

7. 1784. *Geo. Fiddler*, a shoemaker whilst sitting at his door in Arch street near Front, Philad. smoking his pipe, was without provocation stabbed to the heart, by a person who came up to him; he died in 2 minutes.

7. 1788. Died at Wallingford, Connecticut, capt. *Jos. Edwards*, in the bloom of life and in perfect health. His death was occasioned by a bee stinging him in the back of the neck, he lived but 15 minutes after.

7. 1790. Died at his seat at Greme park, Montgomery co. Penn. col. *Isaac Melcher*, aged 41 years. He was born in Philad. and early in the war of the revolution took up arms in defence of his country. In 1775 he marched as a volunteer with gen. Arnold and his band of worthies through the wilderness to Quebec, in that disastrous campaign, he bore his part as a brave and undaunted soldier; and as a distinguishing mark of the high confidence in which his patriotism and talents were held by his countrymen, he was appointed by congress barrack mas-

ter general of the army of the U. States. He it was who refused the improper requisitions of general Arnold, and by his vigilance occasioned the trial, disgrace and probably the ultimate defection of that general.

7. 1784. *Fort Dauphin*, St. Domingo, entered by a negro Jean Francois, a lieut. gen. in the Spanish service, with 5 or 600 men, who massacred the white French, about 771 in number. The town had been delivered to the Spaniards for protection, conditioned that the negroes should not be permitted to enter it.
7. 1797. The records of the *court of equity* of Charleston, S. C. from March 14, 1778, to Sept. 1792, were stolen.
7. 1798. *Washington* appointed lieutenant gen. of the armies of the U. States, which commission he accepted. Same day, Bonaparte marched against *Cairo*.
7. 1799. Ship *Aurora*, capt. J. Suter, of Philad. captured off Anger road, by a privateer brig after one hour's action. *Aurora* had 2 killed and 8 wounded, one of whom died.
7. 1800. Attack on the French fleet in *Dunkirk roads*, by the British. Same day, French frigate *La Desirée* taken by the British sloop of war *Dart*.
7. 1808. In the night, desperate action between the British ship *Sea Horse*, captain John Stewart and Turkish frigate *Badere Zaffer*, 52 guns and 500 men and another Turkish ship of 24 guns. At day light the *Badere* struck having 165 killed and 195 wounded. The other escaped. *Sea Horse* had 5 killed and 9 wounded.
7. 1809. *Cuxhaven*, taken by storm, by the boats of a British squadron, under captain Goate. Same day, city of *St. Domingo*, surrendered to the British and Spaniards.
7. 1810. Wm. Cobbett, (Peter Porcupine) publisher of the "*Political Register*," sentenced to two years

imprisonment in Newgate, and fined 1000 pounds sterling, for libelling the British government. He returned to England from America July 7, 1800.

7. 1812. Hetman Platoff, defeated the advance guard of Jerome Bonaparte under general Tourneau, at *Korelistchi* near Novogorodeck. Same day, sailed from Philad. privateers *Atlas*, capt. Moffat, *Spencer*, capt. Morse, and *Matilda* capt. Taylor. A mutiny took place on board the *Matilda* and 40 of her crew were put into New Castle jail.

7. 1814. *Thanksgiving* in England for the restoration of peace on the continent of Europe. Same day, the Americans under major gen. Brown, attacked the British under maj. gen. Riall, at *Chippewa*. The British retreated and in the evening the Americans occupied their works. The British retreated to Fort George, pursued by the Americans.

7. 1817. President *Monroe* visited Cambridge, Mass. and was inaugurated L. L. D. in that University.

July 8. and 9. 1709. Battle of *Pultowa*, Charles XII. of Sweden, defeated by the Czar, Peter the Great, of Russia. Charles who had been obliged to be carried on a litter, owing to the wound he received on May 27, now mounted on a horse, which was killed under him. The Czar had his hat pierced by a ball; prince Menzikoff had three horses killed under him. The Czar took the Prince of Wertemberg, gen. Renschild, &c. prisoners.

8. 1747. Chevalier Belleisle (brother to marshal Belleisle) killed in an unsuccessful assault on the pass of *Exilles*, in Dauphiny, leaving 5000 French and Spaniards on the field of battle.

8. 1757. Slight shock of an *Earthquake* in New England, at 20 minutes past 2, P. M. Its general course north west to south east.

8. 1760. British squadron destroyed in *Chaleur bay*,

- the French ships *Machault* 32 guns, *Bienfaisant* 22 guns, *Marquis de Maloze* 16 guns, and 20 sail of schooners, sloops and small privateers.
8. 1768. Thirty Americans boarded a schooner at *Boston*, that had been seized by the officers of the customs for having 30 hogsheads of molasses on board; they confined the officers and carried off the molasses.
8. 1775. *Lord Dunmore*, governor of Virginia, his lady and family took refuge on board the *Powey*, man of war, at York Town, Virginia.
8. 1776. The declaration of the *Independence* of America, proclaimed from the steps of the State House, Philad. and read to the army at N. York, the leaden equestrian statue of the king, at New York, was thrown down and run into bullets.
8. 1777. British under lieut. col. Hill, defeated the Americans under col. Livingston, (who was wounded) at *Fort Anne*. The Americans destroyed their works and retreated to Fort Edward. In the actions of the 6th, 7th, and 8th July, 1777, the Americans lost 128 cannon and considerable stores. Col. Livingston was wounded, and carried the ball to the day of his death, Sept. 9, 1816.
8. 1778. Count *d'Estaing* arrived with a French fleet off the Delaware after being at sea 87 days. Next day he sailed for Sandy Hook and on the 11th arrived there. Same day, British frigate *Lively* captured off Brest, by the French fleet, under D'Ovilliers.
8. 1779. Governor Tryon burnt and plundered *Norwalk*, Connecticut. Two churches, 80 dwellings, 87 barns, 22 stores, 4 mills and 5 vessels were destroyed.
8. 1793. *Louis XVII.* taken from his mother, and placed under the care of the Sans Culotte cobbler, *Simon*.
8. 1799. The French under Macdonald entered *Liguria*.

8. 1800. Action at *Neubourg*.
8. 1810. *Island of Bourbon* surrendered to the British.
8. 1812. Hetman Platoff again attacked by the advance guard of Jerome Bonaparte, under command of the Polish gen. Rosnitsky at *Mire*, near Korolitschi. Killed 1600 and took 350 prisoners.
8. 1813. The British and Indians attacked two of the outposts of the American encampment at *Fort George*. Lieut. *Eldridge* of the 13th inf. with 39 men was ordered to support the posts, whilst a larger force was preparing to follow him under col. Malcolm, he fell into an ambush and after an obstinate struggle, was defeated and taken prisoner; five only of his men escaped; 13 were killed or wounded and the rest taken, all of whom with the brave lieut. *Eldridge* were put to death by the Indians with great barbarity. In consequence of this event and other outrages, general Brown received into the service of the U. States, a party of Seneca and Tuscarora Indians under United States major *Henry OBeille*, or the Young Cornplanter. He was educated at the university in Philad. and is the son of the Cornplanter, grand chief of the Seneca nation, who was a most decided and un-deviating friend to the Americans. It is a singular fact, and which ought not to be overlooked, that the old Cornplanter wore a long beard; a very uncommon case among the Indians. The fact is known and vouched for by the compiler, who has been with him very frequently.
8. 1814. British king's schooner *Whiting*, lieutenant Maxcey, 4 guns 25 men, captured in Hampton roads, by the privateer schr. *Dash*, 32 men, of Norfolk, Virg. Same day, Cannonading 3 miles above gen. Riall's post on the *Chippewa*. The Americans under gen. Scott, with major Hindman's artillery, succeeded in throwing a bridge over the Chippewa. British gen. Riall compelled to evacuate his post

and retreat to 10 mile creek. The American gen. Brown occupied Riall's works the same evening.

8. 1815. Louis XVIII. re entered Paris.

8. 1817. Died in Philad. in his 40th year *John Huf-ty*. Same day, president Monroe left Boston, passed through Lynn and Marblehead to Salem.

July 9. 1755. The British and Americans under gen. *Braddock* defeated by the French and Indians, near fort Duquesne, now fort Pitt. Braddock was mortally wounded. The remains of the army was brought off by col. afterwards gen. Washington.

9. 1762. Revolution in Russia followed by the abdication of *Peter III*. The empress Catharine II. declared Autocratrix, on the 10th Peter was imprisoned, and died in 7 days afterwards. It is generally believed, that he was put to death by order of his wife.

9. 1781. Capt. *Eggleston* of Lee's legion, routed a British foraging party at Friday's ferry, Congaree river, and took 45 dragoons.

9. 1784. The court house in Lancaster, Penn. destroyed by fire.

9. and 10. 1790. Action between the Swedish fleet commanded by the king in person and the Russian fleet off cape *Musalo*. 5 Russian frigates, 15 gallies, 2 floating batteries, 9 galliots and 12 other vessels were destroyed by the Swedes. One of the Swedish gallies was burnt.

9. 1793. The Austrians and British defeated the French at *Cesar's camp*.

9. 1794. The French entered *Brussels*. Same day, 71 persons *guillotined* at Paris.

9. 1796. Moreau defeated the arch duke Charles at *Ettingen*.

9. 1800. British E. Indiaman, *Queen*, took fire and

blew up at St. Salvadore, 6 passengers and above 70 of the crew perished.

9. 1805. *Lord Melville* impeached before the house of Lords of England, by Mr. Whitbread.
9. 1806. *Confederation* of the *Rhine* signed at Paris, between Bonaparte of the one part and Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, and several smaller German states; by which the latter renounced their connexion with the empire and placed themselves under the protection of France.
9. 1807. *Treaty* of peace between Bonaparte and Frederick William III. king of Prussia, concluded at Tilsit. It lasted 5 years.
9. 1810. *Holland* annexed to France. Paris the 1st city of the French empire, Rome the 2d and Amsterdam the 3d in rank.
9. 1811. In the evening violent thunder *storm* at Alexandria, Virg. many places struck by lightning and 3 persons killed.
9. 1812. Emperor Alexander I. of Russia, took possession of his fortified camp at *Drissa*, on the Dvina.
9. 1814. American army under major gen. Brown left Riall's works on the *Chippewa*, and pursued Riall towards Queenstown, where the Americans encamped.
9. 1815. The French garrison of *Strasburg*, commanded by gen. Rapp, made a sortie on prince Hohenzollern; they were repulsed with considerable loss, one French general was killed. The Baden general Le Roche, was severely wounded.
9. 1816. The province of *Rio de la Plata*, S. America, declared independent of Spain. Same day, *John Bennett*, of Frankford, Penn. having been bitten by a mad dog about 4 weeks before, in a fit of delirium, put a period to his life by shooting himself through the head.
9. 1817. Died at Bladensburgh, Virg. in consequence

of a wound received in a *duel*, Wm. Arthur Lee, in his 21st year, an officer in the U. S. navy. Same day, president *Monroe* visited fort Pickering on Winter Island.



- July 10. 983. Died pope *Benedict VII.* He succeeded Donus II. in 975.
10. 1024. Died pope *Benedict VIII.* He succeeded Sergius IV. in 1012. To the arts of the politician he united the valour of the warrior, and defeated and utterly exterminated the Saracens, who had invaded Italy in 1016. He also defeated the Greeks who had ravaged Apulia.
10. 1212. Dreadful *fire* which began at both ends of London bridge, by which about 3000 persons were destroyed.
10. 1460. Battle of *Northampton.* Henry VI. troops defeated by earls Warwick, Salisbury, and March, with great slaughter among the gentry and nobility: duke Buckingham, earl Shrewsbury, lords Beaumont and Egremont, and sir Wm. Lucie were slain, and Henry VI. taken prisoner.
10. 1509. Born at Noyon in France, *John Calvin*, the founder of the Calvinists. He died at Geneva, May 27, 1564.
10. 1520. Spaniards under Cortez expelled from *Mexico*, with great slaughter, having lost 875 men and 5 Castilian women killed or drowned. A few day's before this event, *Montezuma* emperor of Mexico, was killed with an arrow, by his own subjects, whilst addressing them, during an attack they had made upon the Spaniards. Same day, interview between *Charles V.* and Henry VIII. at Gravelines.
10. 1559. Died *Henry II.* king of France; succeeded by his son Francis II.
10. 1584. *William* of Nassau, prince of Orange (the

founder of the union of the provinces) shot in the breast, with 3 balls by Balthazar Gerard, suspected to have been employed by Philip II. of Spain, who claimed the sovereignty over the United provinces.

10. 1704. *Gibraltar* taken by the British.

10. 1749. Thomas Oxnard provincial (modern) grand master of all North America, appointed *Benj. Franklin* first provincial grand master of Pennsylvania.

10. 1767. Died at Edinburgh in his 71st year, *Alex. Monro*, a celebrated physician, anatomist and writer.

10. 1774. *Treaty* of peace between Russia and Turkey.

10. 1777. Colonel *Barton* of Providence, Rhode Island, took the British general Prescott prisoner.

10. 1780. French adm. chevalier de Ternay arrived at Rhode Island, with a *French fleet*, having on board 6000 French troops under lieut. gen. count Rochambeau. Newport was illuminated.

10. 1785. *M. de Brisson* shipwrecked on the coast of Cape Florida Blanco.

10. 1793. The town of *Conde* surrendered to the allies.

10. 1794. The British under lieut. col. Prendergrast defeated *Virziaram Rauze*, rajah of Vizigapatam; the rajah and most of his officers were killed; British loss 10 killed 50 wounded.

10. 1796. Major Duncan and com. (Lord) Nelson, seized on the *Isle of Elba*, by order of sir Gilbert Elliott, viceroy of Corsica.

10. 1798. *Ferdinand IV.* entered Naples.

10. 1799. General Le Grange, surprised the Mamelukes at *Sababier*, took their baggage, 50 horses and 700 camels. Same day, action between the American ship *Planter*, capt. John Watts, of 12 nine pounders and 6 sixes, 43 men, and a French privateer of 22 guns, which he beat off, after an ac-

tion of 5 glasses. Messrs. M'Kinnon and Hodgson fought at quarters and Mrs. Macdowell and Miss Mary Harley dressed the wounded and supplied cartridges; they were passengers. The Planter had 4 killed and 8 wounded.

10. 1804. Died in Paris, in his 74th year, *Ambroise Didot*, a celebrated printer.
10. 1806. *Massacre* of the British and Europeans at *Vellore* by the native troops.
10. 1809. French under the duke of Rivoli, defeated the rear guard of the arch duke Charles at *Holla-brunn*; and gen. *Grouchy* beat the rear guard of the prince of Rosenberg and took 450 prisoners.
10. 1810. *Ciudad Rodrigo*, in Salamanca, surrendered to the French under Massena. Don Andrew de Herasti its governor, a numerous artillery, great quantity of ammunition and rich stores were taken, with 6000 prisoners. Same day, great distress experienced by the *Irish* owing to the stagnation of trade.
10. 1812. *British subjects* in U. States ordered to report themselves to the marshals of their respective districts.



July 11. 1527. *Confederacy* against the emperor Charles V. by Henry VIII. of England, and Francis I. of France.

11. 1708. Prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, defeated the French at *Oudenard*.

11. 1775. A party of 500 Continentals (Americans) proceeded from Roxbury Camp, and by the aid of 65 whale boats, landed on *Long Island*, and took 15 British prisoners, about 20 head of cattle, and 100 sheep; next day, they went again, and burnt considerable quantities of hay, &c. On the last day,

they had a smart action with the British schooners and boats.

11. 1782. *Savannah*, Georgia, evacuated by the British, and taken possession of by gen. Wayne.
11. 1783. The church of *St. Chad*, at Shrewsbury (England) destroyed by the falling of its tower.
11. 1789. Monsieur Neckar ordered to quit France.
11. 1790. Died in Philad. capt. *W. Price*, he served through the revolutionary war with great credit.
11. 1797. Died in London, *Charles Macklin*, a celebrated comedian, by his own account aged 98, but supposed 108.
11. 1804. Ship *Cornelia*, capt. Bliss, of Philadelphia, struck upon a vessel, bottom up, and lost; crew saved by the *Vigilant*, capt. Prentiss.
11. 1809. Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) beat the Austrians at *Znaim*, took 2 standards, 3 cannon and 3000 prisoners. French gen. Bruyeres wounded. Same time, gen. Guidon made a fine charge with the 10th Cuirassiers.
11. 1811. *Earthquake* at St. Michael's, Azores, and an island formed where the water was 30 fathoms in depth.
11. 1812. U. S. frigate *Essex* captured the British transport Samuel and Sarah, with a detachment of the 1st regiment of Royal Scots on board. Same day, U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*, capt. Jones, arrived at Chester, Del. 36 days from Cherbourg. Same day, British minister Aug. *John Forster* and col. Barclay embarked at Sandy Hook on board British brig *Colibri* for England.
11. 1813. British regulars 250 under lieut. col. Cecil Bishop and col. Warren, attacked the Americans under gen. P. B. Porter, majors Adams and King, capt. Wm. Hull, since killed, &c. at *Black Rock*. They burnt the barracks, block house, and other buildings, spiked several cannon and took off a quantity of provisions; they left on the shore, capt.

Saunders wounded and 9 men killed. Lieut. col. Bishop was mortally wounded and died shortly after. The American force consisted of regulars, militia and Indians in number about equal to the British. Am. loss Jonat. Thompson, sergt. Hartman and Jos. Wright killed. The Young King and another Indian was wounded.

11. 1814. U. S. brig *Rattlesnake*, lieut. Jas. Renshaw, captured by the British 50 gun ship *Leander*; having previously during a chase thrown overboard all his guns except 2 to escape from a Br. frigate. Same day, the fort at *Eastport*, Moose Island, mounting six 24 pounders, commanded by major Putnam with 70 or 80 Americans, surrendered to a powerful British force, under admiral sir Thos. Hardy and lieut. col. Pilkington, 8 only of the Americans escaped. In consequence of this capture the whole of the Islands in Passamaquoddy bay fell in the hands of the English.

11. 1816. *Fire* in New York, 5 houses totally destroyed on Fly-market st. and 3 on Water street. Same day, steam boat *Vesuvius* entirely consumed by *fire*, near New Orleans. Cargo valued at 200,000 dollars.



July 12. 1191. Richard I. of England, at the head of the Crusaders, took *St. Jean d'Acre*, after a siege of 2 years.

12. 1536. Died at Basil, in the 69th year of his age, Desiderius *Erasmus*, the great restorer of letters. Born Oct. 28, 1467, at Rotterdam.

12. 1566. The first stone of the walls of the inclosure of the palace of the *Thuilleries*, laid in the presence of Charles IX. and his mother Catharine of Medicis. A manufactory stood on its scite. The plan of the palace was presented in 1564, and the work began in May of the same year.

12. 1691. Sunday. King William III. forces under gen. Ginckle defeated near the castle of *Aghrim*, Ireland, the French under St. Ruth, (who was killed) and Irish Catholics under Tyrconnel. 4000 of them were slain and 600 taken with their baggage, tents, artillery, &c. and 29 pair of colours, 12 standards, &c. English lost 800 on the field.
12. 1776. Lord *Howe* joined his brother gen. Howe at Staten Island. Same day, capt. *Jas. Cook* sailed from Plymouth sound on his third and last voyage of discovery in the *Resolution*, the *Discovery*, capt. Clerke in company. The ships returned to the Nore, Oct. 4, 1780, under command of capt. Gore and *Jas. King*, after a voyage of 4 years 2 months and 22 days. Capt *Cook* was killed and Clerke died Aug. 22, 1779.
12. 13. and 14. 1794. Battle of *Edikhoffen*, French lost 1000 killed, the Prussians took 2000 prisoners, 18 cannon and 2 howitzers, but notwithstanding the French finally obtained the victory and obliged *Moellendorf* to retreat 60 miles.
12. 1795. British king's ship *Alfred*, capt. T. Drury, captured off St. Domingo French ship *La Renommée*, of 44 guns.
12. 1799. Castle of *St. Elmo* surrendered to the British.
12. 1800. Foundation stone laid of the *Wet Docks*, Isle of Dogs, London.
12. 1801. At 11 at night, action off Cabareth point, near Algesiras, between sir *Jas. Saumarez* with 5 British sail of the line and the combined French and Spanish fleets of 2 ships of 112 guns, 3 of 84, 4 of 74, 4 frigates and a considerable number of gun boats, under Moreno and Linois. The *Real Carlos* admirals ship and *San Hermenegildo* each of 112 guns took fire and blew up. The *San Antonio* of 74 guns was taken by the *Superb*, the remainder made their way into Cadiz.

12. 1804. Major gen. *Alexander Hamilton* died near New York of a wound he received on the 11th at Hoboken, N. Jersey, in a duel with col. Aaron Burr, then vice president of the U. States. Second to Hamilton judge Nathaniel Pendleton and Wm. P. Van Ness second to Burr. They fought on the very ground where Hamilton's son was also killed in a duel a short time before. Sometime prior to 1804 col. Burr fought a duel with Mr. Church brother-in-law to Hamilton. Hamilton was a native of Santa Croix, and was born in 1757. His father was an Englishman, and his mother an American lady. At the age of 16, he accompanied his mother to New York, and entered a student of Columbia College. At the age of 18 he entered the American army as an officer of artillery; he soon attracted the notice of gen. Washington, who selected him as an aid with the rank of lieut. colonel. In 1787, he was elected a member of the Federal Convention, and afterwards appointed first secretary of the treasury of the U. States.
12. 1806. British ship *Powerful*, captured French privateer *La Bellone* of 30 guns.
12. 1807. Ratification of the treaty of peace signed at *Tilsit*, between Bonaparte and Frederick William III. king of Prussia at Kœnigsburg.
12. 1808. The French completely invested *Saragossa*. See Aug. 2.
12. 1809. *Armistice* of Znaim, in Moravia, between France and Austria, preparatory to peace. Same day, capt. Barclay, the *pedestrian*, completed his bet, of walking 1000 miles in 1000 successive hours. He netted about 3000 pounds sterling.
12. 1810. *Louis Bonaparte* quitted Amsterdam quietly in the night. Same day, order published to convoke the *Cortez* in Spain. Same day, commercial *treaty* concluded between Great Britain and the

- prince of Brazil. Same day, "Providence Chapel," belonging to Mr. Huntingdon, *burnt* down.
12. 1811. Brig *Almira*, of Warren, R. Island, thrown on her beam ends and filled with water in a heavy gale; 2 were drowned, and 3 saved from the wreck on the 16th by the *Astrea*, capt. Wardwell.
12. 1812. The *Constitution*, capt. Hull, sailed from Chesapeake bay, on her first cruise against the British. Same day, gen. *Hull* invaded Canada; he landed at Amherstsburch. Same day, sailed from Philad. privateer schr. *Governor M^r Kean*, capt. Lucet. She captured a British ship and a brig, both arrived safe.
12. 1813. Major *Chapin* who with his party had been taken prisoners near the Beaver dams, they were sent in 2 boats to Kingston under guard of a lieut. and 15 men, on whom they rose, and arrived safe at Buffaloe with his prisoners. Same day, John *Cumings* private 4th U. S. regt. infantry shot at Burlington, Vt. for desertion.
12. 1814. Killed whilst reconnoitering the British positions at Queenston heights, brig. gen. *John Swift*, a revolutionary soldier. He had surprised an out post, and was most basely shot in the breast by a soldier who had begged and received quarters; Swift however killed the soldier himself. Same day, arrived at Newport, R. I. privateer schr. *Surprise*, 10 guns, capt. C. Cathell, of Baltimore, from a cruise of 113 days, during which she took 120 prisoners, English ship *Hope* and 6 brigs, 2 schooners and 1 brig she burnt.
12. 1816. About 5 acres of land slipped from the side of a hill, east of the village of *Herkimer*, into the West Canada creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk river, New York. Same day, about 9 in the evening, a *fire* broke out in a row of new buildings in 13th between George and Walnut streets, Philad. and destroyed 3 of them. Same

day, *Lewis Croteau* a Canadian, aged 25 years, hanged at Ogdensburg, N. York, for the murder of Mrs. Scarborough.

12. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived in Portsmouth.

July 13. 573. Died pope *John III.* a native of Rome, he succeeded in 560 *Pelagius I.*

13. 1568. Elizabeth, queen of Eng. committed *Mary*, queen of Scots, prisoner to the castle of Bolton.

13. 1591. The duke of Parma besieged *Nimeguen*. Eleven days after prince Maurice relieved it.

13. 1643. The Royalists defeated the parliament forces at *Roundaway Down*, near Devizes.

13. 1685. Duke of *Monmouth* beheaded.

13. 1772. Capt Cook sailed on his second voyage round the world. He returned to England, July 30, 1775, having lost but 1 man by sickness, out of a crew of 118 men, in 3 years and 18 days.

13. 1795. Action between the British fleet under adm. Hotham and the French fleet. French ship *Alcide* struck, but took fire and blew up, about 300 of her crew were saved, between 3 and 400 perished.

13. 1805. British king's ship *Melampus*, captured Spanish private ship of war, *Hydra* of 28 guns.

13. 1806. *Gaeta* surrendered to the French. Prince of Hesse Philipsthal having been previously wounded.

13. 1809. *Senegal*, Africa, surrendered to the British, under major C. W. Maxwell and commodore E. H. Columbine.

13. 1810. *Francis Jas. Jackson*, British minister plenipotentiary, burnt in effigy, before the door of his lodgings in Albany, New York.

13. 1813. A British fleet of 11 ships captured the letter of marque *Anaconda* of New York and privateer *Atlas* of Philad. at Portsmouth, and Ocracoke.

- coke, N. Carolina, which places they took and plundered. At Portsmouth they destroyed the custom house. On the 15th they left Ocracoke.
13. 1815. General Czernicheff took *Chalons sur Marne* by assault. The garrison with its commander Gen. Rigaud, taken.
13. 1816. Died at St. Louis, Mississippi Territory, *Jonas Simonds*, col. of the 6th U. S. infantry.
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- July 14. 1520. Battle of *Otumba*. Cortez defeated the Mexicans with great slaughter.
14. 1761. William Ball obtained for Pennsylvania the first warrant (No I.) for a *Lodge* of Ancient York Masons. The warrant numbered 89 in England.
14. 1772. *Northbridge*, Worcester co. Mass. incorporated. First church embodied June 25, 1783.
14. 1776. *Washington* refused to receive a letter from lord Howe addressed to "George Washington, esq." and afterwards another addressed to "Geo. Washington, &c. &c. &c." as not being directed in a style and title suitable to the dignity of his station. Congress applauded his conduct.
14. 1789. *Bastile* destroyed.
14. 1791. Riots at *Birmingham*.
14. 1793. The blood thirsty *Marat* assassinated by Charlotte Cordet. She was executed the same evening.
14. 1794. Admiral *Murray's* squadron (British) captured on the American station 14 sail of French ships, laden with provisions. Same day, British sloop of war *Hound*, taken by two French frigates.
14. 1795. The British under sir G. K. Elphinstone and general J. H. Craig, took *Simon's Town*, Cape of Good Hope.
14. 1798. Congress passed an act for the punishment of sedition, &c. against the U. States. It was com-

monly called the *gag law*. John Adams president of the U. States. Same day, Bonaparte, Pérée, Andreossi, Monge, Berthollet, Junot, &c. defeated the Mamelukes on land and water at *Chebriessa*, Egypt.

14. 1808. Spanish generals Ceusta and Blake defeated on the heights of *Medina del Rio Secca*, near Valladolid, by the French marshal Bessieres.
14. 1813. U. S. schooner *Asp*, sailing master Segourney, taken by boarding, by 5 British barges in Kinsale creek, near Yecomico river. Segourney was wounded and basely shot through the head, after the *Asp* was taken possession of. She was set on fire, but the militia collected, retook her and extinguished the flames. Same day, capt. *Richard Lawson*, of Princess Ann militia, captured near the light house, Cape Henry, a British barge belonging to the Plantagenet, killed 1 marine, wounded 2 and a lieut. and took the remainder 23.
14. 1814. Died in Philad. col. *Clement Biddle*. Same day, foundation stone laid of *fort Steevens*, at Hallet's point.
14. 1815. The house of *Lechileau*, in St. John's st. near Browne's lane, Spitalfields, Lond. blown up; by this unfortunate accident himself, his wife, sister and 4 others lost their lives. He was a dealer in crackers, squibs, &c. &c. Same night, about 12 o'clock, fire broke out at *Shadwell*, Eng. which destroyed 21 houses.

July 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.

15. 1546. The *Protestants* having assembled a force of 70,000 foot, 15,000 horse, and 6000 pioneers, with 120 cannon, 800 ammunition waggons, 8000 beasts of burthen, determined to support their cause by force of arms. They issued a manifesto, and

sent a letter to the emperor Charles V. (see July 20.) They were, however, overcome without battle, in consequence of their having separated into small bodies early in 1747.

15. 1696. British fort at *Pemaquid*, surrendered to the French and Indians, who demolished it.

15. 1769. The general court of Massachusetts refusing to make provision for the support of the British soldiery, governor Bernard prorogued that court.

15. 1776. British king's ships *Phoenix*, *Rose* and 2 tenders effected their passage to Tarrytown on the North river, under a heavy cannonade, from New York batteries, &c.

15. 1788. Col. *Eleazer Oswald*, editor of the Independent Gazette, refusing to answer interrogatories respecting a publication in his paper against And. Brown (see Jan. 27. 1797.) was committed by judge M'Kean to prison for one month for a contempt of court.

15. 1789. Louis XVI. accompanied by his 2 brothers, Monsieur now Louis XVIII. and the count de Artois now Monsieur, went to the states general of France, where he declared his determination to act in concert with the *National Assembly*, a title which he then employed for the first time. They returned to the palace on foot, amidst the shouts and blessings of an immense crowd. See Jan. 21, 1793.

15. 1794. French gen. *Scherer* successfully attacked the chain of posts occupied by the allies, and recaptured Landrecies.

15. 1795. Desperate engagement between the British private armed lugger *Aristocrat*, capt. Wilkins, of 4 sixes and 8 four pounders, and a squadron of nine French vessels, consisting of 1 of 18 guns, 1 of 14, 2 of 12, 2 of 10, 2 of 4, and 1 of 3 guns, off Dole la Chose, near St. Maloes harbour. Wilkins beat

- them off having been in action almost incessantly for 18 hours.
15. 1798. British king's ship *Lion*, capt. Manley Dixon captured near Carthage, Spanish ship *Santa Dorothea*, of 42 guns.
15. 1804. British sloop of war *Lilly*, capt. Wm. Compton, 16 guns, captured by French privateer *La Dame Ambert*, 16 guns, off Gaudaloupe. British capt. Compton and lieut. Fowler killed, 16 wounded.
15. 1806. *Jewish* deputies assembled in Paris.
15. 1810. *Wm. Cobbett* having been fined 1000 pounds sterling, this day was committed to the King's Bench prison for 2 years, for a libel on the British government. *Wm. Cobbett* well known as a writer in America under the signature of Peter Porcupine, landed in England from America on the 15th July, 1800. See also April 23, 1817.
15. 1813. Major gen. *Hen. Dearborn*, resigned the command of his army at Fort George, Up. Canada, to brig. gen. John P. Boyd; gen. D. was escorted to Cambria by capt. Harris's and Holland's troops of cavalry.
15. 1815. Bonaparte and suite, consisting of lieut. gen. grand marshal count Bertrand; lieut. gen. Savary duke de Rovigo; lieut. gen. baron L'Allemand aid de camp to Bonaparte; marshal de camp count Moutholon, aid to Bonaparte; count de Las Casses; lieut. col. de Planet; M. Maingant physician to Bonaparte; M. Las Casses page to Bonaparte. Countesses Bertrand and de Moutholon, 3 children of Bertrand's and one of Moutholon's, &c. in all 39 surrendered to Capt. Maitland, of the British ship *Bellerophon*, at Rochfort, which sailed for Torbay on the 16th. See July 24. Bonaparte sailed from the Isle of Aix in the French brig *Epervier*, with a flag of truce, for the *Bellerophon*.
15. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived in Portland, be-

ing the utmost extent of his eastern tour. Same night, Baldwin and Donaldson's distillery, Newark, N. J. totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 20,000 dollars.

- July 16. 1546. Mrs. *Anne Ayscough*, after undergoing the Torture, in company with her tutor Nicholas Belenian, a clergyman of Shropshire, and John Adams a taylor, were burnt at Smithfield, for not abjuring the protestant religion.
16. 1710. King Philip V. defeated at the battle of *Almanza* or *Almanera*, in Cataloni, by the allies under general Stanhope. French loss 1500 killed.
16. 1717. Battle of *Belgrade*, between the Austrians and Turks.
16. 1736. Died in his 66th year, *Thomas Yalden*, an English poet.
16. 1760. The prince of Brunswick defeated the Prussians at *Exdorff*, he took their commander, major gen. Glaubitz, the prince of Anhalt-Cothen, and 5 battalions prisoners.
16. 1761. Battle of *Fillinghausen* and *Kirch-Denckern*, in the Palatinate, between the allies under the hereditary prince Ferdinand and marquis of Granby and the French under marshal Broglio and prince de Soubise. The French were defeated and lost 5000 killed, wounded or taken, 9 cannon and 6 pair of colours. Allies lost 1200 men.
16. 1779. Gen. Wayne took *Stoney Point*, by assault. Lieut. col. Johnson commandant and 543 British were taken prisoners. British lost 63 killed. Americans 15 killed 83 wounded, of whom 30 very badly. Wayne was wounded in the head by a musket ball, total 98. Same time the Americans under gen. Howe made an unsuccessful attack on *Verplanks point*.
16. 1780. British ship *Nonsuch*, 64 guns, capt. sir

- Jas. Wallace, captured French frigate *Belle Poule*, chev. Kergariou, after 2 hours action. The chevalier and 24 men killed and about 40 wounded.
16. 1783. *Bahama Islands* retaken by the British.
16. 1786. *Treaty* of peace between the emperor of Morocco and U. States.
16. 1789. The parliament of *Paris*, M. Bochard de Saron president, insulted Louis XVI. by a vote of thanks, but communicated their resolution only to the National Assembly. Same day, *count d'Artois*, duc d'Angouleme, duc de Berri and his 2 sons; prince de Conde, duc de Brurbo, and duc d'Enghein, prince of Conti, marshal Broglio, marshal de Castries, and the duke and duchess of Polignac, quitted France.
16. 1794. The Poles defeated by the Russians at *Wigoya*. Same day, the Pennsylvanian insurgents took gen. Nevil, inspector, and major Nichols the U. S. marshal, prisoners. This was the first commencement of the western insurrection. It was suppressed without the effusion of blood, through the wise and prudent measures of general Washington.
16. 1795. French emigrants under D'Hervilly and Puisaye defeated by the French under Hoche, in an attack on the heights of St. Barbe at *Quiberon*, loss 300. Count D'Artois, brother to Louis XVI. was in this action. Hoche's adj. gen. Vernot was killed.
16. 1796. Capt. Trollope, in the British king's ship *Glatton*, of 54 guns, beat off 6 French frigates, a brig and a cutter. His loss 2 wounded, captain Strangeways of the marines mortally.
16. 1799. Seid Mustapha Bashaw, attacked and carried by assault the redoubt of *Aboukir*; he put the whole garrison 700 in number to the sword; the Castle of Aboukir also surrendered immediately after; its garrison consisted of 400 men.
16. 1804. British ship *L'Aigle*, 36 guns, drove on

shore, at the entrance of Bordeaux river, the French corvette *Charante* of 20 guns, and brig *La Joie* of 14 guns, both of which were burnt.

16. 1808. General Merlin, attacked and carried by assault *Bilboa*. He met with a sharp resistance.

16. 1811. Joseph Bonaparte entered *Valladolid*. Same day, died at Creek Bath, *Black Fox*, a distinguished head chief of the Cherokee Indians. Same day, the church of Neuvy near Tours, struck by lightning during the performance of mass, of 1200 persons, 20 were struck down, but not killed: 15 women were trampled to death in endeavouring to escape.

16. 1812. Col. Cass, (since gen.) with 230 men attacked and carried the Bridge over the river *Aux Canards*, 4 miles from Malden. It was defended by a part of the British 41st reg. and some Indians. British loss 11 killed and wounded. Cass lost none. On the following morning seeing no enemy he returned to Sandwich.

16. 1814. Commodore *David Porter* entered Philad. in an open landau; when he arrived at Cohocksink creek bridge, the horses were taken out, and he was drawn by his fellow citizens to the Mansion house hotel, Market street.

July 17. 855. Died pope *Leo IV.* a Roman, made pope after *Sergius II.* in 847. He was a wise and courageous pontiff, and when the Saracens approached Rome, to pillage it, he boldly marched out to meet them, and though unsupported by the emperors of the east and the west, he gave them battle and defeated them with great slaughter and afterwards employed the captives to adorn and fortify that city, which they intended to destroy.

17. 1656. The prince of Conde and don John, of

Austria, defeated the French under marshals de la Ferte and Turenne, at *Valenciennes*, and raised its siege. They took la Ferte prisoner. The French army was saved by the masterly manœuvres of Turenne.

17. 1755. *Doddington*, British E. Indiaman, lost on a rock off the eastern coast of Caffraria, and out of 273 persons only 23 survived.
17. 1761. British ships *Thunderer*, *Thetis*, and *Modeste* captured the French ships *Achilles* and *Bouffon*.
17. and 18. 1780. Spanish gun boats attacked the British shipping and garrison of *Gibraltar*.
17. 1784. Hanged in Philad. *John Downie* and *John Martin*, for robbing Mrs. Houston and Mr. Leaming. Same day, a *balloon* sent up from the new jail, corner of 6th and Walnut street, Philad. It took fire and the remains fell below the Old Theatre, Southwark.
17. 1789. *Louis XVI.* entered Paris from Versailles.
17. 1792. Prince Poniatowsky and *Kosciusko*, attacked by a superior Russian force. The Prussians suffered great loss.
17. 1793. Lord Hood blockaded *Toulon*.
17. 1794. Mr. Dicile's cotton manufactory, at Dundee, America, destroyed by fire.
17. 1802. Died at Portsmouth N. H. in his 69th year, *Joshua Brackett*, president of the N. Hampshire Medical society.
17. 1805. British frigate *Immortalite* and gun brigs, attacked a division of the French flotilla from Dunkirk, some they sunk, some were driven on shore, and many were captured.
17. 1811. Tremendous hurricane at St. Bartholomews, W. Indies, many vessels were lost.
17. 1812. American privateer schooner *Dolphin*, 2 guns, capt. Jac. Endicott, captured a British ship of 14 guns and 18 men. She took six other prizes.

Same day, 306 British and 715 Indians under capt. Roberts took *Machilimackinac*, by capitulation; garrisoned by lieut. Porter Hanks, U. States artillery and 57 men. Same day, U. States frigate *Constitution*, capt. Isaac Hull, fell in with a British squadron, viz. the *Africa*, a ship of the line, 4 frigates the *Guerriere*, *Belvidere*, *Shannon* and *Eolus*, and a brig and a schooner. Capt. Hull by masterly seamanship effected his escape after 60 hours chase. See Aug. 19.

17. 1813. A small number of volunteers and about 40 soldiers from *Fort George*, in 2 small row boats, captured at the head of the river St. Lawrence, a British gun boat mounting a 24 pounder and 14 batteauxs, laden with 230 barrels of pork, and 200 bags of bread, and took 4 officers and 61 men. British had Mr. Huger and 16 men wounded, 3 killed, and capt. Hen. Bentick O. Milnes, 1st guards aid to the commander in chief, mortally wounded, he died on the 25th in his 21st year. He was 3d son of sir R. S. Milnes, baronet. Same day, British and Indians made an attack on an outwork of the American garrison at *Fort George*, but were repulsed by col. Scot,* major Armstrong who was wounded, majors J. E. Wool,* W. Cummings, capt. Towson* wounded in his hand, Vandusen, Madison, and Birdsall and Smith lieut. artillery. Americans 4 killed, 4 wounded.

* Officers brevetted for their gallantry and bravery.

July 18. 1009. Died pope *John XVIII*. He was a Roman and succeeded John XVII. in 1003. From this time the right of election passed from the Roman people to the clergy. John resigned his dignity and died in the obscurity of a monastery.

18. 1683. Battle of *Vienna*, between the Turks and allies.

18. 1694. The *Indians* under Madockewando, fell upon a village at Oyster river, N. Hampshire, and killed or carried away between 94 and 100 men, women and children.
18. 1761. Died in his 84th year, rt. rev. doctor *Thos. Sherlock*, lord bishop of London.
18. 1775. Col. Ashe entered *Fort Johnson*, on cape Fear River, with a party of Americans, in the dead of the night and burnt it and the houses and buildings; governor Martin retired on board the king's sloop "Cruiser."
18. 1786. *Frederick William II.* succeeded his uncle Frederick II. to the throne of Prussia.
18. 1790. Alexander M. Gillivray and 28 *Creek chiefs* arrived in Philad. On the 20th they left the city for New York. Same day, died in his 67th year, *Adam Smith*, L. L. D. and F. R. S. Born in Edinburgh. His "Wealth of Nations" is appealed to as an authoritative standard of political axiom and political observation.
18. 1792. The Poles under prince Poniatowski defeated in a general engagement, by the Russians. The Russian line extended from Dubrinka along the river Berg to *Opalin*. Kosciusko had but 5000 men, Russians 14,000. 1100 Poles were slain.
18. 1794. Moreau took *Nieuport*, 300 emigrant prisoners taken were shot. Same day, assault on *Calvi* in Corsica. Same day, *Namur* evacuated by the allies.
18. 1802. Died at Hants, England, British admiral *Dumaresq*, aged 73. He boasted that he had never employed a physician or lawyer.
18. 1812. Action at *Eckau*, near Riga, between the Prussians, under gen. Grawert, a part of Macdonald's division, and the Russians, under gen. Lewis, the Russians were obliged to retire. Loss about 600 each, killed and wounded.
18. and 19. 1812. Oudinot attacked the Russian gen.

Oulanoff, at the bridge of *Dannubourg*, on the Dwina, he was defeated and retreated to *Drouya*, but *Murat* succeeded in taking with his cavalry *Drissa*. The emperor *Alexander* retreated with a view to concentrate his forces; his head quarters were at *Polotsk*.

18. 1814. A party of Americans under lieut. col. *Isaac W. Stone*, attacked the British and drove them from the village of *St. David*, which was burnt. Col. *Stone* denied that he had given such orders, or that he had any knowledge of its having been done; the commanding gen. however, in his gen. orders of next day, stated that the senior officer must be held accountable for it, and as it was against the orders of the American government, and in violation of his general orders, directed col. *Stone* to retire from the army.

18. 1815. Treaty with the *Pottawattamies*, residing on the *Illinois river*, and the United States. It was ratified at *Washington*, Dec. 20, 1815.

July 19. 1693. Battle of *Landen*, between the allies and French.

19. 1740. *Wm. Summerville*, the English poet, died aged 50.

19. 1777. Col. *Logan's Fort*, Kentucky, besieged by 200 Indians, they did not take it, but killed 2 and wounded 4 out of 16 men, of which the garrison consisted.

19. 1779. Major *Lee* took by surprise, *Paulus Hook*. Major *Sutherland* who commanded the fort with a number of Hessians escaped; 30 of the garrison were killed and 7 officers and 154 men taken. Americans 6 killed or wounded. *Lee* according to his orders retreated immediately; a large British force being in the vicinity, prevented his destroying the barracks and artillery.

19. 1794. Revolution commenced at *Geneva*, headed by M. Soulavie and Merle, commissioners from the French Convention, residing at Geneva; they seized on the gates and arsenal. One of the Syndics was murdered.
19. 1796. The French entered *Stutgard*.
19. 1800. Danish frigate *Freya*, captain Krabbe, refusing 4 British frigates permission to search his convoy, an action took place, the *Freya* was compelled to strike. She was with her convoy taken into Deal.
19. 1805. British frigate *Blanche*, capt. Z. Mudge, was captured by a French squadron in the West Indies; soon after she struck, she sunk.
19. 1806. British frigate *Blanche*, capt. Thos. Lavie, captured in 45 min. off the Ferroe Islands, the French frigate *Guerriere*, M. Hubert capt. 50 guns, 317 men. She was taken by capt. Hull, Aug. 19, 1812. British none killed, 4 wounded. French 26 killed, 30 wounded, 10 dangerously.
19. 1808. The Spanish lieut. gen. Pena and major gen. Reding, repulsed the French gen. Dupont, in an assault upon *Baylen*. The battle lasted from 3 until 11 A. M.
19. 1810. King of Prussia issued a *decree* forbidding American vessels entering his ports.
19. 1811. British king's packet *Prince of Wales* lost about half past one A. M. on Salt Pond Reef, on the S. W. side of Heneagua, one of the Bahamas; crew saved. Same day, *Washington Association* of Philad. formed. Rich. C. Wood chairman, and Thos. Anthony and Thos. J. Wharton, secretaries.
19. 1812. Col. *M'Arthur*, (since gen.) with 150 volunteers, whilst reconnoitering the bridge of Aux Canards, fell into an ambush, and was fired upon by the Indians, under Tecumseh, whom he routed. A ball struck *M'Arthur's* horse in the head. He encamped about 2 miles from the bridge. Same day,

U. S. brig *Nautilus*, lieut. Crane, 12 guns captured by a squadron of British frigates.

19. 1814. American privateer General Armstrong, captain Champlin, captured off Sandy Hook, the English sloop *Henrietta*, lieut. Geo. Campbell, with stores for the British fleet in Chesapeake bay.

19. 1817. Died in Philad. in his 33d year, *David Shuster*. His death was occasioned by eating cherries and drinking water shortly after. He was in the most blooming health and of a very athletic frame.

July 20. ST. MARGARET'S DAY.

20. 1546. The emperor Charles V. placed the *protestants* under the Ban of the empire, (see July 15,) whereupon they declared war against him.

20. 1652. The *duke of Orleans*, declared lieut. gen. of the kingdom of France, although Louis XIV. was of age.

20. 1704. Died at Marshfield, *Peregrine White*, aged 83 years, 8 months. He was the first born in Plymouth colony.

20. 1775. *Fast day*, by order of congress.

20. 1780. Gen. *Wayne*, with the 1st and 2d Penn. brigades and Moylan's dragoons, took a considerable number of horses and cattle at Bergen Neck, N. Jersey. He attacked a British block house, but was repulsed with the loss of 15 killed and 3 officers and 46 men wounded.

20. 1791. Convention of *Pilnitz*, between the emperor of Austria and king of Prussia.

20. 1794. A Revolutionary Tribunal established at *Geneva*; about 1000 persons arrested, 200 on the proscription list escaped.

20. 1806. *Treaty of peace* signed at Paris.

20. 1807. Died at Newark, N. J. aged 70, rev. *Alexander Macwhorter*. He was chaplain during the revolutionary war to gen. Knox's brigade.

20. 1808. French gen. Dupont having been defeated the day before, at *Baylen*, by the Spanish gens. Reding, Coupigny, Pena and Jones, surrendered himself and army 8000 strong to them, together with gen. Wedel's division of 6000, who came up to reinforce Dupont. Total 14,000 men. Dupont's division to be considered prisoner's of war. Wedel's to deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they were to be embarked and sent to Rochefort.
20. 1809. Sir A. Wellesley, since lord Wellington, formed a *junction* with the Spanish army under Ceusta at Oropesa.
20. 1811. British ships *Thames* and *Cephalus*, landed a force in their boats, at *Palinarus*, and captured a strong fort and 26 vessels.
20. 1814. Am. gen. *Brown* moved his whole force on fort George, but not being supported by the fleet, on account of commodore Chauncey's illness; he fell back on the 22d to Queenstown. Same day, col. Croghan took the unoccupied British fort *St. Joseph*. Same day, arrived at New York, Amer. privateer *General Armstrong*, capt. Champlin, after a cruise of 4 months, capt. C. captured 11 vessels, 7 of whom he burnt. Same day, 8 out of 15 persons *hanged*, at Burlington, district of Niagara, for treason against the British. Lieut. gen. Drummond reprieved the others.
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- July 21. 1403. Battle of *Shrewsbury*. Henry IV. in person defeated Harry Piercy. The slaughter was very great, 2300 gentlemen perished on both sides, among them earl Stafford, Shirley, Gausel, Mortimer, Massey, Calverly, &c. 6000 privates were slain, mostly Piercy's men. Earls Worcester and Douglass were taken, the former was beheaded.
21. 1667. *Treaty* of Breda, by which New York was exchanged for Surrinam.

21. 1739. Battle of *Choczim*, in Hungary.
21. 1773. *Ganganelli*, pope Clement XIV. signed the famous bull which pronounced the extinction of the society of Jesuits.
21. 1786. At *Montpellier*, in France, a Booth where a play was performed, fell, by which 500 persons were killed.
21. 1789. *M. Foulon*, and his son in law *Berthier*, massacred in Paris, they were the 8th and 9th victims to the French revolution.
21. 1791. *De Cazales* resigned his seat in the national assembly of France.
21. 1796. A great number of emigrants surrendered at *Quiberon* to French gens. *Hoche*, *Lazare*, &c. At the same time fort *Penthievre* taken by assault, by gen. *Menage*, through the treachery of 2 out of 1630 prisoners who had been enlisted into the emigrant corps in England, they gave *Hoche* the countersign, thus betrayed, surprised and overpowered, the slaughter of the unfortunate emigrants, was very great; according to the French account 278 officers, 260 soldiers and 492 of the inhabitants of *Toulon* were slaughtered, and at least 154 were drowned. 4000 *Chouans*, men, women and children were sent to their homes. Military commissions were established at *Vannes* to try the prisoners, and from 60 to 80 shot daily. *Sombreuil* was taken, tried and shot; he met death with the same intripid courage that had marked his conduct in the field of battle—refusing to have his hands tied, or his eyes covered by a bandage. It is positively stated that the *marquis de Sombreuil* their commander, entered into a verbal capitulation. *Hoche* took immense stores.
21. 1798. Battle of the *Pyramids* in Egypt. It was fought at *Imbaba*, 7 miles from the *Pyramids*; *Murad Bey*, with 22 other *Beys*, defeated by the French who took 40 cannon, 40 camels, together the whole baggage of the *Beys*, and their provisions.

21. 1799. *Alessandria* in Italy, taken by the Russians and Austrians.
21. 1803. British frigate *Seine*, 42 guns, wrecked on a sand bank near Scheveling, and burnt by her officers and crew.
21. 1810. *Ciudad Rodrigo* surrendered to the French after a gallant resistance of 16 days.
21. 1811. *Sunday*—L. Helberton of the royal British engineers with 3 gentlemen, went to the river Jacques Cortier, Canada, to fish, and Mr. Helberton was unfortunately drowned. Same day, British king's ship *Thames* and sloop of war *Cephalus*, captured at *Porto del Infreschi*. 11 gun vessels, one armed felucca laden with oil, 14 feluccas, &c. and 26 merchantmen.
21. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived at Hanover, Vermont, from Concord, New Hampshire.

July 22. MARY MAGDALEN'S DAY.

22. 1298. Battle of *Falkirk*. The Scots under the noble sir Wm. Wallace defeated by Edward I. of England, with great slaughter. Historians disagree as to the number slaughtered, some representing it at 50 or 60,000 men. Certain it is that the Scots never suffered greater loss in any action.
22. 1534. *John Frith* and *Andrew Hewet*, burnt at Smithfield, Eng. for opinions relative to the sacrament. Henry VIII. then king.
22. 1676. Died aged 86, pope *Clement X.* He was a Roman and succeeded *Clement IX.* in 1670. He was mild and amiable in character.
22. 1691. Battle of *Augrim*.
22. 1706. Treaty of *Union* between Scotland and England, by which the succession of the united kingdom, was vested in the princess *Sophia*. It was ratified by queen Anne the next day, as also by parliament, and went into operation May 1, 1707.

22. 1778. French fleet under count *D'Estaing* sailed from Sandy Hook.
22. 1780. Action between British sloop of war *Porcupine*, 24 guns, sir Chs. H. Knowles and 2 Spanish Xebecs, of 24 guns each. He beat them off having only 4 of his men wounded.
22. 1793. General *Custine* sent to the prison of Le Abbaye in Paris. Same day, the allied army took *Mentz*.
22. 1794. Fourteen persons sentenced to death by the revolutionary tribunal of *Geneva*.
22. 1795. *Treaty* of Peace signed at Basil, between France and Spain; ratified at Ildefonso, by the king of Spain, Aug. 4, 1795.
22. 1801. The boats of British ships *Boileau*, *Robust*, *Doris* and *Uranie*, cut out of Camaret bay, French corvette *La Chevrette*. British loss 18 killed 57 wounded. French captain, 6 officers, 85 men killed, 61 wounded.
22. 1802. Cofferdam of the *West India Docks*, Blackwall, Eng. gave way and 8 of the workmen were drowned. Same day, action between the *Constellation*, capt. Alex. Murray, and 9 Tripolitan gun boats. He drove 4 on shore and the remainder took shelter in Tripoli.
22. 1804. The *St. Antonio* of Macao, wrecked on the shoals of the Parcel groupe, China sea.
22. 1805. British admiral sir *Robert Calder*, with 15 sail of the line, engaged the French and Spanish fleets off Ferroll, and captured the Spanish ships *San Rafael* 84 guns and *Firma* 74 guns. British lost 41 killed, 158 wounded.
22. 1807. General *Reifsky* with the Russian advance of prince *Bagration*, defeated a strong body of French chasseurs at *Novoleski* with great slaughter, only 150 prisoners were taken. Prince *Bagration* rushed on, and near *Mohiloff* a sanguinary action took place. The French under *Davoust* and *Mor-*

tier lost between 3 and 4000, and the Russians not less than 3000 men.

22. 1809. The allied army under Wellesley, marched from *Oropesa*; his advance guard attacked the French at *Talavera* and obliged them to fall back on Victor's army; who also retreated, pursued by Ceusta the Spanish general. Wellesley, afterwards lord Wellington, refused to co-operate with them.

22. 1810. Sunday—Jacob Martin's spirit of turpentine manufactory on the Island opposite Philad. totally destroyed by *fire*. Same day, the stores of Messrs, Nichols, Harris and Saunders, Wilmington, S. C. were struck by *lightning* and together with 5 houses totally destroyed.

22. 1812. Wellington defeated Marmont on the heights of *Calbarasa de Ariba*, Salamanca. British lost 5220 men. The English gen. Le Marchant was killed, and gen. Cole, Beresford and Leith and sir C. Cotton, were wounded. Marmont being wounded, gen. Clausel brought off the French army; he showed great science and skill. The French lost 1 gen. 3 cols. 3 lt. cols. 130 officers, and from 6 to 7000 men taken prisoners. Same day, the French gen. Harispe, defeated the Spaniards under O'Donel, at *Castalla*, in Valentia. Spanish loss 3000 men.

22. 1813. An American merchant sloop driven on shore, by the British sloop of war *Martin*, in the Delaware bay. She was attacked by a British tender and 4 barges; but they were driven off by lieutenant Townsend and the sloop saved.

22. 1814. Governor *Snyder* called out 14,000 *militia*, the quota of Pennsylvania. Same day, died in Philadelphia, in his 53d year, rev. doct. *Michael Egan*, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Philad.

22. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived at Windsor, Vermont, on his tour through the U. States.

- July 23. 1662. *Lacteals* first discovered by chance by Aselsius in opening a dog; and in fishes, birds, &c. by Mr. Hewson surgeon of London in 1770.
23. 1741. The battle of *Williamstadt* in Sweden, between the Russians and Swedes.
23. 1757. *Zittau*, in Upper Saxony, bombarded, taken and destroyed by the Austrians. 600 houses, 2 cathedral churches, 8 parsonages, 8 schools, &c. were burnt; and the inhabitants as well as the Prussian troops were put to the sword.
23. 1758. French under prince de Soubise, defeated the Hessians, under prince Ysembourg at *Sangarshausen*. 2000 French were killed or wounded.
23. 1779. Major Jos. Brandt with 60 Indians and 27 whites, fell upon the *Minisink* settlements, he burnt 10 houses, 12 barns, a fort and 2 mills; killed a number of the inhabitants and carried off many others and took considerable plunder.
23. 1780. *Col. Lock* with 300 American militia attacked col. Moore and the tories in N. Carolina. Moore proposed the cessation of hostilities for one hour which being agreed to he ran off with his whole party. Lock had 6 officers killed and 15 men killed or wounded.
23. 1785. *Germanic Union* concluded at Berlin. This was the last act of importance of Fred. second's life.
23. 1792. *Stanislaus Augustus II.* (count Poniatowsky) called a meeting of the deputies, to take into consideration the state of Poland.
23. 1798. The French entered *Cairo*.
23. 1804. *Havre de Grace*, France, bombarded by a British squadron.
23. 1808. General Merle, took possession of *Santander*.
23. 1809. *Joseph Bonaparte* quitted Madrid with a corps de reserve.

23. 1812. *Fire* at Pittsburgh, Penn. 20 houses destroyed.
23. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived at Montpelier, Vermont.
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- July 24. 1567. *Mary*, queen of Scots, compelled to resign her crown in favour of her son James VI. afterwards king of England.
24. 1712. Marshal Villars defeated the allies under gen. Albemarle at *Denain*, and took Albemarle, 2 princes of the house of Nassau, a prince of Holstein, a prince of Anhalt, and many other prisoners.
24. 1758. *Prince Edward*, afterwards duke of York, embarked for the first time as a midshipman at Portsmouth on board the *Essex*, commodore (since earl) Howe's flag ship.
24. 1759. Battle of *Niagara*, in which sir Wm. Johnston defeated the French and Indians with great slaughter and took their general M. de Aubry with all his officers, 16 in number, prisoners. Fort Niagara in sight of which the battle was fought, then surrendered.
24. 1777. General *Howe* sailed from New York for Chesapeake bay.
24. 1793. The French attacked the *duke of York's* posts between Furnes and the sea; generals Dalton and Elde were killed.
24. 1794. Dreadful *fire* at Ratcliffe Cross, London, about 600 houses were burnt. Same day, the French took *Spa*. Same day, the *Raith*, Greenlandman, of Leith, retaken by the mate and 2 seamen from 17 Frenchmen.
24. 1797. Unsuccessful attack by the British on *Santa Cruz*, Teneriffe. Lord Nelson lost his right arm and capt. Rich. Bowen, R. navy killed, he was born 1761. Same day, *Bank* of the *U. States* re-

moved from Carpenter's Hall, and business first transacted in the new building in 3d street Philad.

24. 1798. British ship *Resistance*, capt. E. Packenham, blown up in the straits of Banca. Capt. and 330 men perished. 4 only were saved.
24. 1803. French 74 *Duquesne*, captured by a British squadron off Cape Francois and *L'Aiguille* brig of 16 guns.
24. 1810. Ney and Junot attacked the English under general Crauford at the passage of the *Coa*.
24. 1811. Suchet and Maurice Matthieu attacked and carried the strong post of *Montserrat*, in Catalonia, defended by marquis D'Ayroles, or Eroles.
24. 1813. Mr. E. Mix and midshipman M'Gowan of U. S. navy, with capt. Bowman, attempted to blow up the British ship *Plantagenet*, of 74 guns, in Lynhaven bay, with a *torpedo*. It exploded, without effecting their purpose, although very near it; she was much injured.
24. 1814. Amer. gen. Brown retired from *Queens-town* to the junction of the Niagara and Chippewa; and British gen. Riall immediately occupied *Queens-town*.
24. 1815. Louis XVIII. issued an *ordinance* directing the arrest and trial for treason, of the followers of Bonaparte, viz. marshal Ney, since shot. Gen. Labedoyere, also shot since. Generals the 2 brothers Lallemand. Drouet, d'Erlon, Lefebvre Desnouettes,* Ameil, Brayer, Gilly, Mouton, Duvernet, Grouchy,* Clausel,* Debelle, Bertrand he escaped and accompanied Bonaparte to St. Helena. Cambronne, Rovigo and Lavallette. The latter was tried and sentenced to be shot but escaped from prison. By the 2d article the following were ordered to quit Paris within 3 days, and retire to the interior of France, and there await the decision of the chambers, whether they should be tried or depart the kingdom, viz. Soult, Alix, Excelsmans,

Boulay de la Meurthe, Fressinet, Carnot, count Lobau, Harel, Barrere, Pommereuil, Arighi of Padua, Garran, Bouvier, Dumoulard, Merlin of Douay, Defermont, Bury St. Vincent, Garnier-de-Saintes, Hullin, Courtin, Bassano, Marbot, Felix Lepellitier, Mehee, Thibaudeau, gen. Vandamme,* gen. Lamarque, Le Lorgne-Dideville, Pire, Arnault, Regnault de St. Jean de Angely, Dejean, jr. Real, Dubach, Dirat, Felix Desportes, Mellinet, Cluys and Forbin-Janson the elder son. Those marked thus* effected their escape to America. Same day, *Bonaparte* and suite arrived in the *Belleophon* in Torbay. See Aug. 4. Same day, marshal *Brune* submitted to Louis XVIII. and hoisted the white flag at Toulon. *Murat* with his aid lt. gen. Rosetti and a number of his adherents having fled from Toulon the night before. See Sept. 28th and Oct. 13th, 1815.

24. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived at Burlington, Vermont.



July 25. ST. JAMES'S DAY.

25. 1535. The emperor Charles V. having assembled a powerful fleet, landed near Tunis and carried by assault the fortress of Goletta, in consequence of which he obtained possession of *Barbarossa's* fleet of 87 gallies and galliots, 300 cannon, &c. *Barbarossa* came out, a battle ensued, and *Barbarossa* was defeated with great loss. Tunis surrendered, and Charles having reinstated Muley Hassen, liberated 20,000 slaves, and returned to Europe.
25. 1564. Died aged 61. *Ferdinand I.* crowned king of Hungary and Bohemia 1527, elected king of the Romans 1531 and emperor of Germany in 1558.
25. 1643. The forces of Charles I. of England, under prince Rupert, took *Bristol* by assault. Wash-

ington with a small party was the first that broke into the town.

25. 1666. Engagement at the mouth of the Thames, between the English fleet under prince Rupert, the duke of Albemarle and sir Thos. Allen, and the Dutch fleet under *De Ruyter* and *Cornelius Van Tromp*. Each fleet consisted of about 80 sail. Three Dutch admirals were killed.
25. 1722. New England declared *war* against the Indians. About that time the small pox raged much in New England.
25. 1757. French defeated the duke of Cumberland at *Hastenback*.
25. 1788. *New York* the 11th state in succession adopted the federal constitution. Yeas 30. Nays 25.
25. 1790. Died at Elizabeth Town, N. J. aged 67, *Wm. Livingston*, governor of New Jersey. He was succeeded by *Wm. Patterson*. In 1776 a new constitution was formed for N. Jersey and Mr. Livingston was elected their first governor. The inhabitants having sent the royal governor *Wm. Franklin* under a strong guard to Connecticut. Mr. L. was 14 years governor of N. Jersey.
25. 1793. Assault on *Valenciennes* by the allies.
25. 1794. *Baron Trenck*, celebrated for his imprisonment at Magdeburg, guillotined at Paris.
25. 1799. Battle of *Aboukir*, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Turks, Arabs, Mamelukes, &c. under Mustapha Bashaw. Murat commanded the advance guard. Mustapha was taken with about 200 Turks, and al' their tents, equipage, and 20 cannon. 2000 lay dead on the field, and it is computed that 10,000 Turks were driven into sea, and drowned. Same day, *Jonathan Robbins* delivered by judge Bee of S. Carolina to the British Consul by order of Tim. Pickering the U. S. secretary of state. He was sent to Jamaica and there hanged

as one of the mutineers on board the British frigate *Hermione*. There can be no doubt but that Robbins was born in Danbury, Connecticut, and that he was impressed on board the frigate. His being delivered up occasioned great clamour in the United States.

25. 1804. *Georges* and 11 of his companions (see June 11, 1804) guillotined in Paris for a conspiracy against Bonaparte. Same day, the American squadron, consisting of the *Constitution* frigate, 3 brigs, 3 schrs. 2 bombs and 6 gun boats, arrived in sight of Tripoli.
25. 1806. *Confederation* of the *Rhine* ratified at Munich.
25. 1810. British ships *Thames*, *Weazel* and *Pilot*, destroyed at *Amanthea* 6 vessels and captured 137.
- 25 and 26. 1812. Count Ostermann Tolstoy, attacked by the French under Beauharnois and Murat with cavalry near *Ostrovna*; the Russians had the advantage at first, but through eagerness, were defeated with the loss of between 3 or 4000 killed. The French lost about the same number.
25. 1813. First day's battle of the *Pyrennees* between Wellington and the French; gen. Graham assaulted Saint Sebastian, Bay of Biscay, but was repulsed. Major Frazer killed, and 2000 men *hors de combat*. General Cole fought the French advanced guard the whole day, at Roncevalles, and gen. Hill, at Puerta de Maya, but were overcome, and at length obliged to retreat; gen. Stewart was wounded.
25. 1814. Emperor *Alexander I.* returned to St. Petersburg. Same day, battle of *Bridgewater*, or second battle of Chippewa, by some called the battle of Lundy's lane, by others the battle of Niagara falls, having been fought within sight of the falls. This sanguinary battle, for the numbers engaged, is perhaps unequalled in modern warfare. The British acknowledged that it cost them as many men

as several of the battles of lord Wellington. The two senior generals on both sides were dangerously wounded. The battle commenced about half past 5 P. M. and ended at 12 in the defeat of 2700 British veteran regulars, exclusive of a large body of Indians, under lieut. gen. Drummond, who was dangerously wounded in the neck and narrowly escaped being taken prisoner and major gen. Riall who was severely wounded in the arm, and with capt. Loring aid to Drummond, taken prisoners by capt. Dan. Ketchum* br. major. Of the 4 American gens. 3 were wounded and the 4th had a very narrow escape. The American army was commanded by major gen. Jacob Brown (a Quaker by descent) wounded twice dangerously through the thigh and in his side. It consisted of the U. S. artillery companies of capt. Nathan Towson* br. lt. col. capt. John Ritchie (killed) and capt. Thomas Biddle,* brev. major, who was twice wounded, neck and arm. They were commanded by major Jac. Hindman,* brev. lieut. col. and Wm. M'Kee,* major of engineers, brev. lieut. col. The first brigade under brig. gen. Winfield Scott* brevetted major gen. who was twice wounded, dangerously in side and shoulder. It was composed of the 9th U. S. inf. lieut. col. Hen. Leavenworth,* brev. colonel wounded; 11th U. S. inf. major John M'Neal,* brev. lieut. col. severely wounded in the thigh; 22d U. S. inf. col. H. Brady dangerously wounded hip and side; and 25th U. S. inf. lieut. col. Thos. S. Jessup,* br. col. wounded twice, severely hand and shoulder. The second brigade was commanded by brig. gen. Ripley, whose horse was wounded and 2 balls were shot through his hat, and consisted of the 1st U. S. inf. col. Nicholas; 21st U. S. inf. col. Jas. Miller,* brev. brig. gen. and 23d U. S. inf. with detachments of the 17th and 19th U. S. inf. regts. under major Brooke, after the fall of ma-

jor M'Farland. The third brigade consisted of the volunteers under brig. gen. Peter B. Porter (also wounded) consisted of 1st the Canadians under lieut. col. Jos. Wilcox; 2d Pennsylvanians under major Eleazer D. Wood, wounded dangerously; and 3d the New Yorkers under lieut. col. Dobbin, who was wounded in the breast. Col. Miller, the hero of Maguaga, with the 21st and major Brooke of the 23d took the whole of the British artillery, and kept possession of them, although 3 desperate attempts were made to retake them. As they could not be brought off, however, for want of horses and limbers or drag ropes, they were spiked. The Americans returned in good order and without molestation, to their camp at the first Chippewa battle ground; having brought off their artillery, wounded and dead. The British lost in killed, wounded and missing, by their own account, 878, among them were major gen. Riall, capt. Loring aid to Drummond, 6 capt. 11 sub. and 150 men, total 169, leaving 709 killed and wounded or about one fourth. The Americans had 171 killed, 572 wounded and 117 missing; total 860, leaving 743 killed and wounded, making an aggregate of 1452 British and Americans killed and wounded!! The British officers known to have been killed were Moorson, dep. asst. adjt. gen. capt. Spunner, lieut. Latham and ensign Damphill. Of the Americans major M'Farland, capt. Ab. Hull, son of gen. Hull, capt. John Ritchie, Kinney, Goodrich, and Hooper, and lieuts. Burkhardt, Turner, and Bigelow were killed. Adj. Poe, lieut. Hunt and ensign Hunter supposed to have been killed. Wounded exclusive of those enumerated capt. Ambrose Spencer aid to gen. Brown mortally through the body. Brown offered to exchange capt. Loring, though not wounded, for Spencer, both being aids; this was agreed to, when with indignation he found returned to him

not as he expected his living aid, but the dead body of capt. Spencer, gen. Brown however kept his word and liberated Loring. The other officers wounded were lieut. Wm. J. Worth,* brev. capt. aid to gen. Scott, grape shot, thigh; and lieutenants Campbell and Schmack of the artillery, badly. Brig. major lieut. J. D. Smith, badly. Shayler lieut. and adjt. dangerously twice, arm and shoulder; lieut. and qr. mr. Browning in the face; lieut. and qr. mr. M'Glassi, badly; lieut. and paymaster Fowle; captains W. L. Foster,* brev. major; Bliss, Pentland severely, and taken prisoner; Foulke, Burbank; and Odell, severely. Lieutenants Fisher severely twice, head and wrist; Webster severely, and taken prisoner; Culbertson, Ferguson, Armstrong, Giafford, Vasquez shot twice and bayoneted. Cillely, Cushman, twice thigh and shoulder; H. Whiting and Lamb severely. Nathl. H. Hall,* (brev. capt.) Cooper and Fisk both in the breast, Stevenson, Bean, Bissel, Ingersoll, Tappan, Abeal and Deiterick. Ensigns G. Jacobs, and Thompson, both severely; also ensigns J. P. Jacobs, Blake, Bedford, Jones and Camp, all of the U. S. army. Porters volunteers, lieut. O'Fling N. Yorkers. Pennsylvania volunteers, major Wood severely by musket balls in the foot and arm, and much bruised by his horse being shot and falling upon him. Qr. mr. Maclay, severely by musket balls, head and twice through the leg; and lieut. Dick severely. Missing supposed to be killed, lieuts. Keps, Sturgis and Davidson 22d U. S. inf. and lieut. Perry 9th inf. capt. Roberts, Penn. vol. and brigade major Stanton, N. Y. vol. taken prisoners.

Officers names marked thus * were brevetted.

- 25 1817. *John Tuhi* an Indian, hanged at Utica, New York, for the murder of his own brother; both were intoxicated when the murder was committed, as well as their father and mother.

July 26. ST. ANN'S DAY.

26. 1469. Edward IV's. army under earl Pembroke, defeated at *Banbury*, by the Yorkshire rebels. Pembroke was taken and put to death. Earl Rivers father of Jane Gray, then queen, they beheaded.
26. 1471. Died aged 54, pope *Paul II.* a Venetian noble. He permitted the cardinals to wear a purple habit, and the red cap of silk, and the mitre which hitherto had distinguished the sovereign pontiff.
26. 1546. Emperor *Charles V.* and pope Paul III. entered secretly into a league against the protestants.
26. 1581. The States of the United provinces of *Holland* declared that Philip II. of Spain had forfeited his right to the sovereignty over them.
26. 1680. Died in England, in his 32d year, John Wilmot, *earl of Rochester*; one of the greatest wits and most dissolute men of the age. Though he lived the life of an atheist and a libertine, yet he died the death of a good christian and most sincere penitent.
26. 1775. Maryland convention met at Annapolis, and pledged themselves to support congress. They also ordered 266,666 dollars in *bills of credit* to be struck, and that 40 companies of minute men should be raised. *Minute men*, troops so called from the alacrity with which they were prepared to take the field, and were first raised in 1774, by Massachusetts. Same day, congress first established a *Post office*, extending from Falmouth, New England, to Savannah, Georgia, and appointed Benj. Franklin, post master. Post offices first established in Paris in 1470. In England in 1642. Scotland 1695. First one in America established by parliament 1710. In 1816 there were 2450 post offices in the U. States. The mail was carried 46,880 miles in stages, and 61,171 miles in sulkeys and on horseback; total 108,051 miles.
26. 1788. *Greenleaf's* office much damaged and his

types taken away, by a mob in New York. He was opposed to the Federal constitution.

26. 1803. British ship *Thunderer*, captain Bedford, captured the French privateer *Venus* of Bordeaux, pierced for 28 mounting 16 guns. Same day, British notification of the *blockade* of the Weser. Same day, the *iron rail way* from Wandsworth to Croydon, Eng. was opened to the public for the conveyance of goods.

26. 1806. British frigate *Greyhound*, capt. E. Elphinstone, and sloop of war *Harrier*, captured off Macasser, the Dutch frigate *Pallas*, 36 guns, and two large E. Indiamen laden with spices.

26. 1808. The French under *Bessieres*, duke of Istria, occupied Leon, Spain.

26. 1809. French under Victor and Sebastiani, defeated the Spaniards under Ceusta at *Torrijos*, and obliged them to fall back to Talavera.

26. 1812. Russians under Kamenskoy attacked and carried the town of *Kobrine* on the river Boug. General Klingel, who commanded the Saxons was taken with 70 officers, 2500 men, 4 standards, 8 cannon, &c. Russian loss about 1000 killed and wounded.

26. 1813. Second day's battle of the *Pyrennees* between the French and Wellington. Same day, *Moreau* landed at Gottenberg, from America.

26. 1814. American gens. Ripley and P. B. Porter, burnt *Bridgewater* mills and bridge, and the British barracks there.

26. 1817. Francis Savoy and Thomas Winter, both Philadelphians, sent up two *balloons*, one of them 33 feet in circumference, at Germantown, being the first sent up in that village. Same day, President *Monroe* arrived at Plattsburg. He left it on the 28th.

July 27. 1675. *Turenne* killed by a cannon shot, whilst selecting a proper situation whereon to erect

a battery, near the village of Saltzbach; the same ball carried off the arm of St. Hilaire, a lieut. gen. of the artillery.

27. 1737. Battle of *Bagnialuk*, in Turkey, between the Russians and Turks.
27. 1758. *Louisburg*, the Islands of *Cape Breton* and *St. John* surrendered to the British under gen. lord Amherst and adm. Boscawen.
27. 1773. Captain *C. J. Phipps*, afterwards lord Mulgrave, nearly reached on this day the 81st deg. of Northern latitude.
27. 1775. Congress established a *hospital* for 20,000 men, appointed Benj. Church director and physician general.
27. 1778. Action between British fleet under admiral *Keppel*, and French under M. de Orvilliers, off Ushant, each fleet of 30 sail, neither obtained victory. British loss 133 killed 373 wounded. French 165 killed 529 wounded.
27. 1787. Rev. Mr. *Jones* robbed in open day, near the centre square by a person in the garb of a quaker.
27. 1789. M. Champion de Coice, made a report to the National assembly of France on the *Rights of Man*, &c.
27. 1790. A large *balloon* sent up at Goshen. Connecticut.
27. 1794. French entered *Antwerp*. Same day, *Robespierre* and his colleagues arrested in Paris.
27. 1801. French 4 masted privateer *L'Invention*, 26 guns, 220 men, was captured off cape Ortegal by the British ship *Immortalite*, capt. Hotham.
27. 1803. British frigate *Egyptienne* captured French brig *L'Epervier*, 16 guns and 90 men.
27. 1804. *Edward Gobin* shot with a rifle ball in Lycoming county, Penn. by the *squatters*, that is, persons who take possession of lands, for which they have actually no other right or title to, than merely having settled on it.

27. 1806. *Capt. Lewis*, sergeant *Dreyer*, R. and J. Fields, had their guns seized while asleep, by 8 Minnetarree Indians. In the scuffle to recover them R. Fields stabbed one of the Indians to the heart, who died instantly, and capt. Lewis shot another in the belly, who fell on his knees and right elbow, he raised himself and fired, the ball just grazed Lewis's head. The Indians fled leaving the American exploring party in possession of their baggage, provisions and 4 horses.
27. 1807. The boats of the British sloop of war *Hazard*, captain Dilkes captured off Pertuis Breton 9 French chassee mares and sunk two.
27. 28. and 29. 1809. Three divisions of a secret expedition, sailed from England. Since known to have been destined for *Walcheren*.
27. 1809. First day's battle of *Talavera*. The French under Victor attacked the allies commanded by Lord Wellington.
27. 1811. The British captured 18 and destroyed 10 vessels in a creek of *Ragosinza*, without any loss. Same day, Fred. Wm. III. king of *Prussia* declared his determination to adhere to his engagements with Bonaparte, and prohibited the importation of colonial produce. Same day, 3 cooper's shops in N. York, at the lower end of Pine street, destroyed by fire, and 2 other buildings considerably injured.
27. 1812. Second attack by the *Baltimore mob*, on the office of Alex. C. Hanson, editor of the "Federal Republican" in Charles street. Hanson's party fired upon them, killed doctor Gale, and wounded several, one of whom John Williams mortally. Mr. Hanson and companions 22 in number, viz. gen. Henry Lee, a distinguished partisan officer of the revolutionary army, gen. Jas. Lingan, a wounded officer of the revolution, Willim Schræder, John Thompson, Wm. B. Bend, Otho Sprigg, Henry

Kennedy, Robt. Kilgour, Henry Nelson, John E. Hall, Geo. Winchester, Peregrine Warfield, Geo. Richards, Edw. Gwinn, Dav. Hoffman, Horatio Bigelow, Ephraim Gatheier, Wm. Gatheier, Jacob Schley, Mark U. Pringle, Dan. Murray and Rich. S. Crabb, surrendered themselves to the civil authority and were committed to prison. *After which* the interior of the house was greatly injured, and the furniture in it destroyed or dispersed. In the evening the mob assembled at the jail, in increased numbers, and after battering the outside door, when it was opened rushed in, forced the inner doors and pressed into the room where the above persons were confined. Here a scene of horror and savage barbarity ensued, which would have disgraced a horde of savages. The result was, that aged and venerable patriot, general Lingan bared his breast, shewed his wound and heroically met his death, from the hands of those very miscreants whose liberty he fought and bled to secure. Eleven others, were dreadfully beaten, eight of whom were thrown together in front of the jail, supposed to be dead.

27. 1813. Third day's action of the *Pyrennees*. Soult attacked Wellington, but was unsuccessful except on his left where he took the village of Sourauren. Same time the French gen. *Rey* sallied out of St. Sebastian and killed or took 1200 men. Same day, arrived at *Fort George*, a large boat with a British lieutenant and 8 Canadians, who were taken by 3 U. S. regulars and 5 New York militiamen their prisoners, whom they were conducting to Kingston.

July 28. 1541. The *Diet of Ratisbon* closed its sittings.

28. 1667. Died at Chertsey, Eng. in his 49th year, *Abraham Cowley*, the poet.

28. 1675. Battle of *Altenheim*.

28. 1742. Old stile. *Wm. Preston*, the celebrated illustrator of masonry, born at Edinburgh.

28. 1777. Capt. M'Donald with 250 British and Indians took *Freeland's Fort*, in which were 30 men and 50 women and children. The men he made prisoners and the others he set at liberty.
28. 1779. Unsuccessful attack by general Lovel, of Massachusetts militia on *Penobscot*.
28. 1793. *Valenciennes* taken by the allies under the duke of York. Same day, French gen. *Semonville*, arrested on his route to Constantinople to bribe the Divan, 64,000 louis d'ors and a great quantity of jewels found on him.
28. 1794. Moreau attacked and carried the works on the Island of *Cadsand* near Sluys. He had but few boats most of his men swam over the strait of Coschische. He captured 90 cannon. Same day, at 4 P. M. were guillotined in Paris, *Max. J. Robespierre*, aged 35; his brother Robespierre, jun. Henriot commander of the national guard of Paris, aged 33; Payan, aged 27; St. Just, aged 28; Couthon, aged 38; L. Lavallette, ex-noble, a brig. gen. R. Dumas, prest. of the revolutionary tribunal aged 40; Fleuroit mayor of Paris, aged 39; Viviers, a judge, aged 50 years; Bernard ex-priest, aged 34; Geney, aged 26; A. Simon, a shoemaker, governor or preceptor of Louis XVII. Laurent, Warner, J. Forrestier, P. Guerin, Lezard, Lochefer, Bongon and Quenet; the last 12 were all members of the municipality of Paris.
28. 1799. *Mantua* retaken by the allies.
28. 1800. Preliminaries of *peace* signed at Paris, between Bonaparte and the emperor of Austria; they were not ratified by the emperor.
28. 1804. Died near Dover, Delaware, a negro man named *Pompey*, in the 120th year of his age. Same day, 14 *Osage chiefs* and 2 boys arrived in Philad. from Washington.
28. 1806. *Buenos Ayres* surrendered to the British. Same day, British sloop of war *Mars*, captured French frigate *Le Rhin*.

28. 1809. Second day's battle of *Talavera*, between Wellesley, now lord Wellington, and French under Victor, duke of Belluno. British loss 5367. Spaniards about 2700. The French from their exposed situation must have suffered more severely. Victor was obliged to fall back to S. Olalla. Same day, Spanish gen. Venegas bombarded *Toledo*, occupied by the French.
28. 1811. The *Light House*, at Bayou St. John, N. Orleans, completed.
28. 1813. Fourth battle of the *Pyrennees* between French under Soult and lord Wellington. Soult attacked gen. Hill near Lezassa and gens. Campbell and Ross, see Sept. 12, 1814, at Villaba and Huarte, but was repulsed with great loss.
28. 1814. Swedes took the island of *Kragaro* from the Norwegians.
28. 1816. Seven of the crew of the sch. *Plattsburg*, capt. Wm. W. Hackett, of Baltimore, rose upon the officers, and murdered the captain, Yeiser mate, and Barnard supercargo; and then divided 42,000 dollars among themselves and ran her into the port of Mandel, Norway. Same day, a Fort on the Apalachicola bay, East Florida, defended by Choctaw Indians and negroes, was completely destroyed by the Americans, under lieutenant col. *Duncan L. Clinch*, U. S. army.
28. 1817. Arrived in Philad. *Vandamme*, a celebrated French general. He was obliged to quit France for joining Bonaparte after his return from Elba.
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- July 29. 1653. English fleet under gen. Monk, defeated the Dutch fleet off the Texel, under *Martin Hoppertz Van Tromp* who was killed by a musket ball, shot through his heart. Near 30 of the Dutch ships were taken or burnt.
29. 1693. King William III. and the allies defeated at *Nerwinden*, or *Landen*, near Brussels, by mar-

shal Luxembourg. The battle was extremely obstinate, the allies lost 60 cannon, 9 mortars, about 7000 killed and wounded. William III. had his peruke, sleeve and the knot of his scarf penetrated by 3 bullets.

29. 1752. Died British admiral sir *Peter Warren*, in his 49th year.

29. 1781. British ship *Perseverance*, capt. Bowen, captured the French ship *Lively*, 26 guns.

29. 1788. *Aaron Doan* reprieved under the gallows at Newark, N. Jersey. He was convicted of breaking open Hassel Peterson's house at Acquackanonk.

29. 1789. *Wm. Cole* hanged in Philad. for escaping from prison and then robbing 2 countrymen on the Wissahiccon road. By the new law, passed March 1789, any person sentenced to hard labour, who escaped from prison and committed a burglary or robbery, was to suffer death. That being his predicament, he was the first who suffered under that law. He also robbed D. Supplee, P. Lex, S. Gillespie, &c.

29. 1790. Congress assumed the *state debts*.

29. 1794. *Duke of York* retreated from before Dunkirk. Same day, French were defeated in *Guadeloupe*. Same day, 71 members of the municipality of Paris *guillotined*. Same day, *Stanislaus Augustus II.* king of Poland, compelled by the Prussian, Austrian and Russian coalition to annul the Polish constitution of May 3, 1791, and to deliver the army of prince Poniatowski to the Russian gen. Branicki. Stanislaus Augustus Powniatowsky, was the son of a private gentleman of Lithuania, by the princess Czartorinski, and was born in 1732. He travelled much and was for his extravagance imprisoned in Paris for debt, he was relieved from prison by an act of generosity in the wife of a rich merchant. From Paris he travelled to London and accompanied the British embassy to Russia. His elegant person and high accomplishments captivated

the heart of the grand duchess, afterwards Catharine II. by whose influence he was elected king of Poland. Though loaded with presents and honours by this ambitious princess, he saw his dominions invaded and conquered by her armies, and divided between herself, Frederick II. and the emperor Joseph II. He died at St. Petersburg, in 1798, where he was treated with every mark of respect and attention.

29. 1811. Ship *Elizabeth Gardner*, capt. Clark, of Philad. lost on a ledge of rocks near Ocracock bar. Same day, British ship *Barham*, of 74 guns, foundered on the coast of Corsica.

29. 1813. Lord Bentick invested *Tarragona*. Same day, action between the U. S. flotilla of 8 gun boats and 2 block sloops, under lieut. *Sam. Angus*, and the British sloop of war *Martin*, which had grounded on Crows shoals, Delaware bay, the Br. frigate *Junon* coming up to her assistance, the flotilla was compelled to retire. Gun boat No. 121, sailing master Wm. Shead, was cut off and captured by 10 boats. The cannonade lasted 1 hour 45 min. British loss 7 killed, 12 wounded.

29. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived at Ogdensburg.

July 30. 578. Died pope *Benedict I.* surnamed Bonosus. He succeeded John III. in 574. He was active and humane, during the calamities inflicted by a famine and by the invasion of the Lombards.

30. 1631. A *French coin* dated 1596, found in digging a well at Dorchester, Massachusetts.

30. 1687. *Treaty of Peace* concluded at Nimeguen between Spain and France.

30. 1712. The French took *Marchiennes*, together with all the provisions and warlike stores which the allies had been amassing for the campaign, and 4000 prisoners.

30. 1718. Died at Rushcomb, near Twyford, in Buck-

- inghamshire, England, *William Penn*, the founder of Pennsylvania, aged about 74 years. He left his widow, Hannah, daughter of John Callowhill, and 6 children living. He was succeeded by Wm. his eldest son, besides whom he had by his first wife, a daughter named Letitia. By his second wife he had John, Thos. Margaret and Dennis, all left minors.
30. 1762. British took the *Moro Castle*, Havanna, by storm, after a siege of 29 days. Velasco the commanding officer was killed. During the siege the Spaniards lost above 1000 men.
30. 1771. Died in his 55th year, *Thos. Gray*, an eminent English poet.
30. 1793. Dreadful fire at Oren, near Moscow, Russia; 800 houses were burnt.
30. 1794. The French entered *Leige*.
30. 1803. British ship *Plantagenet*, capt. Hammond, captured the French privateer, *L'Atalanta*, of 22 guns and 120 men.
30. 1804. Died in Philad. aged 63, major gen. *Wm. Irvine*, a native of Ireland. He was conspicuous for his talents and bravery during the revolutionary war.
30. 1809. Lord Chatham invaded the Island of *Walcheren*, with 40,000 British troops.
30. 1812. Solemn fast day in Pennsylvania. Same day, lord Wellington entered *Valladolid*. Same day, action at the mouth of the St. Lawrence between the U. S. brig *Julia*, lieut. H. Wells, of 2 sixes and one 32 pounder, and British ships *Earl Moira*, 18 guns, and *Duke of Gloucester*, 10 guns.
30. 1813. Fifth day's battle of the *Pyrennees*. The French under Soult, gens. Reille, Count d'Erlon, &c. defeated in attempting to supply Pampeluna, by the British under Wellington, gens. Hill, Pakenham, earl Dalhousie, Cole, &c. This battle was very obstinate and bloody, lord Wellington stated the French loss at 15,000, and that of the allies at 6000.

It is probable however that the loss was about 8000 on each side in killed, wounded and prisoners.

- July 31. 1556. Pope *Paul IV.* prevailed on Henry II. of France, to renew his league with Paul against the emperor Charles V. and his son Philip, and absolved Henry for breaking the Truce of Vaucelles.
31. 1643. Cavendish defeated and slain by Cromwell, at *Gainsborow*.
31. 1760. The allies under the hereditary prince Ferdinand, defeated the French at *Warburg*; killed and wounded about 1500 men, took about as many prisoners, some colours and 10 cannon.
31. 1777. Congress appointed the marquis *de la Fayette*, a major general in their service.
31. 1789. *Francis Uss*, hanged at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. for burglary.
31. 1790. Died in London, *John Edwin*, a comedian of extraordinary merit.
31. 1793. The Poles defeated at *Saluta* by the Russians. Same day, remarkable *meteor* seen at Blackheath, near Greenwich, England.
31. 1797. The British burnt at Ferrajo, as unserviceable, the frigate *La Mignone* of 32 guns. Same day, British built frigate *Artois* of 38 guns lost on the coast of France.
31. 1807. *Lord Cochrane* attacked, carried and destroyed the fortress of Mongal, near Barcelona.
31. and Aug. 1. 1808. In the night *Joseph Bonaparte* quitted Madrid; with all the French troops; after plundering the palaces, churches, &c. and spiking the guns, and destroying the powder, &c.
31. 1811. British sloop of war *Procris*, capt. R. Maunsell, captured in Indramay river 5 gun boats, and blew up another.
31. 1813. British under col. Murray took *Plattsburg* without opposition. They destroyed the block house, arsenal, armory, public hospital and military can-

tonment; also burnt a number of private store houses and carried off large quantities of private property. They sailed from thence to Swanton. Same day, commodore Isaac Chauncey, landed col. since gen. Scott, with 150 inf. and capt. Crane's U. S. artillery, who captured *York*, Upper Canada. They took several 100 barrels of flour and provisions, shot, shells and other stores, 5 cannon and 11 boats. Next day they destroyed the public property, burnt the barracks, which had been spared on its capture April 27, and brought away with them all they could find of col. Boestler's sick and wounded men, who had been taken at the Beaver Dams, June 24th, and returned safe to Fort George Aug. 3.

31. 1814. Solemn *Te Deum* at St. Augustine's church, Philad. in thanksgiving for the restoration of pope Pius VII. Same day, commemoration of *Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the society of Jesuits, celebrated at Rome with great pomp. He died July 31, 1556, in his 66th year; 35 years after his conversion, and 16 after his society was formed. He was born in Guipuscoa, Spain.

31. 1816. *Fire* at Fredericksburg, Virg. 9 buildings on the main street, and the whole row of frame buildings, &c. on George street, were destroyed.

AUGUST.

The eighth month of the year, so called from Augustus Cesar. The Saxons called it Barn Month, because they then filled their barns.

August 1. LAMMAS DAY, so called because the priests used to get in their tithe-lambs on that day.

1. 1498. Columbus discovered *Trinidad* and the continent of *America*, distant 25 leagues, which he called *Isla Santa*, mistaking it for an island, he afterwards called it *Paria*. The same year, Vasco de Gama discovered the coast of India.

1. 1714. Died *Anne* queen of England, in her 50th year and 13th of her reign. George I. elector of Hanover, grandson to James I. was proclaimed king; then in his 55th year. Anne was the 29th sovereign of England.
1. 1732. Arrived in New York, *Wm. Cosby*, governor of New York and New Jersey.
1. 1743. Died in his 46th year, in Bath jail, Eng. *Richard Savage*, natural son of Anne, countess of Macclesfield, by earl Rivers, "he was, says doct. Johnson, a man whose writings entitle him to an eminent rank in the classes of learning, and whose misfortunes claim a degree of compassion not always due to the unhappy." His unnatural, base mother deprived him of being considered the earl of Macclesfield's lawful issue, by publicly acknowledging her adultery, to procure a separation from her husband; and by falsely representing Savage as dead, she prevented earl Rivers from bequeathing him 6000 pounds. He was arrested for 8 pounds for his board, and was buried at the expense of the humane jailor.
1. 1759. Battle of *Minden*. Ferdinand of Brunswick, defeated the French, under marshal duc Broglio, with the loss of a great many men, 43 cannon and a great many colours and standards. Same time, the hereditary prince of Brunswick, defeated the duke de Brissac at *Gohfeld* or Coveldt. The French lost 6000 men, 3000 of whom were made prisoners.
1. 1768. Boston merchants and traders entered into a *non importation*, &c. agreement against Great Britain. Connecticut and New York followed their example in the same month.
1. 1769. Gov. *Bernard* sailed from Boston, having been recalled by the British government.
1. 1770. Battle of *Cahal*. Marshal Romanzow with 18,000 Russians, defeated 150,000 Turks.
1. 1778. Grand duke of *Tuscany* issued an edict of neutrality.

1. 1780. Americans under gen. Sumpter and cols. Lacy, Irvine and Neale, made three spirited but unsuccessful attacks on *Rocky Mount* on the Catowba river; defended by lieut. col. Turnbull. Same time, major Davie fell on and killed and wounded 3 companies of col. Brian's loyalists, and took 60 horses and their trappings, and 100 muskets or rifles. Sumpter lost col. Neale and a few men.
1. 1781. Dreadful hurricane at Jamaica, W. Indies, about 100 vessels were driven on shore, in Port Royal harbour. Same time, the British ship *Pelican*, 24 guns, capt. since adm. lord Collingwood, lost off the Morant Keys; crew saved.
1. 1788. *Archibald Carroll*, an Irishman, hanged at Richmond, Virginia, for murder.
1. 1793. Action off New York, between the British frigate *Boston*, capt. G. W. A. Courtnay, and French frigate *L'Ambuscade*, capt. Bompard; capt. Courtnay was killed. The *Boston* sheered off.
1. 1794. *Dumas* judge of the French revolutionary tribunal and Fouquier Tinville public accuser arrested. Both were guillotined. Dumas signed most of the assignats or paper money. Carnot and Dumas invented a method of perpetually changing the numbers as they were thrown from the press, so that no two assignats had the same number, and this was done without retarding the work of printing an instant, a discovery of very great ingenuity. Same day, 6000 French carried by assault the 30 redoubts of *St. Martial* and *D'Irun*.
1. and 2. 1798. Battle of the *Nile*. In this tremendous and sanguinary battle, the British fleet of 13 ships of 74 guns, and a 50 gun ship, under lord Nelson, totally defeated the French fleet of 13 sail, and 4 frigates, under admirals Brueys, Blanquet and Villeneuve. Adm. Brueys mortally wounded and blown up, in *L'Orient* 110 guns 1010 men. *Le Timoleon* 74 guns was run on shore and burnt and also

L'Artemise, frigate of 36 guns; La Serieuse, 36 gun frigate was dismasted and sunk; 2 of 80 guns, Le Franklin, adm. Blanquet who was wounded, and Le Tonnant were taken, as also Guerriere, Conquerant, Spartiate, Aquilon, Souverain Peuple, He-reaux and Mercure, all of 74 guns. Wm. Tell, 80 guns, ad. Villeneuve, Genereux of 74 guns and the frigates Diana 48, and Justice, 44 guns, escaped. The French loss was very great. Of the British capt. G. B. Westcott of the Majestic, 15 officers and 202 men were killed. Adm. lord Nelson, capt. Alex. J. Ball, sir J. Saumarez, H. D. Darby, 34 officers and 640 men were wounded.

1. 1808. The princess and her cousin the infanta don P. C. de Bourbon y Braganza, issued a *protest* at Rio de Janiero, against the usurpation of the Spacrown by Bonaparte. Same day, *Joachim Murat*, proclaimed at Naples, king of the Two Sicilies. Same day, sir Arthur Wellesley since lord Wellington, landed his troops in *Mondego bay*, Portugal.
1. 1813. British captured *Swanton*, in Vermont, where they committed outrages of a similar character for atrocity with those committed July 31 at Plattsburg. Same day, *Sandusky* invested by the British and Indians, and summoned to surrender. They cannonaded it from the gun boats and a howitzer throughout the night.
1. 1814. Grand *jubilee festival* in England, in celebration of the peace and centenary of the accession of the house of Brunswick. Representations of naval actions on the Serpentine river, fireworks, &c. Same day, U. S. frigate *Java*, 44 guns, launched at 9 A. M. at Baltimore, by Mr. Parsons.
- †. 1817. President *Monroe* arrived at Sackett's harbour.

August 2. 1100. *William II.* surnamed Rufus, from

his having red hair, 2d king, accidentally slain by sir Walter Tyrrell, by an arrow glancing against a tree which he shot at a stag, and entered the king's heart. Wm. was succeeded by his brother Henry I. 4th son of Wm. the conqueror.

2. 1552. The *peace* of religion signed at *Passau*, between the confederates under Maurice of Saxony, and emperor Charles V. by which Philip landgrave of Hesse, and the deposed elector of Saxony obtained their liberty.
2. 1665. Vice admiral *earl* of *Sandwich* attacked the Dutch East India fleet off Bergen, Norway.
2. 1675. The Nipsett Indians attacked *Quabaog*, now Brookfield, Mass. and burnt the whole town, except one house. Capt. Hutchinson was mortally wounded and a number of his men were killed. The town laid in ruins for several years.
2. 1759. *Minden* surrendered to the allies.
2. 1763. English defeated 28,000 of Mir Cossim's troops at *Nuncas Nullas*, took all their artillery and 150 boats laden with grain and stores.
2. 1788. Died in London *Thos. Gainsborough*, a celebrated painter, born in 1727.
2. 1793. *Maria Antoinette*, queen of France, removed from the temple to the prison of the Conciergerie. This unfortunate queen was awakened about one o'clock in the morning, by two municipal officers, obliged to rise from her miserable bed in the temple, and removed to a cell, eight feet square, half under ground, in the prison of the Conciergerie, Paris. As a matter of favour she was permitted to carry under her arm a bundle containing a change of bed linen, 2 chemises, a few caps, a black silk jacket and a coat. Her couch was hard straw, her covering thin, and her diet soup and boiled meat. Such was the treatment of the wife of a king, the daughter of an emperor, and the mother of the

present duchess d'Angouleme. Her fate was decided on the 16th October following.

2. 1794. Poles defeated at *Slonin* by the Russians.
2. 1795. English expedition arrived at *Ceylon*. Same day, *Thos. Wm. Moore*, British vice consul at Rhode Island transmitted a letter from Redham Home, capt. of the *Africa*, which being conceived in terms of menace and insult to the authority of the U. S. president Washington annulled the exequatur of said consul.
2. 1802. Bonaparte declared *first consul* for life.
2. 1803. Died at Dorking, Eng. in his 76th year *John Hoole*; a man of taste, a respectable author and a good scholar. He translated Tasso, Ariosto and Metastasio; he wrote 3 plays, viz. *Cyrus*, *Timanthes* and *Cleonice*.
2. 1808. *Saragossa* bombarded by the French.
2. 1811. The 4th U. S. regt. col. *John P. Boyd*, since gen. sailed from Pittsburg, for Newport on the Ohio.
2. 1813. Major *George Croghan*, then aged 21, assisted by the following officers, capt. Hunter, lieuts. Johnson, Baylor, Meeks and Anthony, and ensigns Shipp and Duncan with 160 men and one 6 pounder, defeated with great slaughter, 500 British regulars under Proctor, and 7 or 800 Indians under Tecumseh and Dixon, in an assault they made on him at Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky. British lost about 150 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Lieut. col. Short, and lieut. Gordon were found with 40 privates killed and 10 wounded, in and about the ditch. 4 of them since dead. The remainder of the killed were carried off by the Indians. The British had 5 six pounders and one howitzer. On this occasion it is impossible to avoid making a comparison between the determined, intripid bravery of Croghan's defence and the tame surrender made by gen. Hull of Detroit, Aug. 16, 1812, to a force little superior to that which attacked Croghan. The

latter having but 1 light piece and 160 men, whilst Hull had 40 cannon and 1100 men.

2. 1813. Died at Washington city, miss *Charlotte Abercrombie*, of the new theatre, Philad. in her 17th year.

2. 1814. The remarkable steeple of *Kelwinning* church, Scotland, built in 1140, fell, fortunately without injuring any person. The church or abbey had been considerably demolished in 1560 by the zealous reformers.

2. 1815. Conventions between Great Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia, by which *Bonaparte* was declared the prisoner of the allies, and by which his custody was especially entrusted to Great Britain.

2. 1816. Spanish patriots defeated at *Ouchradita* about 30 leagues from Caraccas, S. America, by the royalists. Same day, *Isaac Wentz*, tavern keeper on the Lancaster road 23 miles from Philad. murdered by a blow of the fist by Arthur M'Mann. Wentz was advising him not to strike another man.



August 3. 1492. *Columbus* sailed from Palos on his first voyage of discovery.

3. 1554. Medecini general of the troops of Cosmo de Medici defeated the French under Peter Strozzi, a Florentine nobleman, at *Marciano*. Strozzi was wounded.

3. 1592. George Clifford, third earl of Cumberland, captured a Spanish carrack *Madre de Dios*, or mother of God. Valued at 150,000 pounds sterling.

3. 1645. Battle of *Nordlingen* in Swabia. The French under prince of Conde, Turenne, and de Grammont defeated the allies under gen. Merci who was slain and gen. Glen taken prisoner. The allies took marshal Grammont prisoner.

3. 1692. William III. of Eng. defeated with great slaughter at *Steenkirk*, by the French under duc de

Chartres, Lewis duke of Bourbon, Armand prince of Conti, duke de Vendome grandson of Henry IV. marshal Boufflers, &c. William's loss exceeded 7000 men.

3. 1732. First stone of the *bank of England* laid.
3. 1757. Action of *Jagersdorf* in Prussia. Prussian col. Malachowski repulsed a very superior Russian force to his own.
3. 1763. Died in N. Carolina *Thos. Godfrey*, aged 27 years, born in Philad. He was by profession a watchmaker and was the real inventor of Hadley's quadrant. A quarto vol. of his poems, was printed in 1765 in Philad. by Henry Miller.
3. 1768. Died archbishop *Secker* in the 68th year of his age.
3. 1777. Col. St. Leger invested *fort Stanwix*, now fort Schuyler, with 700 Indians, who had with them, their women and children, and a number who came as spectators of the surrender of the Americans in all about 1400. Col. Gansevoort commanded the Fort. Col. Marinus Willett and lieut. Stockwell were also in the fort.
3. 1797. Died in England in his 81st year, Jeffery, *lord Amherst*.
3. 1801. British ship *Pomone*, capt. Gower, captured in 10 min. off the Island of Elba, the French frigate *Carrere*, 44 guns. She had near 300 barrels of powder on board.
3. 1802. M. Garnerin, his wife and Mr. Glasford, ascended in a *balloon* from Vauxhall, London.
3. 1804. American commodore Preble attacked the shipping and batteries of *Tripoli*; captured 3 boats and sunk 3. In the boats captured 47 Tripolitans were killed and 26 wounded. Americans 13 wounded and only one person lieut. James Decatur killed. His brother lieut. Stephen Decatur, since commodore, was wounded. Lieut. Trippe received 11 sabre wounds. He died on board U. S. brig *Vixen* in 1810. Lieut. S. Decatur took 2 of the boats

and Trippe took one. Same day, *Edw. Stalcup* hanged at Chilicothe, Ohio, for the murder of Asa Mounts.

3. 1806. *Miranda* having received a reinforcement from the British, landed in the Gulf of Paria at Vela de Coro.
3. 1808. The French continued the bombardment of *Saragossa*.
3. 1809. The British army under *Wellesley*, retreated from Talavera to Orópeza.
3. 1812. Privateer schooner *Atlas*, capt. David Mofat of Philad. captured in one hour the British ships *Pursuit* of 16 guns 450 tons, and *Planter* of 12 guns. *Atlas* 2 killed, 5 wounded, one of them Wm. Curl mortally, he refused to leave his quarters. The *Planter* was recaptured, but the *Atlas* and *Pursuit* arrived safe.
3. 1814. Great disturbances in Spain, many members of the *Cortes* arrested by order of Ferdinand VII. Same day, Norwegian fortresses of *Frederickshall* and *Frederickstadt* surrendered to the Swedes. Same day, British lieut. gen. Drummond invested *Fort Erie*, with upwards of 5000 men. The Fort was commanded by gen. Ripley. Same time, British lieut. col. Tucker with 12 or 1500 men crossed the Niagara, below Black Rock, to attack Buffalo but was met at *Conejockeda* by major Lodowick Morgan with about 250 of the 1st batt. 1st regt. U. S. riflemen, who compelled Tucker to retreat and recross the Niagara without effecting his object. Americans wounded capt. Hamilton and lieut. M'Intosh dangerously, lieut. Wadsworth severely and 5 men. 2 men only killed. The following officers were in this action. Lieutenants Ryan, Smith, Armstrong, Calhoun, Arnold, Shortridge, M'Farland, Tipton, Cobbs, Davidson and Austin and ensign Page.

- Aug. 4. 1265. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. defeated the earl of Leicester at *Evesham*. Leicester was slain. In consequence of this victory Edward released his father king Henry III. and his uncle, the king of the Romans, both of whom were Leicester's prisoners.
4. 1347. *Calais* after sustaining a siege for near 12 months, surrendered to Edward III. king of England; he turned all the natives out and peopled it anew with English.
4. 1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, landed at *St. John's*, Newfoundland, and took possession of it, in the name of Elizabeth, queen of England.
4. 1687. Battle between the Turks and allies at *Mohatz*, in Hungary.
4. 1758. Action between the British adm. *Pococke* and French fleet under count d'Ache in E. Indies. British loss 31 killed, 116 wounded, among the latter commodore Stevens and capt. Martin. French lost upwards of 550 killed and wounded. Count d'Ache and his captain were wounded.
4. 1781. Col. *Isaac Hayne* hanged at Charleston, S. C. by order of the British col. lord Rawdon; now earl Moira, and lieut. col. Balfour. Colonel Hayne on the reduction of Charleston, submitted to the English. In July he again accepted a commission under the Americans and captured the British gen. Williamson; a party pursued and succeeded in capturing col. Hayne. About the same time the British hung a number of prisoners at Rockey Mount by order of lieut. col. Turnbull, where they hanged Wm. Stroud and Mr. M'Dowell. At Camden by lord Cornwallis, Wm. Tucker, Sam. Andrews and John Miles. After the action at Blackstocks, by lieut. col. Tarleton Mr. Johnson. At Peedee Adam Cusack, and at Augusta about 30 were hanged by order of col. Brown.
4. 1782. *Grosvenor*, British East Indiaman, left on the

coast of Caffraria, Africa. Many perished in attempting to get to land ; of 127 who succeeded in landing only 8 seamen and 1 black woman reached the cape ; the rest were destroyed by the natives or died of hunger and fatigue.

4. 1783. Capt. *John Darby* in the *Astrea* arrived at Salem, and brought the first news of the ratifications of the preliminaries of peace. It is singular, that he was the person who carried to England the first news of actual hostilities having commenced at Lexington.

4. 6. 7. & 8. 1783. Spaniards under don Barcelo bombarded *Algiers*. He returned to Carthagená, Aug. 11.

4. 1789. *Privileged classes* abolished in France.

4. 1800. British ship *Arrogant* captured *L'Unie*, French privateer of 30 guns and 216 men.

4. 1801. Lord Nelson attacked *Boulogne*. He sunk 3 flats and a brig, and drove six on shore.

4. 1806 An hour before day *Miranda* arrived at Coro, 12 miles west of La Vela ; the town was abandoned. Through mistake his troops fired on each other at the jail, by which lieut. col. Geo. W. Kirkland received 2 balls in his left thigh, and Mr. Fitzwilliam and 5 men were wounded, one was killed.

4. 1808. French assaulted *Saragossa* and penetrated into a part of the town.

4. 1809. Sir Arthur *Wellesley* retreated from Oropesa, and crossed the Tagus at Arzobispo.

4. 1811. Foundation stone of *St. Rock's*, superb Catholic church at Quebec, consecrated and laid by the rev. Mr. Deschenan, grand vicar of the diocese. Same day, Jos. R. Field's valuable cotton factory on Wapping's creek near Poughkeepsie, N. York, totally destroyed by fire : loss estimated at 30,000 dollars.

4. 1814. The Americans under col. Geo. Croghan,* attacked the British and Indians at old fort Macki-

naw, or *Machilimackinack* on lake Thorn, but was obliged to retire with the loss of major A. D. Holmes killed; capt. Vanhorne and lieut. Jackson wounded and capt. R. Desha mortally wounded, on that very day, he was among other officers, promoted major for meritorious and distinguished services. Officers in the action were col. Cotgreave, capt. Saunders, Hawkins, Sturgus, N. H. Moore and Gratiot; lieuts. Hickman, Hyde, Morgan and Pickett, ensign Bryan, adjutant M'Comb and Mr. Peters. About 50 privates were killed or wounded.

4. 1815. *Bonaparte* delivered a written protest for the Prince Regent of England against being sent to St. Helena.
4. 1816. *Treaty* between U. States and the Chippewa and Pottawattamie Indians.
4. 1817. Francis Savoy and Thos. Winter, sent up from Columbia garden, 2 small *balloons* and a handsomely variegated one, 20 feet in height.



Aug. 5. 1529. *Peace of Cambray*, between Charles V. and Francis I. to which Henry VIII. acceded. The negotiations were conducted by Margaret of Austria duchess dowager of Savoy, aunt to the emperor and Louisa the mother of Francis. It was acquiesced in by Henry VIII.

5. 1716. Battle of *Peterwaradin*. Prince Eugene defeated the Turks under the grand vizier Hali, son-in-law of Achmet III. who was mortally wounded.
5. 1758. Prince of Brunswick defeated the French at *Meere*.
5. 1778. The British burnt their frigates *Orpheus*, *Lark*, *Juno* and *Cerberus*, and several other vessels, and sunk the *Flora* and *Falcon*, on the appearance of the French fleet, under count d'Estaing, standing in, near Prudence Island, *Rhode Island*, to attack them. The count's fleet had arrived on the 29th July off Judith point.

5. 1781. Bloody engagement off the *Dogger Bank*, between the British fleet of 6 ships, 4 frigates and a cutter, under admiral Hyde Parker, and the Dutch fleet of 8 ships, 10 frigates and 5 sloops, under adm. Zoutman. Both fleets were severely handled. A Dutch 68 gun ship sunk in the night and 2 were rendered totally unfit for service, their loss of men exceeded 1000 killed, wounded and drowned. British lost several valuable officers, and 104 killed and 339 wounded. Admiral Parker retired in disgust on account of being neglected by the government or admiralty not having sent him out a reinforcement. The Dutch fleet retired to the Texel; the British were unable to follow them. Dutch account of their loss was 142 killed, 394 wounded.
5. 1796. Battle of *Castiglione*, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Imperialists under Wurmser, the latter were obliged to cross the Mincio, having lost 500 killed, 8 cannon, and 2000 men taken prisoners.
5. 1797. Died in Philad. *Nathaniel Lewis*, supposed of the yellow fever, which appeared in the neighbourhood of Penn street, generally supposed to have been introduced by the ship *Arethusa* from Jamaica. During this fever yellow flags were ordered to be suspended from the houses of the infected.
5. 1808. Gen. *Spencer* with 5000 English from Cadiz, joined sir A. Wellesley at Mondego bay, Portugal.
5. 1810. Lord Nelson's monument at Glasgow, struck by *lightning* and greatly injured.
5. 1811. Stedman and Prentiss's paper mills at Andover, Mass. totally destroyed by fire.
5. 1812. Major Vanhorne, since lieut. col. with 150 Americans attacked by the British regulars and Indians, at *Brownstown creek*. Americans lost caps. M'Culloch, Boestler and Gilchrist killed, and capt.

Ulrey mortally wounded. Their total loss was 19 killed and missing, and 9 wounded.

5. 1813. Day of humiliation and prayer in Penn. Same day, American privateer Decatur, capt. Dominique Diron, of six 12 pound carronades and 1 long 18 pounder, and 103 men, captured by boarding British king's schooner *Dominica*, lieut. Geo. Wilmott Barrette, of 16 guns, viz. 12 twelve pound carronades, 2 long sixes, one brass 4 pounder and one 32 lb. carronade, and 83 men. British lieut. Barrette, J. Sacker master, D. Brown purser, midshipmen Archer and Parry, and 8 men killed; wounded midshipman Nichols and 46 men, of whom 5 since dead, total 60.
5. 1814. Division, in virtue of the treaty of Paris, between France and the allies, of the *Scheldt fleet*.
5. 1815. *Massacre* of the Protestants at Nismes in France; those enormities continued until 14th Aug.
5. 1816. First election held for executive and legislative officers, in the state of *Indiana*.



- Aug. 6. 1535. Sir *Thos. More*, beheaded in his 53d year, by Henry VIII. of England.
6. 1548. Lord Russel defeated the rebels at *Exeter*.
6. 1651. Francis de Salignac de la Motte *Fenelon*, archbishop of Cambray, born at the castle of Fenelon, in the province of Perigord. He was author of *Telemachus*, &c. and died Jan. 1715.
6. 1687. Treaty of *peace* concluded at Nimeguen, between France and the United Provinces.
6. 1701. Battle between the French and allies at *Chiara*.
6. 1758. Commodore, since earl Howe, bombarded *Cherbourg*. The town was afterwards taken, the basin totally destroyed, and all the neighbouring forts; 20 brass cannon were taken on board the fleet, and the town laid under contribution. Prince Edward of England, was in this expedition.

6. 1759. The prince of Prussia defeated the Austrians at *Pretsch*, and took lieut. gen. Gemoningen, 20 officers and 1200 men prisoners.
6. 1763. Great *fire* at Smyrna.
6. 1777. Col. St. Leger placed sir John Johnson with the Indians and Tories in ambush, who surprised 800 Americans under gen. *Harkimer*, marching to relieve Fort Stanwix, now Schuyler. *Harkimer* was killed with 160 of his men. The Indians lost several of their great chiefs and 70 warriors. Same time Col. Marinus Willet, of New York, sallied out of the Fort with 250 men and fell on the Indian camp, destroyed their provisions and took their kettles, blankets, muskets, &c. and 5 colours.
6. 1778. *Sieur Gerard*, ambassador from France, introduced to congress. He was the first ambassador from any nation to the United States.
6. 1796. Battle of Roveredo; the French under Bonaparte, Massena, Dommartin, &c. defeated the Austrians under Wurmser and entered Trent, the action lasted 16 hours. Austrian loss 6000 men.
6. 1804. Died in Paris *Rewbel*, one of the ci-devant directors of the French republic. Same day, *John M'Donald* charged with having robbed the U. S. mail, hung himself in the jail of Marlborough S. C.
6. 1806. Resignation of the high office of emperor of Germany by *Francis II.* which dissolved that ancient constitution. He resigned in consequence of the confederation of the Rhine.
6. 1811. British captured 4 Danish gun boats, near Heligoland. Same evening the ship *Wonalonset*, capt. John Seaward totally destroyed by *fire*, at Portsmouth, N. H.
6. 1815. Commodore *Decatur* arrived with his fleet off Tripoli.
6. 1816. *Earthquake* in Martinique at 3 A. M. direction S. West to N. East.
6. 1817. Society formed in Philad. *Auxiliary* to the American society for colonizing the free people of

colour. Constitution adopted Aug. 12. Rt. rev. bishop Wm. White chairman, William Meredith secretary. Same day, died at the Elutherian mills, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, in his 78th year *Peter Samuel Dupont*, de Nemours, member of the Institute of France, and Counsellor of State; long eminent, both in Europe and America, for his talents as a politician and an author.

Aug. 7. 1485. Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards *Henry VII.* having sailed from Harfleur in Normandy, invaded England; he landed this day at Milford-Haven, in Wales.

7. 1667. Died in his 79th year, rev. Mr. *Wilson*, the first minister of the Boston church.

7. 1741. Frederick II. took possession of *Breslaw*.

7. 1752. Battle of *Bahoor*, East Indies.

7. 1778. Fire in New York, 500 houses destroyed.

7. 1780. General Sumpter, with cols. Irvine, Hill, Lacy, Heaggins and major Davie, attacked, defeated and completely dispersed 160 infantry, of Tarleton's legion, a part of col. Brown's regt. and a considerable body of N. Carolina Tories, under col. Brian, at *Hanging Rock*; the whole British force commanded by major Carden. British lost capt. M'Culloch who commanded the legion infantry, 2 other officers and 20 men killed, and 40 wounded; many officers and men of Brown's regt. were killed, wounded or taken. Of the Americans Davie's corps suffered most, captains M'Clure of S. C. and Read of N. C. were killed, col. Hill, major Winn, capt. Craighead and lieuts. Crawford and Flenchau, and ensign M'Clare were wounded.

1789. Mr. Decker sent up a *balloon*, from the Fort in New York, 24 feet in circumference. It descended at Harlaem.

7. 1790. *Treaty* at N. York with Alex. M'Gillivray and other Creek chiefs.

7. 1795. The English attacked the Dutch camp at the *Cape of Good Hope*.
7. 1793. British king's sloop L'Espoir, capt. Loftus Otway Bland, of 14 sixes, captured after an action of near 4 hours, the Genoese frigate *Liguria*, mounting 12 of 18, 4 of 12, 10 sixes, 12 long wall pieces and 4 swivels, total 38 guns, and 120 men. Same day, British ship Indefatigable, capt. sir Ed. Pellew, since lord Exmouth, captured the French ship *Danae*.
7. 1804. American commodore Preble's second attack on *Tripoli*. One of the prizes captured on the 3d of August, was blown up by a red hot shot passing through her magazine, and lieut. Jas. R. Caldwell, midshipman John Dorsey, and 10 men were killed, and 6 wounded. Midshipman Spence and 11 men were taken up unhurt. Same day, 14 *Osage* chiefs and 2 boys arrived in N. York, from Philad.
7. 1808. *Murat* absolved his subjects of the duchy of Berg, from their alliance to him as grand duke.
7. 1810. *Bonaparte* issued a decree establishing a tariff to regulate the commerce between France and England, then in a state of warfare.
7. 1811. *Riot* at Trinity church, New York, on the occasion of conferring degrees on the students of Columbia college.
7. 1812. U. S. frigate *Essex*, capt. David Porter, captured the British king's brig George. She arrived safe in port. Same day, lord Wellington took *Segovia* in Spain.
7. 1812. Commodores *Isaac Chauncey* and sir Jas. L. Yeo's fleets came in sight of each other on Lake Ontario, British 6 sail. Americans 12 sail, mostly small vessels, Chauncey chased unsuccessfully. In the night the Am. schooners Hamilton and Scourge of 9 guns each, sunk in a squall, lieut. Winter and sailing master Osgood and a number of fine seamen perished, only 16 men were saved.

7. 1814. Pope's bull re-establishing the order of the *Jesuits*. The order of Jesuits was founded at Rome in the year 1540, by pope Paul III. in the reign of Henry VIII. of England, and their number limited to 60. During his pontificate the celebrated Council of Trent assembled, and Henry was excommunicated. The limitation of the number of Jesuits to 60 did not long continue. Their numbers in 1608, were 10,581; in 1679, 17,655; in 1710, 19,923. In 1717, they had 714 colleges and other establishments, more than 200 missions, 161 seminaries, and 19,876 members, including 10,056 priests. The affairs of the order were conducted by 1 general, 37 provincials, 350 priors and other officers. After having been for some years abolished, the order was restored in 1815, by the present monarch of Spain, Ferdinand VII. who at the same time, re-established the office of the Holy Inquisition.
7. 1817. R. Schuyler's grist mill, 2 saw mills, a fulling mill, and a carding machine, destroyed by *fire*, at Stillwater, New York.
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- August 8. 1643. Prince de Conde took *Thionville*.
8. 1679. At midnight terrible *fire* in Boston, more than 80 houses, upwards of 70 warehouses and a number of vessels were destroyed.
8. 1690. Battle of *Salussus*, in Piedmont.
8. 1776. Force of *Washington's* army for the different posts of New York, Long and Governor's Islands and Paulus Hook, 10,514 fit for duty; sick present 3039; sick absent 629; on command 2946; on furlough 97; total 17,225. At the same time the small-pox committed great ravages in the northern army, having diminished it, from the 1st of April 5000 exclusive of 3000 sick. *Innoculation* being prohibited in general orders.
8. 1788. Grand *Federal procession* in Albany, New

York. Same day, a party under capt. *John Fain*, left Houlston's station on Nine Mile Creek, and crossed the Tenessee river, about 8 or 9 miles distant, in order to gather apples in the vicinity of an Indian town called *Cittico*, then lately abandoned by the Indians; whilst busily employed in gathering them they were fired upon by the Indians and capt. *John Fain*, *Caleb Jones*, *Joseph Alexander*, *Van Piercefield*, *Wm. Lang*, *Jon. Dean*, *John Brannon*, *Wm. English*, *John Medlock*, *Rob. Huston*, *Geo. Mathews*, *Isaac Anderson*, *Chs. Payne*, *Luther Johnston*, *Hermon Gregg*, *Geo. Buly*, were killed, and *Elisha Haddon*, *John Kirk*, *Thos. Brown* and — *Bullock*, wounded. Same day, died in France, marshal de *Richlieu*, aged 92 years.

8. 1789. General constitution of the *Protestant* episcopal church, adopted in Christ church, Philad. Rt. rev. bishop *Wm. White*, president.
8. 1793. Siege of *Lyons*, France.
8. 1808. British ship *Sultan*, capt. *Griffith*, of 74 guns, struck by lightning in Port Mahon, 9 men were killed and 3 badly wounded.
8. 1810. Died aged 72, *John Broome*, lieut. governor of the state of New York. Same day, British took the island of *Banda*, East Indies, from the Dutch.
8. 1811. Ordinance of the city councils, for taking down the wall round the *State House* yard, in the city of Philadelphia, and to erect an iron railing around it. Same day, British under Sir *S. Auchmuty*, and adm. *Stopford*, took *Batavia* and great part of the Island of Java.
8. 1812. In the night gen. *Hull* evacuated Canada and entered Detroit.
8. 1814. First meeting, at *Ghent*, of the British and American commissioners appointed to treat for peace.
8. 1816. Ferdinand IV. king of Naples forbade the meeting of any secret societies in his dominions, particularly *freemasons*, under the penalty of ba-

nishment, fine and imprisonment. Same day. *Treaty* between the king of the Netherlands and Spain, signed at Gaudalaxara.

8. 1817. A. M'Intyre's valuable mills at Waterford, New York, destroyed by *fire*, supposed by an incendiary.



August 9. 1710. French and Spaniards defeated at *Saragossa*, 5000 were killed and 7000 taken with all their artillery and a great number of colours, and the allies entered *Saragossa*.

9. 1718. Admiral *Byng*, with 20 sail defeated a Spanish fleet of 27 sail of the line, under adm. *Castaneta*, and 4 rear admirals, off Cape Passaro, Sicily; 21 of their ships including 14 of the line and 3 of their flag ships were either taken or destroyed.

9. 1736. Prince de *Conde* born; he distinguished himself in the seven years war and quitted France in 1789.

- 9 and 10. 1746. Battle of *Rotto Fredo*. Allies were defeated by the Austrians, and lost 8000 men, a number of colours and 18 cannon. The Austrians had the gallant gen. *Bernclau* and 4000 killed.

9. 1757. Fort *William Henry*, in America, surrendered to the French.

9. 1775. Capt. *Linzee* of the British king's sloop of war *Falcon*, attempted to take an American schr. in Gloucester harbour, Cape Ann, in two barges, a whale boat, schooner and cutter, all of them were captured by the Americans; in consequence of which he bombarded the town. American loss 1 killed and 2 wounded, one mortally.

9. 1778. *Boonesborough*, Kentucky, commanded by col. Dan. Boone, again attacked, by 444 Indians and 11 Frenchmen, under capt. *Dugnesne*, and their chiefs. They raised the siege on the 20th having lost 37 killed. Boone had 2 killed. Same

day, gen. *Greene's* army crossed over from Tiverton to the north end of Rhode Island. Same time, lord *Howe's* fleet arrived off Newport, Rhode Island, in quest of count D'Estaing, who put to sea the next morning.

9. 1780. The combined French and Spanish fleets under don Louis de Cordova, captured 5 *British* East Indiamen and upwards of 50 W. India ships, transports, &c. the whole of which they carried safe into Cadiz. Number of prisoners 2865.
9. 1787. Sailed from Boston ship *Columbia*, captain Gray, and sloop Washington, for the N. W. coast of America and China. They returned to Boston in August 1790, being the first American vessels that circumnavigated the globe. The Washington of 90 tons was the first vessel of her description, of any nation, ever sent on so great a voyage.
9. 1793. Major general Alexis Brulard de Genlis, marquis de *Sillery*, guillotined in Paris. He was a deputy to the States general of France, and an avowed enemy of Louis XVI. on whose trial he voted for detaining that monarch and his family until after the peace, and for his perpetual banishment.
9. 1805. Lieut. Zebulon M. *Pike*, afterwards gen. commenced his voyage to the sources of the Missouri river. His party consisted of lieut. Jas. Wilkinson, doctor John H. Robinson, 1 sergt. 2 corporals and 17 men. He was taken prisoner by the Spaniards and returned July 1806.
9. 1806. *Miranda* evacuated Coro and retreated to La Vela de Coro.
9. 1808. Marquis de la *Romana* with 10,000 Spanish troops deserted the French army, under Bernadotte and took possession of Nyborg and afterwards Langeland, preparatory to their being conveyed to Spain, by British transports.
9. 1809. Thos. Jefferson, president of the U. States,

received official information of the non-ratification of the British Treaty: and suspended all *intercourse* with England.

9. 1811. The Spaniards under Blake, defeated near *Baza*, in Grenada, by the French under Soult and gen. Godinot of 20,000 Spaniards, not more than 6 or 7000 rallied at Lebrilla. Godinot blew his brains out a short time afterwards.
9. 1812. Battle of *Magauga*; col. Jas. Miller,* brevetted brig. gen. with 300 of the 4th U. S. reg. and 200 militia, defeated the British and Indians, under major Muir and Tecumseh, and drove them into Brownstown, from whence they escaped in boats to Malden. The British had 7 killed 3 wounded. Indians left 100 on the field, and as their practice is to bear off their dead and wounded, if by any means practicable, their loss must have been much greater. The Americans lost 15 killed and about 40 wounded, among the number were capt. Baker who received 3 wounds, lieut. Larabee lost his left arm, he was mortally wounded at La Cole; lieut. Peters and ensign Whistler were wounded. Col. Miller evacuated *Brownstown* next day, by order of gen. Hull. The 4th reg. obtained the name of Tippecanoe boys, from their bravery in that battle, being the first that they were engaged in.
9. 1814. The *Princess of Wales*, embarked for the continent on board the Jason frigate, off Worthing. She visited Greece, Turkey, Germany, &c. arrived in Rome, June 2, 1817.
9. 10 and 11. 1814. The British under sir Thos. M. Hardy, bombarded *Stonington*. British lost 21 killed, above 50 wounded. Of the Americans only 6 were wounded, among them lieut. Hough.
9. 1815. Commodore *Decatur* settled the differences between America and the Dey of Tripoli, very honourably for the American character. The Dey restored the American prisoners and made restitu-

tion for American property captured, he also released all his Neapolitan prisoners, ten in number, whom commodore Decatur sent home. Same day the British king's ship Northumberland, 74 guns admiral sir Geo. Cockburn, sailed from Torbay, for the Island of St. Helena, having on board *Napoleon Bonaparte*, to which Island he was exiled. The following persons accompanied him: gen. Bertrand and mad. Bertrand with their 3 children; count and countess Moutholon and child; count Las Casas, gen. Gorgaud, 9 men and 3 women servants.

9. 1817. Great *Storm* of wind and rain in the U. S. on the Atlantic. In Philad. trees were blown down and several boats upset, among them the launch of the U. S. ship Franklin, 74 guns; no lives were lost. At Little York, Penn. the Codorus creek rose higher than had ever been known before, from 4 to 6 feet higher than the memorable flood of 1786. The destruction was awfully great; above 54 houses, tan houses, breweries, &c. were swept away by the flood and about 30 more, so much damaged as not to be repaired. A number of persons were drowned among them Hugh Cunningham and wife, Miss Colvin, Sam. Eichelberger, Dan. Updegraff, Henry Bradley and Mrs. Williams' child who was carried away in its cradle. The stone bridge at Market st. only the pier and arches remained; the wooden bridge at George street, was entirely destroyed; almost every bridge on the creek, together with mills, factories, forges, mill-dams, &c. were materially injured or carried away. Messrs. Penrose Robinson, John Wolf, Seachrist, Eichelberger, Leitner, Hart, Cookes, Doughan, Detterman, John Miller and William Barber, at the risque of their lives saved a number of persons from a watery grave. At New York, several boats were overset and several persons drowned. At Baltimore, Jones' Falls rose from 15 to 20 feet above its common level; the bridges at Ploughman street, Fish market, Peters' bridge

were entirely swept off. Finn's bridge was driven against Gay street bridge, and by the accumulation of timber, houses, &c. caused the water to force its passage through Fish, Gay, Frederick, Harrison, Market street and Market space, into the docks. The damage and destruction of property was incalculable. Dr. *White's* large distillery was completely carried away. At M'Causeland's brewery the water rose to the 2d floor and swept off a large frame. The current destroyed part of Fish and N. Frederick streets and at the intersection of Gay and Harrison streets, was very destructive. On Gunpowder falls W. Patterson's saw and plaster mills, were entirely destroyed together with 200 barrels of flour. The bridge at the Philad. road and 2 others totally destroyed. The water company and Pennington's mill-dams were carried away. The rolling and splitting mill, and bridge at Ellicott's upper mills, were demolished. By the tornado a number of lives were lost, among them Miss Cowman aged 15, at the head of South river, killed by the beam of a tobacco warehouse being driven against her. At Baltimore 3 men were drowned.

August 10. ST. LAWRENCE'S DAY.

10. 1543. The Turks under Barbarossa, and the French under count d'Enguien, assaulted *Nice*, but were repulsed by Montford, a Savoyard gentleman, and obliged finally, to raise the siege.
10. 1557. Battle of *St. Quintin*. The French under Montmorency and Dandelot, defeated by the allies under Emanuel Phillibert, duke of Savoy and the earl of Pembroke. The duke d'Enguien, 600 gentlemen, and 4000 French were slain, and the constable, Montmorency, wounded, the dukes Montpensier and Longueville, mareschal St. Andre. many other officers of distinction, 300 gentlemen and nearly 4000 men were taken prisoners; all their sta

ards, cannon, except two pieces, and amunition were taken.

10. 1759. Battle of *Montmorenci* between the French and English. Same day, died in his 46th year, without issue, Ferdinand VI. king of Spain, surnamed the wise. He succeeded his father Philip V. in 1746. He was succeeded by his brother don Carlos, by the title of Charles III. who retained the crown of Naples in addition to that of Spain; the former of which, had been gained for him by Ferdinand VI.
 10. 1792. *Insurrection* in *Paris*, and attack on the palace of the *Thuilleries*; of the besiegers, 3740 were killed; of those in the palace 852; total, 4592. The convention suspended *Louis XVI.*
 10. 1793. The French Royalists defeated at *Cadenet*. Same day, destruction of the *tombs* of the kings of France, at St. Denis, by order of the French Convention! The body of marshal Turenne was found apparently as fresh as ever. He was killed July 27, 1675.
 10. 1794. Appointed a day of *fasting* and humiliation in Holland. Same day, *Calvi* in Corsica surrendered to lord Hood, after a siege of 51 days, and with it the whole of his army.
 10. 1795. The navigation of the *Scheldt* opened by the French.
 10. 1796. Battle of *Bassano*, in Italy. Bonaparte, Murat, Angereau, Massena, Verdier, St. Hilaire, &c. defeated the Austrians under Wurmser, took 5000 prisoners, 25 cannon, a number of waggons, part of their baggage and 5 stand of colours, two of which were taken by Lagnes, brigadier chief, with his own hands.
 10. 1800. British king's ship *Dromedary* lost on a rock near Trinidad; crew saved.
 10. 1802. The *sea* at Teignmouth and coast of De-
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vonshire, England, rose and fell several times, two feet, in 10 minutes.

10. 1805. The British frigate *Phœnix*, 36 guns, captured the French frigate *Didon*, of 44 guns. *Phœnix* 12 killed 28 wounded. *Didon* 27 killed, 44 wounded.
10. 1810. British frigate *Lively*, lost off Valette ; crew saved.
10. 1811. Soult's cavalry defeated the Spanish general Blake's cavalry, near *Caravacca*, in Murcia. 500 killed or taken.
10. & 11. 1812. Count Vigtenstein defeated the French under Oudinot and St. Cyr between *Klias-titzzy* and Sebeche, near the river Dwina. Russians lost about 2000 men, among them general Koulneff ; they took above 3000 prisoners, 2 cannon, all the ammunition waggons, and killed about 5000 of the French.
10. 1813. Partial action in the night from 11 until 1 A. M. on the 11th, between American commodore *Isaac Chauncey* and British commodore sir James Lucas Yeo, on lake Ontario. Yeo succeeded in cutting off and captured schrs. *Julia*, 3 guns, sailing master Trant and Growler, 5 guns, lt. David Deacon. Growler had one killed.
10. 1814. Capt. *Benj. Birdsall*,* brevetted major, 4th U. S. rifle regt. with 190 men whilst reconnoitering lieut. gen. Drummond's position, attacked by a British party, about 2 miles east of Fort Erie. He killed 10 of them and had 1 killed 3 wounded.
10. 1816. *Richard Smith*, alias Richard Clarke Smith, late a lieut. in the U. S. army, hanged at Philad. for basely murdering capt. John Carson, in the night of the 20th Jan. 1816. in his own house, by shooting him with a pistol, the ball of which entered at Carson's mouth and lodged in the back of his neck. Carson died Feb. 4th. Smith was put on his trial May 16th. He had married Carson's wife

in Oct. 1815. Same day, British brig *William*, John Benno master, wrecked in Cotmarthen bay ; passengers and crew saved.

August 11. 1585. Capt. John Davis discovered *Davis's streights*. Same day, chevalier Martin Schenck repulsed in an attack on *Nimeguen* with the loss of of 500 men.

11. 1673. Sanguinary engagement off the Texel, between the combined English and French fleets under prince Rupert and D'Etrées and the Dutch fleet under *De Ruyter* and Cornelius Van Tromp, both sides claimed the victory. The English admiral Sprague was drowned, his boat being sunk by a cannon shot.

11. 1675. The French marshal di Crequi defeated at *Consarbruck* by the Imperialists under Monteculi.

11. 1718. British admiral sir Geo. Byng, afterwards lord Torrington, defeated the Spanish fleet under Castanats, off; Cape Passaro, Sicily, and captured or destroyed 21 ships, 14 of which were of the line, and 3 of them flag ships.

11. 1738. Col. *John Bayard*, born at Bohemia manor, Cecil county, Maryland. Bayard was a soldier of the revolution, and was at the battle of Trenton, with a battalion of Philad. militia. He was elected a member to congress and died Jan. 7, 1807.

11. 1779. Col. *Brodhead* left Pittsburg, on a successful expedition against the Mingo, Munsey and Seneca Indians on the Alleghany river. He destroyed a number of towns and cornfields and brought off a deal of plunder in skins and other articles.

11. 1780. On the approach of Gates's army lord *Rawdon*, since earl Moira, who commanded the advanced posts of the British, abandoned his posts

at Lynch's creek and Clermont or Rugeley's mills and retreated to Cambden.

11. 1781. British took into New York the American frigate *Trumbull*. Congress had but 2 frigates left, the *Alliance* and *Dean*. It is somewhat singular that the *Alliance*, like the *Constitution* frigate, although frequently in great danger, escaped capture.
11. 1782. British evacuated *Savannah*, Georgia.
11. 1787. First *Bishop* appointed for Nova Scotia. Bishops first in England 694. Denmark 939. The form of consecrating English bishops was ordained 1549; their order abolished by parliament 1646; restored 1660; first Episcopal bishop in America right rev. S. Seabury 1784; first Catholic one, right rev. doct. Carroll, of Maryland 1789.
11. 1790. *Treaty* of peace between Sweden and Russia.
11. 1792. Indians killed 16 persons at *New Garden*, Russell county, Virginia, and took a woman and 4 children prisoners. They were pursued and the prisoners retaken.
11. 1794. The Poles defeated at *Wilna* by the Russians, and that town taken by assault.
11. 1795. Sir Sidney Smith failed in an attempt to burn the Dock-yard at *Havre-de-Grace*, France.
11. 1797. Died *Robt. Lettice Hooper*, formerly vice president of New Jersey.
11. 1798. British ship *Swiftsure*, B. Hallowell, captured off the Nile, the sloop *La Fortune* of 18 guns.
11. 1801. British frigate *Lowestoffe* and 4 ships and a brig, lost on the N. E. end of Heneaga.
11. 1803. British defeated *Scindea* in the East Indies.
11. 1804. Francis II. emperor of Germany, assumed title of hereditary emperor of Austria. He took the title of Francis I.
11. 1806. Capt. Lewis having landed from his canoes with Peter Cruzatte, to shoot Elk, having each shot one, they separated in pursuit of game, just as capt.

Lewis was taking aim at another one, a ball penetrated his left thigh and lodged in his right one; being dressed in brown leather Cruzatte unfortunately mistook him for an Elk.

11. 1809. The Spaniards under Venegas attacked near *Almonacid*, by the French, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, and obliged to retreat after nine hours hard fighting.

11 and 12. 1810. Severe *Earthquake* at St. Michaels, Azores, 22 houses were swallowed up at Cozas.

August 12. 1652. Cardinal *Mazarine* exiled a second time from France.

12. 1676. *Philip*, sachem of Pawkamauket, a most deadly enemy to the New England settlers, killed in a swamp near New Hope.

12. 1759. Frederick II. of Prussia defeated with great loss at *Cunersdorf*, near Frankfort, on the Oder, by the Russians and Austrians. The allies by their own confession lost 24,000 men, says Gillies; Smollett states their loss at 10,000. The Prussians fought desperately and left 20,000 dead on the field of battle, among them gens. Putkammer, Itzenplitz, Seidlitz, Hulsen, Finck and Wedel. The prince of Wirtemberg, and 5 major gens. were wounded. The king had 2 horses killed under him and his clothes perforated by several balls. He lost his whole train of artillery.

12. 1762. *George Augustus Frederick*, prince regent of England's birth day. He was immediately created by letters patent, prince of Wales and Chester. By birth prince of Great Britain, electoral prince of Brunswick Lunenburg, duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the isles and great steward of Scotland.

12. 1778. *Count d'Estaing's* fleet dispersed in a gale off Rhode Island and much damaged.

12. 1805. *Capt. Lewis*, sergeant Drewver and John Shields arrived first at the head of the Missouri and having crossed the mountain, this day, for the first time struck the waters of the Columbia river in the Shoshonee country, which he named Lewis's river.
12. 1806. Spaniards recaptured *Buenos Ayres* and made the British troops there prisoners.
12. 1811. *Miranda* reduced New Valentia, in South America. Same day, brig *Swiftsure*, capt. Vermilye, of New York, struck by a heavy squall and thrown on her beam ends, both masts went by the board and she righted, but full of water; 12 days after the capt. and crew with capt. Lyman a passenger, were taken off the wreck by the *Madeira*. John White excepted who died from fatigue, and Sam. Anderson who was lost overboard.
12. 1812. Lord *Wellington* entered Madrid. Joseph Bonaparte having left it the day before. Same day, sanguinary battle on the heights between *Kobrine* and *Poujany*, near the river Boug, between the French, Austrians and Saxons under gen. Renier and prince Schwartzenberg and the Russians under Tormozoff and Kamenskoy. In the night the Russians retired to Kobrine. Allies lost 5000 killed and wounded. Russians 4000, and they took 300 prisoners. Several officers of rank were wounded on both sides.
12. 1813. Three or four houses destroyed by *fire* in Beekman street, New York. One of them owned by Geo. Woodruff, being the 3d time he was burnt out in a short period. Supposed by incendiaries.
12. 1814. Major *Lodowick Morgan* 1st U. S. rifle regt. killed with 10 of his men, in an attack on the British near Fort Erie. He was interred next day at Buffalo.
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August 13. ST. HYPPOLITUS'S DAY.

13. 875. Died without male issue *Louis II.* king of France.

13. 1516. *Treaty* between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France, at Noyon.

13. 1521. Ferdinand Cortez, a Spanish gentleman, captured the emperor Gautimotzin, the successor of Montezuma, and last emperor of Mexico, with his empress and 20 of his nobility. The city of Mexico surrendered, and Cortez became master of all Mexico. Gautimotzin was then between 23 and 24 years of age.

13. 1554. Emperor Charles V. engaged the French near *Renti* and compelled them to raise the siege.

13. 1704. Battle of *Blenheim*. The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene defeated the French and Bavarians under the elector of Bavaria and the French marshal Tallard and gen. Marson; 10,000 French and Bavarians were left dead on the field of battle, the greater part of 30 squadrons of horse and dragoons perished in the Danube; 13,000 prisoners were taken and 100 cannon with 24 mortars, 129 colours, 171 standards, 17 pair of kettle drums, 3600 tents, 34 coaches, 300 laden mules, 2 bridges of boats, 15 pontoons, 15 barrels and 8 casks filled with silver, fell into the hands of the victors; as also marshal Tallard gen. of horse; marquis de Montperouz, major gens. de Sepperville, de Silly, de la Valiere and many other officers of distinction. Same day, action off Malaga between the British fleet of 33 ships of the line and frigates, under admiral sir *Geo. Rooke* and sir Cloudesley Shovel and the French fleet of 52 great ships and 24 gallies, under count de Thoulouse, high admiral of France. The action lasted from 10 A. M. until night, when the French bore away. Both sides claimed the victory, but the honour of the day certainly remained with the English. The loss was pretty equal on both sides. No ships, however, were taken.

13. 1762. *Havanna* surrendered to the British admi-

ral Pococke. He took 2 or 3 millions of pounds sterling in silver, &c. 12 ships of the line and 2 on the stocks, several merchantmen besides immense quantities of small arms, artillery, and military stores, and sunk one ship of 70 guns, one of 64 and one of 60 guns. British lost about 500 men killed and 700 who died of distempers.

13. 1775. General Washington informed congress that the whole stock of *powder* belonging to the army at Roxbury, Cambridge, and adjacent places amounted to about 90 barrels, that in the Massachusetts magazine there was no more than 36 barrels, which with the stock of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, amounted to 9937 lbs. being not more than 9 rounds a man. Although this information was communicated to the British, by a deserter, they could not believe it possible that the Americans were possessed of such consummate assurance, as to continue investing them in Boston, while so destitute of ammunition.
13. 1778. The Languedoc of 90 guns, admiral count *d'Estaing's* flag ship, having suffered much in the storm of the day before, without a rudder and masts, was attacked by the British ship *Renown* of 50 guns, capt. Dawson, whom she beat off. At the same time, the British ship *Preston*, 50 guns, commodore Hotham, attacked another of *D'Estaing's* ships the *Tonant* of 80 guns, having only her main mast standing, but was also beat off.
13. 1786. Died near Edinburgh, *Gilbert Stuart*, author of several historical works.
13. 1790. *Treaty* of peace, between Alex. M'Gillivray and other Creek chiefs, and the U. States, ratified at Federal Hall, New York.
13. 1793. Violent *hurricane* in the West Indies.
13. 1794. The French and Spaniards fought a severe battle at *Bellegarde*. Both sides claimed the victory.
- 13 and 14. 1795. About midnight a tremendous *thunder storm*, in England, Scotland and Ireland,

accompanied with heavy rain. It did very considerable damage, many houses were struck by lightning, the parish church at Braintree, and St. Mary's church, Oxford. Many persons as well as cattle were killed.

13. 1799. French gen. *Foubert*, marched against the allies in Italy.

13. 1803. British notification of the *blockade* of the ports of Genoa and Spezia.

13. 1804. Unsuccessful attempt by 5 barges from the British frigate *La Galatea*, to cut out the late British sloop of war *Lilly*, of 16 guns, from the Saints, West Indies. British lost one boat taken and about 60 killed and wounded, among them a lieut. killed and one lieut. wounded. Same day, the *Osage chiefs* performed the war dance and song, &c. at Vauxhall garden, New York. Same day, died in Boston, the rev. Dr. *Simeon Howard*.

13. 1806. *Miranda* abandoned his conquests on the Spanish main and sailed to Aruba. Same day, *Alexander I.* emperor of Russia, refused to ratify the treaty of July 20, 1806.

13 and 14. 1808. In the night, between those two days, the French under Lefebvre, raised the siege of *Saragossa*, in Spain. It was most nobly defended from July 2 to this date, by gen. *Palafox* and the countess de Burita, who raised a company of ladies, and exposed themselves to the greatest personal dangers and fatigues.

13. 1811. *Tornado* with hail at Turner, district of Maine. Same night, about 11 o'clock Maul and Hill's boat builder's shop in Swanson, between Queen and Christian streets, near the Swedes church, Philad. destroyed by *fire*.

13. 1812. U. S. frigate *Essex*, capt. David Porter, captured British sloop of war *Alert*, 26 guns, capt. T. L. P. Langharne, in 8 minutes. British loss 3 wounded. Americans none. Capt. Porter dismantled her, of her armament and sent her with 500

prisoners to St. John's, Newfoundland, as a cartel. She was the first king's ship captured during that war.

13. 1814. Cannonading and bombardment of *Fort Erie*, by the British under lieut. gen. Drummond. It continued until a short time before the assault on the 15th.
13. 1816. *Earthquake* in the North of Scotland, a little before 11 at night.
13. 1817. Died in Buckingham township, Bucks co. Penn. in his 87th year, *John Beale*, an active and respectable member of the society of friends. It is remarkable that he died in the same house that he was born in, and never through the whole course of his long life, ever occupied any other.



August 14. 1745. *Ostend* defended by a British garrison, capitulated to the French.

14. 1761. British ship *Bellona*, 74 guns, captured off Vigo, French ship *Courageux* of 74 guns, three French frigates in company. British loss 6 killed, 28 wounded. French 240 killed, 110 wounded. Whilst the *Bellona* was engaged, the British frigate *Brilliant*, 30 guns, captain Logie, engaged two of the frigates.
14. 1775. *Arnold* left the camp at Cambridge, Mass. with a detachment of 1000 Americans, to penetrate into Canada by way of Kennebec river and the wilderness. They reached Quebec after suffering dreadfully from fatigue, hunger and cold.
14. 1776. Constitution of *Maryland* adopted. M. Tilghman, president of the convention. Same day, lords *Dunmore* and Campbell and sir Peter Parker joined lord and gen. Howe at Staten Island; having taken from the Virginians about 1000 negroes.
14. 1779. American gen. Lovel raised the siege of *Pe-nobscot*, having sustained very considerable loss of stores, 19 armed vessels, besides transports and some

provision vessels. The armed vessels lost were the Warren 32 guns, Hector 20, one of 18, four of 16, and three of 14; two of 24 and two of 22, blown up one of 12 guns burnt, and 4 taken, viz. the Hampden 20 guns, the Hunter 18, the Nancy 16 and the Rover of 10 guns.

14. 1788. Died in London in his 67th year *Thomas Sheridan*, an eminent actor, philological writer and lexicographer; author of *Sheridans' dictionary*, and father of *Richard B. Sheridan*. Same day, the *Indians* attacked major *Thomas Stuart* and 40 men at *Chota ford*, *Tennessee river*; killed about 20 men, amongst them young *Kirk* and wounded a great many. About the same time, they killed col. *Anthony Bledsoe*, on *Cumberland river*.

14. 1799. Battle of *Novi*, between the French under *Joubert*, *Moreau* who acted as a volunteer general, *St. Cyr*, &c. obliged to retreat with considerable loss by the allied Russian, Austrian, and Piedmontese armies under *Suwarrow*, *Melas* and *Kray*. *Joubert* was mortally wounded during a charge of bayonets. Same day, a body of French troops, part of *Massena's* command, crossed the *Limmat* and penetrated into the Austrian camp at *Schaffhausen*.

14. 1800. British ships *Success*, *Genereaux* and *Northumberland* captured off *Malta*, the French frigate *La Diana*, of 42 guns. Same day, British ship *Boadicea*, capt. *R. G. Keats*, captured the Spanish ship *L'Union*, of 22 guns.

14. 1805. The *Prince of Wales* packet captured by the French privateer *Port de Paix* and sent for *Vigo*. She was recaptured by the British ship *Poulette* as she was going into that harbour. Same day, the combined *French and Spanish* fleet, of 27 or 28 sail of the line entered the harbor of *Cadiz*.

14. 1807. Russians gave up to the French *Ragusa* and the *Seven Islands*.

14. 1811. The Spanish *Guerillas* surprised *San Ande-ro*, but were obliged to retire by the French gene-

ral Rouget. The Spanish general Porlier surprised *Santander* took the French governor, a Spaniard by birth, prisoner, spiked the cannon and retired.

14. 1812. French general Caffarelli attacked *Bilboa*, but were repulsed by general Renovalles. Same day, French under Ney and Murat took *Krasnoy*, near Smolensk, at the point of the bayonet. The Russians under Rajefsky and Neverofsky made a most gallant and bloody resistance.

14. 1813. U. S. brig *Argus*, capt. Wm. H. Allen, 20 guns, captured by British brig *Pelican*, capt. J. F. Maples, 21 guns, in 47 minutes. American loss capt. W. H. Allen, J. White, J. Jourdan, F. Eggart and Charles Baxter, mortally wounded. Midshipmen Ric. Delphy and Wm. W. Edwards, Jos. Jones, W. Finly, W. Knowlton and G. Gardner, killed. Wounded, Wm. H. Watson, 1st lieut. C. M'Leod, J. Sniffer, J. Young, John Nugent, Jas. Hall, J. Allen, J. Faddon, G. Starbuck, William Hoventon, John Scott, 1st and John Scott, 2d, total 23. *Pelican* had 3 killed and 5 wounded. Lieut. W. J. Allen, jun. and doctor Indetwick were on board of the *Argus*. She took prior to her capture, 20 British vessels prizes, 13 of whom capt. Allen burnt.

14. 1814. Swedish army having obtained possession of several strong places in Norway. Prince Christian resigned his pretensions to that crown and his resignation was followed by the union of *Norway* to Sweden. Same day, captain *Dobbs*, royal British navy, with 9 large boats captured off Fort Erie, the American schooners *Somers* and *Ohio*, laden with stores for the garrison of that fort. American loss 1 seaman killed, 3 officers 4 seamen wounded. British lost 6 killed and wounded. Same day, British bombarded *Fort Erie*. A bomb exploded in a small magazine, which was nearly empty, and blew it up. Officers wounded captain Thomas Biddle* lieutenant and adjt. R. A. Zantzinger* and lieut. Wat-

mough* brevetted 1st. lieut. all of U. S. artillery. Killed lieut. *Patterson* 19th U. S. Inf. and *George Carryl*, orderly serjeant to general Gaines. About the 4th Aug. lieut. col. *Joseph Wilcocks*, of the Canadian volunteers in the U. S. service was killed. He was a native of Dublin and was in the action of the 25th July.

August 15. ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY. Also stiled ST. NAPOLEON'S DAY by Bonaparte, it being his birth day.

15. 1388. Battle of *Otterberne*, between young Percy, surnamed Hotspur and Earl Douglas. Both sides claimed the victory; 1100 Englishmen were slain, Harry Percy slew Douglas with his own hand, but was taken prisoner, together with his brother, sir Ralph Percy.
15. 1702. Unsuccessful attack by admiral Rooke and general the earl of Ormond, on *Cadiz*. Same day, battle of *Lauzara*, in Italy, between the allies under Prince Eugene and the French under the duke de Vendome.
15. 1758. *Kustrin*, the capital of the new march of Brandenburg, bombarded by the Russians and reduced to a heap of ruins.
15. 1760. Frederick II. king of Prussia, defeated the Austrians under Laudohn at *Pfaffendorff*, killed, wounded or took 8000 men, 23 pair of colours and 82 cannon. Frederick had a horse killed under him and several balls shot through his clothes, and one general and 500 men killed, and 1200 wounded.
15. 1761. *Treaty* between France and Spain, called the *family compact*.
15. 1764. Prince *Iwan* or John, the unhappy son of prince Anthony Ulrick, massacred in his prison by his keepers capt. Wlasseiff and lieut. Tchekin. He

was grandson of Peter the Great of Russia, and had been kept in prison almost from his birth.

15. 1769. *Napoleon Bonaparte* born at Ajaccia in Corsica.

15. 1777. Great *scarcity* of flour and Indian corn in Marblehead and Boston. There was not more in Boston this day than was sufficient for the inhabitants the next day; excepting what belonged to the state.

15. 1780. American gen. *Sumpter*, attacked and carried a redoubt on the Wateree, about one mile below Camden, and intercepted a convoy from Fort Ninety Six, with 40 waggons loaded with stores and took 100 prisoners.

15. 1782. *Briant's station*, 5 miles from Lexington, Kentucky, attacked by 500 Indians and Canadians who were repulsed. On the 3d day they retreated having lost about 30 killed, wounded uncertain. The garrison had 4 killed and 3 wounded.

15. 1788. Great *hurricane* in New England.

15. 1794. The French general Scherer retook *Quenoy*. Same day, French convention ordered the French and American flags to be united and hung up in the hall of their sitting. *James Monroe* was received as minister from the U. S. Same day, great *rioting* in London, on account of crimping, which continued several days.

15. 1799. The French under *Massena*, Lecourbe, Chabran, &c. defeated the Austrians and Russians, under the archduke Charles, at Richterswyl, Etzel, and Schwindelezzi in Switzerland. Lecourbe forced the famous pass of the Devil's Bridge, took possession of St. Gothard, and seized on the Valais.

15. 1801. Unsuccessful attack by Lord Nelson on *Boulogne*. British loss 44 killed, 128 wounded.

15. 1802. *Bonaparte* invested with the sole power of nominating his successor and of appointing two subordinate consuls, the nomination of a large number of additional senators, &c.

15. 1806. *John Coulter* from his good conduct during the expedition, obtained permission from captains *Lewis* and *Clarke* to leave their party, then on their return, and embark in a hunting excursion. He sat out this day from the Minnetarree villages on the Missouri with two hunters they met, named *Dickson* and *Hancock*. They went up the Yellow stone river, thence to lakes *Eustis* and *Riddle* to *Colter's* river, in the country of the *Liahtan* bands of Indians. *Coulter's* river empties into the *Rio del Norte*. *Coulter* returned in 1807.
15. 1807. The British ship *Comus*, capt. *E. H. Haywood*, of 32 guns, captured in 45 minutes, the Danish frigate *Frederickscoarn*, of 36 guns. Danes, 12 killed, 20 wounded. British 1 wounded.
15. 1809. The Islands of *Schowen* and *Dieuvland*, surrendered to the British general earl of *Rosslyn* and admiral *R. G. Keats*. Same day, *Flushing* surrendered to the British general earl of *Chatham*, who took general *Monnet* and 5801 officers and men.
15. 1810. *Almeida*, in Portugal, invested by the French under *Massena*.
15. 1811. Four or five men in disguise attempted to break into the jail of Norfolk, Virginia. Same day, at a *Methodist* camp meeting at Dover, Delaware, 233 persons were baptized.
15. 1812. British major general *Isaac Brock* summoned the American gen. *Wm. Hull* to surrender Detroit. Same day, Fort *Chicago* or Dearborn, commanded by captain *Heald*, evacuated by order of Gen. *Hull*. The force under captain *Heald* and lieut. *Lina T. Helm* consisted of 54 regulars and 12 militia. The party having proceeded about a mile and a half, were attacked by the Indians, and 26 of the regulars, all the militia, 2 women and 12 children were killed, among them, captain *Heald*, he received 2 shot before he fell, and Mrs. *Heald* 6.

Capt. Wells and ensign George Roman were among the killed. Of the remainder Lt. Helm, 25 regulars, and 11 women and children, were taken to Fox river, and Lieut. Helm and 9 persons only, it is believed, escaped massacre.

15. 1814. The British troops under lieut. col. Drummond repulsed with great loss in an assault on *Fort Erie*, by the Americans under generals Edmund P. Gaines, E. W. Ripley, and Peter B. Porter. The battery on the left was commanded by capt. Nathan Towson, brevetted lieut. col.* *Fort Erie* by capt. Williams with major Wm. A. Trimble's* (brevet lieut. col.) command of the 19th U. S. inf. The batteries in front by captain Thomas Biddle, brevet major,* and Alexander C. W. Fanning, brevet major.* The whole of the artillery under maj. Jacob Hindman, brevet lieut. col.* Parts of the 9th, 11th and 22d U. S. Inf. under lieut. col. Aspinwall were posted on the right. Gen. Ripley with the 21st and 23d defended the left, and gen. Porter with the N. York and Pennsylvania volunteers and riflemen the centre. The attack commenced at 2 in the morning, and it appears proved, incontestibly, that Drummond ordered that "no quarters should be given the damned Yankee rascals." Gen. Gaines in his official despatches states, positively, that himself and several other officers heard the savage expression repeated several times. Of the Americans our favorite (says gen. Gaines) captain Williams was killed. Lieut. M'Donough being wounded twice, demanded quarter, which was refused by lieutenant col. Drummond, who shot M'Donough with a pistol, upon which an American soldier levelled his piece and shot Drummond in the breast. M'Donough's bastion was blown up, but whether by accident or otherwise cannot be ascertained. It is generally believed that lieut. M'Donough finding himself mortally wounded, and hearing the orders given

by the blood-thirsty Drummond to show no quarters to the Americans, threw a lighted match into the ammunition chest. Capt. Benjamin Birdsall,* brevet major, lieuts. John Watmough,* Bushnell, Brown and Belknap and ensign Cisna* were wounded; exclusive of whom the Americans had 17 killed, 58 wounded and lieutenant Fontaine wounded and with 10 men taken prisoners, total 93. British lost exclusive of lieutenant colonel Drummond, col. Scott, who was killed leading to the assault. According to gen. Drummond's official report they lost 57 killed, 309 wounded and 539 missing, total 905. According to General Gaines's account they lost 222 killed, 174 wounded, a large proportion mortally, and 186 prisoners, total 582, exclusive of 200 supposed to have been killed in Snake Hill. The following American officers were in this action: Majors Eleazer D. Wood,* (brevet lieut. col.) Wm. M'Rea* (brevet lieut. col.) chief engineer; Nathaniel N. Hall* asst. insp. gen. brevetted capt. Roger Jones* asst. adjt. general, brevetted major; captain Samuel D. Harris* of dragoons, aid to the gen. brevetted major; and lieutenant Belton also an aid; captains Wm. S. Foster,* brevet major, commanding the 9th inf. Boughton, Harding, Marston and Ropes. Lieutenants Riddle,* brevetted major; Zantzinger,* Childs, Kearsley, Bird, Douglass, Cushman and Fest. Ensigns Yates, Jones, Cummings, Benn, Keally, Green, Blake and Thomas. Doctors Fuller, Troubridge, Gale, Everett and Allen and serjeant major Denhon were honourably noticed by the general in his despatches. A few days after the assault ensign Yates was killed, and lieuts. Childs and Kearsley were wounded. The bombardment was continued. Officers names marked with stars, were promoted for their highly meritorious conduct and daring intrepidity.

15. 1816. Great *fire* at Constantinople. 1200 houses and 3000 shops and magazines were destroyed.
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- August 16. 1424. The duke of Bedford, regent of England, during the minority of Henry VI. defeated the French and Scots at *Verneuil*, in France, under earl Buchan, a Scottish nobleman, who had been appointed constable of France.
16. 1532. The *elector of Saxony* died, and was succeeded by his son John Frederick. The reformation by this event, rather gained than lost.
16. 1718. Admiral sir *George Walton* with a British squadron, captured off Sicily, 6 Spanish ships, viz. 1 of 60, 1 of 54, 1 of 40, and 1 of 24 guns, a bomb vessel and a vessel laden with arms ; and burnt 1 of 54, 2 of 40, 1 of 30, a fire ship and a bomb ketch.
16. 1757. Died at Calcutta, British admiral *Watson*.
16. 1763. Birth day of Frederick, *duke of York*, bishop of Osnaburgh, &c. second son of George III. of England.
16. 1776. The Americans sent two fire ships to burn the British ships *Phoenix*, *Rose*, &c. near Tarrytown on the North river. Capt. Thomas in one burnt a tender, but captain Fosdick's was sunk by the *Phoenix* which ship he grappled.
16. 1777. General *Howe* arrived in the Chesapeake. Same day, battle of *Bennington*. The Americans under General Starke defeated the British under lieut. colonels Baum and Breyman ; took Baum and 700 men prisoners with 4 brass field pieces, &c. 300 men were found dead on the field. The Americans lost but 100 men killed and wounded.
16. 1778. Desperate and close action between the British ship *Isis* of 50 guns, captain Raynor, and the French ship *Cesar*, captain Bougainville. The *Ce-*

sar sheared off, her captain lost an arm, her 1st. lieutenant a leg, and a number killed and wounded.

16. 1779. British ship *Ardent*, of 64 guns, captured by the French and Spanish fleets.

16. 1780. Battle of *Cambden*. The British under lord Cornwallis, defeated gens. Gates, Gist, Gregory, Smallwood, Stevens, Rutherford and Casswell, through the cowardice of the Virginia and North Carolina militia, who became panic struck by a charge with the bayonet, by the British infantry under lieutenant. Webster, except one N. C. regiment. Dixon's, but at last all fled. The second continental brigade consisting of the Maryland and Delaware troops, composed the right wing and centre under general baron de Kalb, and the first Maryland brigade as a corps de reserve, under gen. Smallwood, were left to fight or retreat, they maintained their position with great resolution and even gained ground and took 50 prisoners. The second Maryland brigade under gen. Gist, also fought with equal bravery and gallantry, but overpowered by numbers they were obliged to retreat. The Baron de Kalb received 11 wounds which proved mortal, his aid lieutenant. col. du Buysson, also received several dangerous wounds and were taken prisoners, together with gen. Rutherford. The artillery under col. Williams and light infantry under col. Porterfield and maj. Armstrong obtained high credit for their intrepidity and spirited behaviour. Col. Porterfield had his leg shattered by a ball. The cavalry, about 70, were commanded by col. Armand. The route of the Americans was complete; they lost 8 field pieces, the whole of their artillery, with all their ammunition waggons, besides 150 others, a considerable quantity of military stores and the greatest part of their baggage; 300 of the N. Carolina militia, besides 63 wounded, were made prisoners. Of the Virg. militia 3 only were left wounded on the field of battle, owing to

their making no stand and being first in flight, few were captured. The total loss never could be known, but by a return made it appeared that 4 lieut. cols. 3 majors, 14 capts. 23 subalterns, 4 staff, 78 non coms. and 604 rank and file were either killed, wounded or missing. General Mordecai Gist, died Sept. 1792.

16. 1792. Great *hurricane* at N. York, several boats were upset and 16 persons drowned.
16. 1793. French minister *Genet* complained of the English. Washington refused to interfere.
16. 1795. French National Assembly passed a decree annulling all *revolutionary sentences* passed by the tribunals since the 10th of March 1793, excepting those passed by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, and by the criminal tribunals of the departments, if the trial had been with the assistance of a jury.
16. 1806. *Jerome Bonaparte* in the Veteran, captured 6 homeward bound vessels of the Quebec fleet.
16. 1807. Denmark declared *war* against England. Same day, British army under lieut. gen. lord Cathcart, landed from admiral Jas. Gambier's fleet, at *Wiborg*, in the island of Zealand, midway between Elsinour and Copenhagen. Same day, remarkable *halo* observed round the moon.
16. 1809. *Flushing* surrendered to the British.
16. 1812. *Alexander I.* emperor of Russia, issued an ukase, announcing peace with England. Same day, American gen. *Wm. Hull*, surrendered Detroit to the British under gen. Brock; soon after the dawn the British opened their fire, and about 7 commenced crossing the river, which is about 1100 yards wide. Two of their shots took effect, one killed Dr. Reynolds and 2 commissioned officers, one of them lieut. Hancocks, and wounded another surgeon; the other shot killed 2 privates. After the British landed, they took up the line of march in close columns of platoons, 12 in front; when they

got within 500 yards of the American line, gen. Hull, ordered a retreat into the fort. This was done although 300 could man it, without crowding, he then ordered the men to stack their arms, shortly after a white flag was hung out and he surrendered without consulting an officer or firing a gun from the fort; not a shot was fired except from the batteries before the retreat into the fort. American force, 1100 men, including the veteran 4th regt. surnamed "Tippecanoe boys." The British took about 40 cannon, 2500 stand of arms, 400 rounds 24lb. shot fixed, 40 barrels powder, 100,000 musket cartridges made, and 15 days provision.

16. 1814. The American fleet, employed in the expedition to Mackinaw having failed in its object, col. *Geo. Croghan* re-embarked his troops.
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August 17. 1502. *Columbus* sent his brother Bartholomew, on shore at Orejas, and took possession of South America, in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella.

17. 1544. *St. Dizier* surrendered to the emperor Charles V. after a noble defence made by Sancerre, the French governor. Charles then penetrated to the heart of France, and took Espernay and Chateau-Thierry, where he found considerable magazines, when within two days march of Paris, he was obliged to conclude a treaty of peace. Henry VIII. refusing to raise the siege of Bolougne and Montreuil, and co-operate with him.

17. 1682. A *Comet* appeared in New England and continued visible until Sept. 15. Its coma about 15 degrees in length.

17. 1714. *George I.* first arrived in England.

17. 1720. Died aged 69, madame *Anne Dacier*, a French lady of great learning. She translated Homer, Terence, &c

17. 1759. British admiral *Edw. Boscawen* defeated the French fleet under M. de la Clue.
17. 1786. Died in his 75th year, Charles Frederick, *Frederick II.* king of Prussia, surnamed the great. Born Jan. 24, 1712. Succeeded his father Fred. Wm. I. in 1740. As Fred. did not cohabit with his wife, whom he had married only in obedience to his father, without affection or esteem, he died without issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Fred. Wm. II.
17. 1788. *Consecration* of Christ church, Lutheran, in Tulpehocken township, Berks co. Penn.
17. 1794. Astley's Royal Theatre, with a great number of houses, destroyed by *fire*.
17. 1795. British under major Browne and captain Newcome in the *Orpheus* took from the Dutch *Malacca*, East Indies. They took a Dutch East Indiamen there.
17. 1796. The Dutch admiral *Lucas* surrendered the Dordrecht and Prince Frederick of 64 guns, Tromp 54, Braave 40, Saldanha 38, Bellona, now the *Vindictive* of 28, Havick of 18 guns, and a number of other vessels to the British admiral G. K. Elphinstone, now lord Keith, in *Saldanha Bay*, Cape of Good Hope. No lives were lost.
17. 1801. Gen. Craddock carried Green Hill and gen. Moore, Nole Hill, by assault, before *Alexandria*, Egypt, with trifling loss.
17. 1803. British issued letters of *marque* and reprisals against the Ligurian and Italian republics. Same day, nearly the whole town of Chulmleigh leading to Barnstable, Eng. destroyed by *fire*. Same day, British king's ships *Porpoise* and *Cato* lost on a coral reef of rocks, in the Pacific ocean, on their passage from New South Wales to China. Crews saved.

17. 1804. British king's ship *Loire*, capt. F. L. Maitland captured the French frigate *Blonde*, 30 guns, 240 men. *Loire* 6 wounded. *Blonde* 7 wounded, 2 mortally.
17. 1807. The British army invested *Copenhagen*. Same time, the Danish gun boats attacked the British with grape and round shot.
17. 1808. French general Laborde, with 6000 men, attacked with a much superior force on the heights of *Roleia*, at Zambuica, Portugal, by sir Arthur Wellesley and compelled to retreat. British lost 500 killed and wounded. French lost about 1500 killed, wounded or taken prisoners.
17. 1811. The British king's ship *Hawke* captured in the channel 5 ships.
17. 1812. First day's battle of *Smolianovo*, on the Dwina. The Russians under count Vigtenstein defeated the French under Oudinot, with great carnage. Oudinot was dangerously wounded, general Verdier also wounded; next day, St. Cyr who took the command renewed the action. Same day, battle of *Smolensk* on the Boristhenes. French order of battle. Ney left, Davoust centre, and Prince Poniatowsky the right; cavalry, under Murat and Beauharnois, the guards under Bonaparte. The Russians under Barclay de Tolly 30,000 strong; long, bloody and dreadful was the conflict. In the night the Russians retreated. The first division under gen. Touchkoff was put in motion at 7 in the evening. The 2nd division at 9, under Dochoroff and Rajefsky. The rear guard under gen. Korff and Hetman Platoff then, by order, set fire to the town and retreated. On the 18th Bonaparte took possession of the town but could not stop the ravages of the fire, in the mean time the scene of murder and pillage went on. Upwards of 1,000,000 men were engaged. The Russians lost about 4000 killed and 2000 wounded. The French it is believed lost 13,000 killed and wounded.

17. 1813. American brig. gen. P. B. Porter, with about 300 volunteers, militia and Indians, with maj. Chapin, and major Jos. Wilcocks of the Canadian volunteers, supported by major W. Cummings of the 15th U. S. inf. with 200 regulars, attacked a body of British Indians and Whites in a heavy rain near *Fort George*, killed a number and took 12 Indians and 4 whites. Americans lost 2 Indians killed and a few wounded. The principal Indian chiefs engaged on the side of the Americans were the Farmer's brother, Red Jacket, Little Billy, Pollard, Black Snake, Johnson, Silver Heels, captain Half Town, major Henry O Beall (the cornplanter's son) and capt. Cold, chief of the Onondagoes who was wounded.



- August 18. 1559. Died John Peter Caraffi, pope *Paul IV.* He succeeded Marcellus II. on the papal throne in 1555, aged 80. He behaved with great haughtiness on his elevation; he not only issued a bull against all heretics, but he threatened with his severest displeasure the emperor Charles V. because he did not oppose sufficiently vigorous measures against the protestants; and when Elizabeth by her ambassador announced to him her accession to the throne of England, he complained that she had ascended the throne, especially as she was illegitimate, without the concurrence of the holy see, on which all the crowns of Europe were dependent. His reign tended little to advance the true interests of Rome, so that he died unlamented.
18. 1587. *Virginie*, daughter of Annias Dare, born at Raleigh, Roanoke, being the first child born of christian parents in Virginia.
18. 1643. *Anne* of Austria caused the will of her deceased husband Louis XIII. to be annulled by a decree of the parliament of Paris.

18. and 19. 1759. British admiral *Edward Boscawen* defeated the French fleet under M. de la Clue off Lagos, on the coast of Barbary. On the 19th his birth day, he took the *Centaur* and *Temeraire* 74 guns each and *Modeste* 64 guns, and burnt L'Ocean admirals ship of 80 guns and Redoubtable 74 guns. English lost 56 killed 196 wounded.
18. 1765. *Joseph II.* emperor of Germany succeeded to the imperial crown on the death of his father Francis I. of Lorraine. He was born March 13, 1741, and died Feb. 20, 1790. His successor Leopold died on that day exactly 2 years after.
18. 1780. British under Tarleton, surprised the American gen. *Sumpter's* camp, at Fishing creek, on the Wateree, and killed, captured or dispersed the whole of his party; took Sumpter's 2 pieces of artillery and retook 300 British prisoners. Of the prisoners taken by Tarleton on this day and of those taken on the 16th 2 or 3 were hanged by Cornwallis at Camden. On the same day, the Americans under col. *Williams* of Ninety-six, defeated a party of 200 British regulars and 300 Tories at *Musgrove's mills* on the Ennoree river, and killed 60 and wounded 70 men. Williams lost but 3 killed and 8 wounded.
18. 1789. Died in New York *John Lucas*, a major in the Georgia line of the Continental army.
18. 1793. Action of *Lincelles*; general Lake took 11 cannon. Same day, Prince of Orange attacked the French posts near *Menin* with advantage.
18. 1798. British ship *Leander*, 50 guns, captain T. B. Thompson, captured off Goza, by the French ship *Genereux* of 74 guns. British loss 35 killed 57 wounded. Captain sir Edward Berry, royal navy, who was on board, was wounded by part of a mans scull being driven through his arm by a shot.
18. 1803. Died in his 68th year, Doctor *James Beattie*, professor of moral philosophy and logic and an eminent Scotch poet.

18. 1807. The Danish gun boats renewed the attack on the British army before *Copenhagen*, but were finally driven back into the harbour.
18. 1808. British king's schooner, *Rock*, captured by two French privateers.
18. 1812. Second day's battle of *Smolianovo*, on the Dwina. The Russians under count Vigtenstein defeated St. Cyr, with great slaughter and pursued them into Polotsk. St. Cyr's right wing consisted of the Bavarians under gen. count Wrede, the left under gen. Maison, the centre commanded by St. Cyr. The battle lasted 12 hours. The French left on the field of battle 2,500 killed and wounded, the Russians took 30 officers, 3000 men and 15 cannon. The Russians lost in the 2 days about 1000 hors de combat, their gens. Berg, Hamen and Kazatichkovsky were wounded.
18. 1813. Spanish royalist gen. Aredonda defeated the Mexican patriots under gen. Toledo at *St. Antonio*.
18. 1814. British admiral sir *Alexander Cochrane* addressed a letter from on board the *Tonnant* in the *Patuxent*, to the American government declaring his determination to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the American coast, as might be found assailable, though contrary to the usages of civilized warfare. Same day, a malignant fever broke out in Gibraltar.
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August 19. 1524. The Imperialists under Pescara entered Provence, in *France*.

19. 1692. George Burroughs, John Proctor, John Willard, George Jacobs and Martha Carrier, were executed at Salem, New England for *witchcraft*.

19. 1702. Action between admiral *Benbow* and the French fleet under Du Casson.

19. 1703. The Duc de *Vendome* disarmed 5000 soldiers of the duke of Savoy, he having received in-

telligence that the duke of Savoy was about quitting the Bourbon cause and join the house of Austria.

19. 1707. Action between 24 *Indians* and capt. Wilder with 30 New Englanders. 9 of the Indians were killed and 3 of the New Eng. were killed and 2 wounded. Capt. Wilder they tomahawked before the action.
19. 1708. The British under Sir John Leake and maj. gen. Stanhope took *Minorca*, which the English retained.
19. 1711. The celebrated British admiral *Edward Boscawen* born. He was second son of Hugh, lord Falmouth. He died Jan. 10, 1761.
19. 1745. The marquis of Tullibardine, erected the *Pretenders* standard at Glensinnan, Scotland. The young Pretender, Chas. Stuart, being then at Borodale.
19. 1772. Revolution in *Poland*; by which those prerogatives were restored to the crown which had been lost more than half a century. Gustavus III. then reigning monarch.
19. 1782. Col. *Daniel Boone*, cols. Todd and Trigg and major Harland with 176 men attacked by about 500 Indians who were defeated and 71 of them slain, at a remarkable bend of the main fork of Licking river, one mile from the Blue licks, and 43 miles from Lexington, Ken. Cols. Trigg and Todd, major Harland, Boone's second son and 63 men were killed and 7 taken prisoners, 4 of whom were put to death in the most barbarous manner.
19. 1792. *France* entered by the grand army of the allies.
19. 1797. *Fire* at the corner of Shippen and Front streets, Philadelphia, which did considerable damage.
19. 1801. French frigate *La Chiffonne*, of 32 guns and 4 howitzers, pierced for 42 guns, captured in Mahee road by the British frigate *La Sybille*. French 23

killed 30 wounded. British 2 killed and 1 wounded.

19. 1804. Notification of the *blockade* of the *Elbe*.— Same day, died in Philadelphia *George Wescott*, merchant. Same day, The French admiral *Treville* died on board *Le Bucentaur*.
19. 1807. The Danish gunboats again attacked the British army before *Copenhagen*. Brig. Gen. Decker surprised and took the post of *Frederickswork* commanded by a major, aid to the Crown Prince, with 850 men and officers, and a foundery and depot of cannon and powder.
19. 1811. *Figueras*, in Catalonia surrendered by the Spanish gen. Martines to the French under Macdonald, after a desperate resistance. Famine alone compelled him to surrender. Same day, *Feudal* rights abolished in Spain. Same day, British King's ship *Hawke*, destroyed several French vessels near *Barfleur*.
19. 1812. U. S. frigate *Constitution*, captain Isaac Hull, Lieuts. Charles Morris and Shubrick captured and sunk in 30 minutes the British frigate *Guerriere*, 49 guns, capt. James Richard Dacres, being the 2d king's ship taken during that war, then declared but 2 months, and not one of the U. S. ships had been captured by the British. *Guerriere* lost 15 killed, 61 wounded, 24 missing, total 100. *Constitution*, usually called *Old Ironsides*, had William S. Bush lieutenant of marines and 6 men killed, 7 wounded, among the latter 1st lieut. Chas. Morris, since capt. dangerously. Dacres is the son of Jas. Ric. Dacres vice admiral of the red. Same day, *Astorga* in Leon, surrendered to the Spanish gen. Santocildes. He took twelve hundred prisoners. Same day, battle near *Gedeonovo*, between the French under Ney, Junot, Davoust, the cavalry under Murat and Beauharnois, and the Russians under gens. Korff, Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, Touchkoff and

Karpoff; about 12 at night the French drew off; they admitted their loss to have been 600 killed, among them gen. Gudin; and 2500 wounded. The Russians stated their loss at 1000 killed and 3000 wounded. Not a prisoner was taken. The number of Russians engaged is stated at 40,000. The French about 90,000.

19. 1815. French general Charles Francis Huchot de *Labedoyere's* sentence was confirmed by the council of revision at half past 1 o'clock, and at half past 6 the same evening he was shot in Paris, aged 29. He refused to have his eyes bandaged, and laying open his breast, gave the word to fire himself, saying "above all do not miss me," in an instant he was no more. He was shot for joining Bonaparte at Gap in France, on his return from Elba.
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- August 20. 984. Died Pope John XIV. He ascended the papal chair 983. He was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, by the anti-pope Boniface VIII. and died there either of poison or grief.
20. 1648. Prince of Conde defeated the Spaniards and Imperialists under the arch duke Leopold at *Lens*, and took gen. Beck and 5000 prisoners, killed 3000 and took upwards of 100 colours and 38 cannon.
20. 1662. French ambassador duke de *Crequi's* lady's carriage fired upon at Rome, and one of her pages killed and several wounded. The pope was obliged to banish his own brother and send his nephew cardinal Chigi, to make satisfaction to Louis XIV. being the first legate ever sent from Rome to beg pardon.
20. 1702. British admiral *Benbow* continued the action with bow chasers, with the French.
20. 1713. Marshal Villars took *Landau*, from the Austrians.

20. 1760. Prussian gen. Hulsen defeated the Imperialists at *Strehla*, in Saxony.
20. 1778. French fleet under *D'Estaing*, arrived off Newport, R. Island.
20. 1792. *M. de la Porte* executed in Paris.
20. 1794. Gen. *Wayne* with 3000 men, defeated the Indians and British disguised as Indians, on the Miami, near Au Glaise. He pursued them within pistol shot of a British fort, where he encamped. The fort being within the American territory, Wayne threatened to storm it, but major Campbell very properly evacuated it and retired from the U. S. territory. Americans lost captain Campbell, lieut. Towles killed, with 501 officers and men killed and wounded. Same day, French repulsed with considerable loss by the Prussians at *Mundenheim*.
20. 1797. French corvette *Gaiete*, 20 guns taken off Bermuda by the British ship *Arethusa*, captain F. Wolley.
20. 1799. *Surrinam* surrendered to the British under admiral lord Hugh Seymour.
20. 1801. French garrison of fort *Mirabou*, at Alexandria, Egypt, surrendered to the British General Coote, after 2 days bombardment. 168 French and 10 cannon were taken.
20. 1803. British ship *Athenienne*, lost upon the Skirks or Quills rocks, near Sardinia. Capt. Raynsford and above 350 persons were lost.
20. 1804. James Shaw, merchant, a native of Maryland, aged 30, shot in Charleston, S. C. by Richard Dennis, jun. with a double barrelled pistol, one ball entered just above his breast, the other ball entered near his collar bone in the right breast ; he died immediately.
20. 1812. Day of *fasting* and *prayer* throughout the U. States. Same day, prince Golenitscheff *Koutou-*

soff, appointed commander in chief of the Russian imperial army, at the age of 70 years.

20. 1813. Arrived at Charleston, S. C. American privateer *Decatur*, capt. Dominic, of six 12 pound carronades and one long 18 pounder, with her two prizes British king's schooner *Dominica* of 16 guns and *London Trader* with 200 hogsheads of sugar, 120 do. molasses, 700 bags of coffee, &c. Same day, died in Philadelphia in his 78th year, *James Pearson*, surveyor of that city.
20. 1814. *Peace* proclaimed at Madrid, between France and Spain.
20. 1816. The New Zealanders attacked and gained possession for 4 hours of two ships named the *Trial* and *Brothers*, but were finally driven off with great loss.



- August 21. 1682. *Wm. Penn* to prevent any future claim, obtained a release from James, duke of York, of all his right to Pennsylvania.
21. 1702. British admiral *Benbow* with only the *Ruby*, capt. Walton, engaged the French fleet of 10 sail; his other ships were 3 or 4 miles astern. The *Ruby* was so much disabled that *Benbow* had to send her to Jamaica.
21. 1775. Gen. *Montgomery* with the continental army arrived at Ticonderoga.
21. 1778. *Pondicherry*, East Indies, invested by the British under gen. Munro.
21. 1781. Congress authorised the exchange of Gen. Burgoyne and the remaining officers of the Saratoga convention, and agreed that the Americans taken prisoners by the British at the Cedars should be considered subjects of exchange. About this time, great distress experienced in consequence of the depreciation of *continental money*. In consequence of its being a legal tender, debts were paid with it, in-

stead of specie, when from 70 to 300 dollars of it were worth but one dollar in specie, all ties of blood, gratitude, humanity and justice appeared to have been dissolved. Brothers defrauded brothers, children parents, and parents children. Widows, orphans and others who had lived comfortably on their annual incomes, were thus ruined by being compelled to receive the depreciated paper in lieu of their specie capitals which had been lent.

21. 1788. *Corner stone* of Trinity church, New York, laid by bishop Provoost, on the scite of the old one destroyed by fire in 1776.
21. 1790. Died in Philadelphia rev. *Caspar Deiderick Weiberg*, D. D. 26 years pastor of the German reformed church in Philadelphia. And in 6 days after his daughter, Miss Salome Weiberg.
21. 1792. Marquis de la *Fayette* abandoned the French army, of which he was commander in chief. He was accompanied by Bureau de Pusey and by his aids Romeuf and Latour Maubourg. They surrendered themselves to the Austrians, by whom they were imprisoned for many years.
21. 1793. Action of *Furnes*. In which the British under the duke of York, obtained some advantages over the French.
21. 1800. British ship *Seine*, 32 guns, captain David Milne, captured off St. Domingo, in one hour and a half, the French frigate *Le Vengeance* of 16 twelve pounders, 8 forty-two pounders, 28 of 18 pounds and 6 brass swivels, total 52 guns. British lost 2d lieutenant and 12 men killed, 3 officers and 26 men wounded. She is the same vessel that Truxtun engaged Feb. 2, 1800.
21. 1801. British ship *Spitfire*, wrecked on the coast of Africa.
21. 1805. Brest fleet attacked in *Camaret bay*, by the British under lord Cornwallis, who with an inferior

force compelled them to retire into the inner harbour.

21. 1808. Battle of *Vimiera*. French under gens. Junot and Kellerman with 12,000 men, made a desperate assault on sir A. Wellesley, who had about 20,000 English and Portuguese but were defeated. This battle decided the fate of Portugal. English lost 800 wounded.

21. 1810. Revolution in *Santa Fe*. Same day, Aquila and Ben, two negroes, *hanged* in Baltimore for murdering Mr. Fuller. Same day, Charles John *Bernadotte* (Prince of Ponte Corvo) elected crown Prince of Sweden. He was born Jan. 26, 1764. Married 26 Aug. 1798 to Eugenia Bernardina Des-siree, Princess Royal of Sweden, she was born Nov. 8, 1781. Their son Francis Jos. Oscar, was born 4th July, 1799.

21. 1811. Destructive *Tornado* at Northborough, Mass. Same day, died at New Orleans, *Samuel M. Lee*, lieut. U. S. dragoons. He was a native of Harford county, Maryland.



August 22. 1138. David, king of Ireland, defeated at *North-Allerton*, by Stephen king of England. This is called the battle of the Standard from a high crucifix, erected by the English on a waggon, and carried as a military ensign.

22. 1485. Battle of *Bosworth*. Henry, earl of Richmond defeated Richard III. king of England. Henry VII. was proclaimed king on the field of battle. Richard reigned 2 years and 2 months. Richard and about 4000 of his troops were slain, among them the duke of Norfolk, lord Ferrars and sir Richard Ratcliffe, sir Robert Piercy and sir Robt. Brackenbury. On the side of the victors the loss was inconsiderable.

22. 1642. *Newspapers* first published in England.

First in Paris 1631. First in Philadelphia 1719.—The first publication in the United States devoted wholly to mercantile information, was commenced by a merchant, Mr. Peter A. Grotjan, May 1, 1812, under the title of the "Philadelphia Public Sale Report," and is published weekly. His plan has been attended with so much success, and so generally approved, as to induce similar publications in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Charleston, S. C.

- 22. 1707. The English fleet and allied army raised the siege of *Toulon*.
- 22. 1711. An expedition from New England against Quebec, frustrated by the loss of 8 to 11 transports among the rocks, at midnight, about 9 miles up Canada river. About 1000 men perished.
- 22. 1766. Captain *Philip Carteret* sailed from Plymouth sound, in the sloop of war *Swallow*, on his voyage round the world, in company with captain Wallis in the *Dolphin*. Carteret returned to Spithead March 20. 1769. Wallis parted company with him April 10, 1767 and returned to the Downs in 1768.
- 22. 1773. Died aged 64, *George lord Littleton*. He wrote history, poetry, &c. His "Dialogues of the dead," were much read.
- 22. 1775. Capt. *Sears* between 12 and 2 A. M. removed from the battery at N. York, 21 eighteen pounders, carriages, &c. notwithstanding a heavy fire from the British ship *Asia*, capt. Vandeput, was kept playing upon him.
- 22. 1776. British landed upon *Long Island*, between Gravesend and Utrecht.
- 22. 1777. St. Leger raised the seige of fort Schuyler, late fort *Stanwix*, and retreated in great haste and confusion. His tents and most of his artillery and stores were taken. Same day, American gen. *Sullivan* and col. Ogden made an unsuccessful attempt

on Staten Island. Col. Ogden took 130 privates and some officers, burnt a magazine of hay, and 7 vessels and destroyed some stores, &c. The enterprize would have succeeded completely had not the general deviated from his original plan. He captured col. Barton and 28 Tories. The Americans lost about 200 killed, wounded and prisoners. British about the same.

22. 1778. Count D'Estaing sailed from Newport, R. Island, for Boston, contrary to the wishes of Gens. Sullivan, Greene, &c. It proved very injurious to Sullivan's army; 2 or 3000 volunteers left him in 24 hours, and he was compelled in the night of the 28th to raise the siege of Newport and fall back. D'Estaing was compelled to this measure by his officers, who entered a formal protest against his remaining; his orders being in case of meeting any accident, or of the appearance of a superior British fleet to put into Boston.

22. 1779. General *Williamson* and col. Pickens entered the Indian country, burnt the corn of 8 of the Indian towns, being about 50,000 bushels. Same day, died off Kamschatska, of a consumption, the English circumnavigator, capt. *Charles Clerke* of the *Discovery*. He was buried at Paratounca.

22. 1792. Lieut. Gen. Clairfait, captured *Longwy*, with its governor M. Lavergne, 3500 French troops and 71 cannon.

22. 1795. French convention adopted a *new constitution*, by which a council of 500 was established and a council of Ancients, consisting of 250 members. Two thirds of the Convention were eligible to be elected. Same day, British ship *Stag*, capt. J. S. Yorke, captured in the North seas the Dutch ship *Alliance* of 20 guns.

22. 1798. French under gen. *Humbert* landed in Ireland.

22. 1801. British advanced within 1400 yards of

Alexandria in Egypt, after driving in some out posts. French loss about 200 killed, wounded and missing. Same day, *Achmet Bey* was shot, at an Arab Tower, near Alexandria, in an attack he made with his Mamelukes on some Arabs.

22. 1804. And. Way, jun's. printing office, Washington city, struck by *lightning*, and John M'Donald his apprentice killed. Same day, M. Pauli ascended with a *balloon*, at Sceaux in France ; he descended at Osinville.
22. 1808. *Jos. Bonaparte*, established his head quarters at Burgos. Same day, French gen. *Junot* and sir Arthur Wellesley, since lord Wellington, signed an *armistice* in consequence of the battle of *Vimiera*, by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal, taking with them all their artillery, and cavalry horses, and that they were not to be considered prisoners of war. This is called the convention of *Gintra*. Same day, M. Andreoli and M. Brioschi ascended with a *balloon* from Padua to a great height, which burst and they fell 12 miles from Padua, without injury.
22. 1810. Unsuccessful attempt by a party of Spanish cavalry to carry off *Jos. Bonaparte*.
22. 1813. British evacuated *Kent Island*, Chesapeake, after taking off negroes and stock to the amount of about 100,000 dollars.
22. 1814. The inhabitants of *Nantucket*, declared themselves neutral, and under the protection of England. Same day, 27 sail of square rigged British vessels arrived at Benedict ; commodore *Joshua Barney* in conformity to his orders blew up his flotilla, and retreated to Nottingham. The British under gen. Ross landed and marched for Marlborough. Same day, died in N. York, *Wm. Twaits* comedian.
22. 1816. Great *fire* at Salem, Mass. 19 buildings totally destroyed.

- August 23. 1628. George Villiers, *duke of Buckingham*, assassinated at Portsmouth, Eng. by Felton, who stabbed him with a knife. The duke died almost instantly, in his 36th year. In English history he is remarkable for being the favourite of two kings, James I. and Charles II.
23. 1630. First meeting of the *court* of assistants at Charleston, Mass. The first law they passed was to regulate the price of wages; carpenters, joiners, bricklayers, sawyers and thatchers, not more than 2 shillings per day, &c. Edw. Palmer was sentenced by this court, for extortion in charging 2 pounds, 13 shillings and 4 pence for the wood work of Boston stocks, to sit in them one hour and pay a fine of five pounds.
23. 1690. Fort *Pemaquid*, New England, taken by the Indians and most of the garrison massacred.
23. 1702. British admiral *John Benbow* renewed the action with the French fleet under du Casse, although unsupported by any of his fleet.
23. 1724. Four companies of New Englanders, surprised the principal Indian village at *Norridgewock*, killed Bombazeen, his son-in-law, Mog, Job, Carabeseh and Wissememet, 6 noted warriors and 20 other warriors and father Ralle a Jesuit. They burnt the village.
3. 1782. British capt. John Campbell, of Wank's river district, with 150 negroes surprised and carried by assault *Cape River Fort*, lately fort Dalling, at cape Gracios a Dios. He lost but 2 men. 65 Spaniards killed and 9 taken, mostly wounded.
3. 1789. Died, at Deal, England, in great poverty, *Silas Deane*, minister in 1776 and 1777 to France from the U. States, from whence he was recalled, on suspicion of having misplaced the public money. He was a native of Groton, Conn. and graduated in 1758 at Yale college.

23. 1791. Spaniards bombarded *Tangiers*.
23. 1793. British took *Pondicherry* from the French. Same day, *massacre* of the French in St. Domingo.
23. 1794. Sir *John B. Warren* drove on shore and destroyed the French ships *La Felicitie*, 40 guns, and *L'Espion* and *Alert* of 18 guns each.
23. 1795. French convention decreed that all assemblies known by the name of clubs or *popular societies* in France, should be suppressed immediately, their places of meeting shut up, and the keys delivered to the secretary of the town house. Same day, died in Philadelphia in his 40th year, *Wm. Bradford*, a native of that city. He was appointed attorney gen. of the U. States, Jan. 28, 1794.
23. 1804. *Tripoli* bombarded the third time, by the American commodore Edw. Preble, from 2 A. M. until day light next morning, but with little effect.
23. 1806. British ships *Arethusa*, capt. Chs. Brisbane and *Anson*, capt. Lydiard, attacked and captured under Moro castle, Island of Cuba, the Spanish frigate *Pomona*, of 38 guns and 347 men, and destroyed 12 gun boats carrying a 24 pounder and 100 men each, and blew up a castle mounting 16 thirty-six pounders.
23. 1811. Died in Trenton, N. Jersey, rev. *Nathl. Harris*.
23. 1812. The Russians under gen. Essen, attacked the Prussians under gen. Grawart, a part of MacDonald's force, and took *Schlock* on the river Aa near Riga, captured 600 men, killed and wounded about 1500. Russian loss stated at 600 killed and wounded.
23. 1814. Privateer schooner *Patapsco*, capt. Moon of Baltimore, captured British brig *Europe* of 10 guns, with sweet oil, &c. She arrived safe.
23. 1816. Negro Jim *hanged* in Person county, N. C. for murdering his master, Henry A. Jones.

August 24. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S DAY. St. Bartholomew, one of the apostles, who preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lyconia. It is said that he was slayed alive in Armenia; but the assertion is not well founded.

Also, the FEAST of ST. LOUIS. Instituted in honour of that great and good prince Louis IX. king of France.

August 24. 1525. *Francis I.* king of France, entered Madrid, a prisoner to the emperor Charles V.

24. 1543. Emperor Charles V. took *Duren*, in the duchy of Cleves, by assault; he put the inhabitants to the sword and reduced the town to ashes. This severe example induced all the other towns to surrender and compelled the duke to submit to Charles's terms.

24. 1572. Dreadful *massacre* of the Hugonots in France, by order of Charles IX. It is called the massacre of St. Bartholomew's; above 70,000 protestants were slain.

24. 1682. James, duke of York, conveyed to *William Penn*, all his right to the three lower counties on the Delaware river, now Delaware state.

24. 1702. Sixth action between British admiral *John Benbow*, and French fleet under Du Casse. Benbow had his leg carried off by a chain shot, but he still kept the quarter deck in a cradle. Finding the whole French force directed at him, and that his other ships would not second him, his ship much cut up, and having received two other wounds, one in the face and the other in the arm, he was obliged to bear away for Jamaica. Two of his captains were shot for cowardice and one cashiered. Benbow became melancholy, and grief co-operating with the fever, created by his wounds, put a period to his life, Nov. 4. 1703.

4. 1750. *Maria Letitia*, mother to Napoleon Bonaparte born.

24. 1772. *William Frederick VI.* hereditary prince of Orange Nassau born. Now sovereign of the Netherlands.
24. 1777. *Washington* marched his army through Philadelphia, for the Chesapeake.
24. 1781. The allied American and French army under *Washington* and *Rochambeau*, crossed the North river, and pushed for Philadelphia.
24. 1783. Died aged 83, doctor *Benj. Kennicott*, publisher of the Hebrew bible, &c.
24. 1793. Bombardment of *Lyons*.
24. 1795. French defeated the Austrian *Sardinian* army.
24. 1797. Died aged 67, *Thos. Chittenden*, first governor of Vermont. Born at East Guilford, Connecticut.
24. 1798. British ships *Magnanime*, capt. *De Courcy*, and *Naiad*, capt. *W. Pierrepont* captured off cape Finisterre, French frigate *La Decade*, 36 guns.
24. 1799. *Bonaparte* embarked in Egypt for France, accompanied by gens. *Berthier*, *Lasnes*, *Murat*, *Andreossi* and *Bessieres*; and *Monge*, *Bartholet* and *Arnaud* members of the French Egyptian institute.
24. 1800. American ship *Rose in Bloom*, upset in a gale off New York, and gen. *M'Pherson*, after rescuing his daughter three times from a watery grave, was washed overboard and lost. His daughter was saved by a passenger. Same day, French frigate *Diana*, 42 guns, taken near Malta by a British squadron. She was called the *Niobe*.
24. 1805. *Mrs. Thornton* beat Mr. *Buckle*, the celebrated Jockey at the *York races*, Eng. Mrs. T. rode *Louisa* and Mr. B. rode *Allegro*.
24. 1808. *Ferdinand VII.* proclaimed king of Spain by his subjects. *Bonaparte* had declared his brother *Joseph*, king of Spain, a few months before, and had

the persons of the old king Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. and his brother don Carlos, then in custody, all of whom had abdicated the crown in favour of Napoleon Bonaparte.

24. 1811. Died at Newport, Kentucky, capt. *Walsh* of the 4th U. S. regt. Same day, *Swiss Cantons*, recalled their troops from the British service, and voted 6000 additional men for the French service. Same day, a pestilential fever, broke out at Carthage.

24. 1813. British attacked the American pickets in great force near *Fort George*. American loss, 2 killed and a few wounded. British 15 killed. Among the prisoners taken was major Fitzgerald of the 49th British regt.

24. 1814. Battle of *Bladensburg* and capture of *Washington city*. by the British under major gen. Robt. Ross and admiral sir Geo. Cockburn. Gen. Winder commanded the whole American force. The flotilla men under commodore Joshua Barney, and capt. Sevier and Miller made a most noble and gallant stand. Barney's horse was killed under him, himself wounded in the thigh and taken prisoner, but paroled on the field of battle for his bravery; Mr. Huffington who would not leave him was also taken. Capt. Miller, marine corps, was killed and sailing master Martin wounded, both of the flotilla. Barney lost 1 marine killed; a master's mate, 2 serg. 3 marines wounded. American account of the British loss 65 killed, 191 wounded, total 256. British official account admitted 64 killed, viz. capt. D. S. Hamilton, lieuts. C. P. R. Codd and Thos. Woodward, 5 sergts. and 56 men. Wounded 2 lt. cols. (one Thornton,) 1 major, 1 capt. 14 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 10 sergts. and 155 men, 185. Total 249. On entering Washington, gen. Ross had his horse killed under him. At Washington they burnt the capitol or senate house, the president's house, the

bridge over the Potomac, dock yard, supreme court room, arsenal, representatives hall, the buildings for the public departments, and with worse than Vandal barbarism, several private dwellings, among the latter the printing office of the National Intelligencer. The Americans destroyed at the navy yard, a new first rate frigate nearly ready to launch and a sloop of war. The only public office that escaped destruction was the patent office kept in a private dwelling. Plunder was prohibited by gen. Ross.

24. 1815. *Bonaparte* arrived at Madeira, on board the *Northumberland*, from Torbay and sailed the next day for St. Helena.



August 25. 1270. Died in his camp before Tunis, *Louis IX.* king of France, surnamed St. Louis, son of Louis VIII. and Blanche, succeeded his father in 1226. He went on a crusade, took Damietta, but having crossed the Nile, disease and famine thinned his ranks so much that in attempting to retreat to Damietta for supplies, he was defeated by the Saracens and taken prisoner. In prison he agreed to ransom his army for a large sum and restore Damietta in exchange for his own person, after which he passed into Palestine and remained there 4 years. In 1270 he again embarked for another crusade and laid siege to Tunis, in Africa, but the contagious disorder which was so fatal to his troops proved equally fatal to himself. His remains were conveyed to Paris, and he was canonized by Boniface VIII. in 1297.

25. 1482. Died in France, aged 59, Margaret of Anjou, daughter of Rene, king of Sicily, and queen of Henry VI. of England. When he was taken prisoner she levied an army to rescue him, and after fighting 12 battles to reinstate her husband on his

throne, was at last defeated and taken prisoner in 1471, but recovered her liberty 4 years after by paying 50,000 crowns ransom. She was a woman of a masculine character, but her heroism was unhappily tainted with cruelty, as she inhumanly caused to be strangled, the duke of Gloucester, who had opposed her marriage.

25. 1346. Battle of *Cressy*, on the river Somme, France. Philip of France defeated by the English with great loss. Edward the Black Prince slew the king of Bohemia with his own hand, and took his helmet, in which were three Ostrich feathers, and the motto "*Ich dien*" "I serve," which has been the crest and motto of the princes of Wales ever since. Edward's son was afterwards king Richard II. *Cannon* were first used in this battle, Edward having 4 pieces. Great guns and *gunpowder* were first invented by Schwartz, a monk of Cologne, in 1340, they were first used at the siege of Calais, 1347; first used at sea by Venice against Genoa, 1377; first made in England of brass 1535; of iron 1547; *bombs* and *mortars* invented 1634; *iron bullets* first used in England 1550. *Iron* first discovered by the burning of mount Ida 1406 years before Christ. *Muskets* first used at the siege of Arras 1414, in general use 1521. *Bayonets* first used at the end of muskets by the French 1693.

25. 1654. Prince de Condi commanding the Spanish troops, defeated by Turenne at *Arras*.

25. 1758. Frederick II. king of Prussia, defeated the Russians under Romanzow at *Zorndorf*. Russians left 15,000 dead on the field; they also lost 103 cannon, 27 standards, 82 officers and 2000 men taken. Prussian loss 60 officers, 1200 men killed or wounded.

25. 1762. Spaniards took *Almeyda*, in Portugal.

25. 1769. *Interview* at *Neisse*, between Frederick II. of Prussia, and Joseph II. emperor of Germany.

25. 1770. Died in London in his 18th year, in consequence of having taken arsenic, which he took to avoid the miseries of hunger and poverty, having eaten nothing for 2 days, *Thos. Chatterton*, a poet of most astonishing powers. Born Nov. 20, 1752. He wrote a work under the name of "Rowley's Poems" which occasioned much speculation in the literary world.
25. 1776. Died at Edinburgh, *David Hume*, the historian. He was born there April 26, 1711, old style.
25. 1777. Gen. *Howe* landed at Elk Ferry and took possession of the head of Elk.
25. 1780. Louis XVI. abolished the *torture*.
25. 1782. A large foraging party of British attacked at *Combahee*, S. Carolina, by the Americans under gen. Gist and lieut. col. John Laurens who captured a schooner. Laurens was mortally wounded and died aged 27.
25. 1789. Died at Fredericksburg, Virginia, aged 82 years, Mrs. *Mary Washington*, the venerable mother of the illustrious gen. Geo. Washington.
25. 1793. *Marseilles* taken by the troops of the French convention.
25. 1794. French gen. Moreau took *Sluys*. Same day, sir *John Borlase Warren's* squadron drove on shore on the French coast and totally destroyed a French 40 gun frigate and two corvettes.
25. 1795. French corvette *La Suffisante*, 16 guns, wrecked off Spike Island, Cork harbour. She had been captured by the British admiral Duncan's squadron.
25. 1800. British under sir Jas. Pulteney landed at *Ferrol* but were obliged to retire.
25. 1803. Died *Tate Wilkinson*, comedian and manager of the theatres of York, Hull, &c. England.
25. 1804. Fifth attack on *Tripoli* by the Americans under commodore Edw. Preble. Same day, died

Jacob Folmer, senator from Northumberland co. Pennsylvania.

25. 1805. Died at Newberg, New York, aged 45, *John Skey Eustace*, a distinguished officer of the American revolution. He was aid to gens. C. Lee and Greene, and adj. gen. of the state of Georgia. In 1794, he went to France, where he was appointed brig. gen. and afterwards major gen. He commanded a division of the French army in Flanders.

25. 1806. *John Philip Palm*, bookseller of Nuremberg, and 5 others condemned to death, by a French military commission at Brannau, for selling a publication against Bonaparte and his army. Of the other 5, but one Jos. Schoderer, of Donawerth, was in custody. He was pardoned, but Palm, who steadily refused to name the author, was most cruelly put to death, by being shot.

25. 1807. Died in his 46th year, *Edw. Prèble*, the brave and intrepid commodore of the American fleet, that in 1804 subdued Tripoli.

25. 1808. Sir Samuel Hood with a Swedish squadron and the 2 British ships *Centaur* and *Implacable*, defeated a Russian squadron, and captured and destroyed the Russian 74 gun ship *Sewolod*. She had grounded off Rogerswick. Russian loss 303 killed, wounded and missing. British loss 9 killed 53 wounded.

25. 1811. Sunday—the United States branch bank at Charleston, S. C. robbed in the night, with the aid of false keys, of 135,713 dollars in specie, principally gold. Aug. 31, Benj. Gray with his negro was arrested, when it appeared that they were the robbers, and had secreted the plunder under a quantity of manure, &c. The whole was recovered, a few 100 dollars excepted. Same day, the boats of the British ships *Diana* and *Semiramis*, captured by stratagem in the mouth of the river Gironde,

the French gun brig *Teazer*, 14 guns, and burnt *Le Pluvier*, of 16 guns, and took 5 other vessels.

25. 1812. French raised the siege of *Cadiz*.

25. 1814. *Washington city* evacuated at 9 at night, by the British under major gen. Robt. Ross and admiral Cockburn. Same day, treaty of *peace* signed at Berlin, between Prussia and Denmark.

August 26. 1757. French took possession of *Verdun*.

26. 1762. British gen. *John Burgoyne* took by assault *Valentia de Alcantara*, Spain; captured a maj. gen. his aid, a col. his adj. 2 capt. 17 subalterns, 59 privates and 3 colours. British loss 5 killed, 20 wounded.

26. 1768. Capt. *Jas. Cooke* sailed from Plymouth on his first voyage of discovery. Having discovered several new Islands in the Pacific ocean, he returned to England June 12, 1771.

26. 1775. Americans opened their entrenchments on *Plowed hill*, near Boston. The British threw above 300 shells at them.

26. 1776. The Hessians under gen. de Heister took post at *Flatbush*, Long Island.

26. 1795. British under admiral Peter Rainier and col. Stuart, took *Trincomale*, in the Island of Ceylon, from the Dutch. Same day, a British squadron under capt. since admiral lord *Nelson*, captured in the bay of Alassio and Languelia, 11 French vessels.

26 and 27. 1800. In the night the boats of the British ships *El Corso* and *Pigmy* cutter, led by lieut. now commodore sir *Jas. Lucas Yeo*, sunk 2 and burnt 11 vessels within the Mole of Cesenatico.

26. 1801. French gen. Menou demanded from the British an *armistice* for 3 days, to arrange the articles of capitulation of Alexandria, Egypt.

26. 1803. U. States frigate *Philadelphia*, capt. Wm. Bainbridge, captured a Moorish ship of 22 guns.
26. 1804. Died in Philad. *Jos. Anthony*, jun.
- 26, 27 and 28. 1804. British vessels *Immortalite* 36 guns, *Seine* and *Leda* frigates; *Harpy* 18 guns, 3 gun vessels and *Constitution* cutter, attacked the French flotilla at *Boulogne*. The *Constitution* was sunk by a bomb.
26. 1805. British fleets under admirals sir R. Calder and Collingwood formed a *junction* off Cadiz. Same day, sir Wm. Sydney Smith attempted to burn the *Boulogne* flotilla with fire machines called *Carcasses*.
26. 1806. *Ferome Bonaparte* arrived at Concarneau bay, near L'Orient.
26. 1810. A bomb fell upon an ammunition waggon at Almeida, *blew* it up, and the principal magazine containing 100,000 quintals of powder.
26. 1811. British assaulted and carried the French works called *Cornelius*, Island of Java, commanded by gen. Jansen. French loss 2000 killed and 3 generals and about 5000 prisoners taken. Jansen escaped. British loss 14 officers and 88 men killed, 64 officers and 743 men wounded. Same day, died in Philad. in his 70th year, *Thomas Fitzsimons*, an eminent merchant. He was for many years a member in the legislature from that city.
26. 1813. Attack and bombardment of *Dresden*, by the allies under Alexander I. emperor of Russia, Frederick Wm. III. king of Prussia, grand duke Constantine, gens. Moreau, Miloradovitz, Ermoloff, Rosen, Blucher, count Osterman Tolstoy, &c. *Dresden* was defended by the French under Bonaparte, Vandamme, &c.
26. 1814. Married at Strelitz, the British king George III's son, *duke of Cumberland*, aged 43, to the duchess dowager Salm, niece to Charlotte, queen to George III. and sister to the late queen of Prussia. Should they have a son, and the prince regent of

England, and the dukes of York and Clarence leave no heirs male, the electorate of Hanover will fall to his son. Same day, the *State Fencibles*, a volunteer corps raised in Philad. capt. Clem. C. Biddle, late an officer in the U. States army, afterwards promoted col. of the volunteer regt. under gen. Cadwalader, marched from Philad. to the rendezvous at Kennett's square.

26. 1815. American commodore *Wm. Bainbridge* arrived before Tripoli, but sailed again immediately.



August 27. 1556. Emperor *Charles V.* resigned the government of his empire to his brother Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and set out for Spain.

27. 1557. *St. Quintins*, after being bravely defended by admiral Coligny, taken by assault. Coligny was taken prisoner in the breach.

27. 1590. Died in the 5th year of his pontificate and 69th of his age, pope *Sixtus V.* It is supposed that he was poisoned by the Spaniards.

27. 1667. *Lisle* garrisoned by 6000 Spaniards surrendered to the arms of Louis XIV.

27. 1703. *Huy* surrendered to the duke of Marlborough after a vigorous defence.

27. 1748. Died in England, *Jas. Thomson*, an eminent poet and dramatic author. Born in Scotland, Sept. 7, and wanted but 11 days of completing his 48th year. Few works have been more generally read than his "Seasons."

27. 1776. Battle of *Long Island*. The Americans under gens. Sullivan, lord Sterling, Parsons and Udell, were completely surprised by the British and Hessians under gens. Clinton, earl Percy, lord Cornwallis, Clinton and Grant. The action began in the night. The Americans under lord Sterling consisted of cols. Miles, Atlee's, Smallwood and Hatch's regts. The Maryland regt. under Small-

wood suffered severely, being almost cut to pieces. It lost 259 men. Gen. Sullivan, lord Sterling and Udell, 3 cols. 3 lt. cols. 3 majors, 18 capts. 43 lieuts. 11 ensigns, 1 adjt. 3 surgeons, 2 volunteers and 1006 privates, total 1097, with 6 cannon were taken. About 4 or 500 men were killed, drowned or perished in the woods, swamps, &c. British loss 61 killed and about 257 wounded. Hessians 2 killed, 3 officers and 23 men wounded, total 346. Among the American officers was major Jos. Bloomfield, since gen. who was severely wounded.

27. 1791. Convention and *treaty* of Pilnitz.

27. 1793. French general *Custine*, aged upwards of 60 years, guillotined in Paris. He was a nobleman of great bravery, and an accomplished scholar; bred to arms from his earliest youth, he served in the 7 years war, and in the American revolutionary war, in Flanders, &c. When placed at the head of the army of the Rhine, he took the cities of Spire, Frankfort, Mentz, &c. but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fall back. Want of success was in the eyes of a jealous tribunal considered as treason, and Custine perished on the scaffold. He certainly was a brave man, but it is said that he degraded himself in his last moments by a want of firmness. His son met the stroke of the guillotine with the most undaunted firmness on the 3d Jan. following.

27. 1796. Battle of *Teming*. Same day, the Austrians under gen. *Wurmser* took refuge in Mantua.

27. 1798. Action at *Castlebar*, Ireland, between French gen. Humbert and British.

27. 1799. The British under generals Abercromby, Moore and Burrard landed in *Holland*.

27. 1802. *West India docks*, London, completed and opened.

27. 1808. British retook the Island of *Mariegalante*, W. Indies from the French.

27. 1810. *Almeida*, Portugal, surrendered to the French under Massena.
27. 1811. Died in Philadelphia, in his 42d year *Jos. Clay*, a member of Congress, and cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philad.
27. 1812. Russians retreated upon Moscow, and set on fire *Wiazma*. Same day, French under Caffarelli took *Bilboa*, in Biscay. Same day, Spanish gen. Porlier, usually called Marquesito, had a very sharp engagement with the French under Soulier at *Areta*. Spaniards compelled to retreat.
27. 1813. Attack on *Dresden* continued from the 26th. Gen. *Moreau*, whilst conversing with Alexander I. emperor of Russia, was struck by a cannon ball, which shattered his right knee to pieces, passed through his horse, and carried away the calf of his other leg; amputation of both legs followed immediately. Same day, tremendous *gale* at Charleston, S. C. which did immense damage to the shipping. About 400 yards of the bridge was swept away. Same day, Rayner's cottage, Shoreditch, Lond on, was *blown* up, and himself killed. He was making fire works.
27. 1814. Several *volunteer corps* of Philad. made preparations to march to the rendezvous at Kennett's square, Chester co. Penn. 3 of them marched, viz. 2nd Washington Guards, capt. Jos. R. Ingersoll, promoted 1st major; the Independent Blues, under Lt. Jas. Campbell, (capt. P. A. Brown then in New York, joined the company at Kennett's square) and the Independent artillery, capt. And. M. Prevost, promoted col. of artil. Capt. Prevost by a forced march of 28 miles, and by fording the Brandywine, at Chadd's ford, took possession of the ground 24 hours before any other corps. The Junior artillerists, capt. Jacob Cash quartered at Lombardy gardens. Col. *Peter L. Berry's* detachment of Philad. militia consisting of capt. Pearl, Reu-

ben Gilder, Peter Fenton, Florence Cotter, J. P. Bullard and Lt. com. Alexander Napier's companies encamped one mile over the Schuylkill. Same day, confirmation of the news received the day before, that the British had captured and burnt Washington city. Same day, *Samuel T. Dyson*, capt. U. S. artillery abandoned Fort Washington near Alexandria, on the approach of the British, having previously destroyed the fort, arms and ammunition. Nov. 12 following, he was tried by court martial and cashiered.

27. 1816. British admiral lord Exmouth, (Ed. Pellew) and Milne with a British fleet and 6 Dutch ships, under adm. Capellan attacked and compelled Omar Bashaw, Dey of *Algiers* to accept their own terms for a treaty; signed on the 28th. In the attack the Dey's whole fleet was destroyed except 7 gun and mortar boats; 4 frigates of 44 guns each, 5 corvettes from 24 to 30 guns each, 30 gun and mortar boats were totally destroyed; and several merchant ships, brigs and schooners, a great number of small vessels of various descriptions, all the pontoons, lighters, &c. store houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, &c. destroyed in part. English loss 118 killed, 695 wounded, a great many mortally, total 813. Dutch 13 killed, 52 wounded, total 65; grand total 876 killed and wounded. Same day, U. S. schooner *Firebrand*, capt. Tho. S. Cunningham, attacked by a Spanish 24 gun ship and 2 brigs of 18 guns, near Vera Cruz, S. America, and compelled to strike to such a superior force. The U. States and Spain being in a state of peace, they suffered capt. C. to proceed with her to New Orleans.

August 28. ST. AUGUSTINE'S DAY. St. Augustine or Austin, first archbishop of Canterbury,

was sent with 40 others by pope Gregory I. from Rome to convert the Britons to christianity, and he landed in the isle of Thanet about the year 596. He met with a kind reception from king Æthelbert, and after making a number of proselytes he returned to Arles in France, where he was consecrated metropolitan of the English church. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and by directions of the pope he used with tenderness and moderation his new converts, by permitting them to assemble in the temples which were now converted into christian churches, and by only destroying the idols to which they paid the most solemn worship. The conversion of the whole nation however was a work of difficulty. Austin found adversaries unwilling to yield to reason or argument, and probably the disrespect which he showed to the Britons in receiving their deputies sitting, and without the common forms of civility, irritated against his doctrines a people naturally superstitious, and strongly attached to the religious tenets of their forefathers. With too much haughtiness he insisted on their celebrating Easter like the Romish church, and though he was lenient in some particulars, he was too sanguine in establishing the pope's supremacy among independent barbarians. Austin died at Canterbury 604, and a festival was ordered in honour of him by the pope's bull in Edward III's reign.

28. 876. Died at Frankfort, aged 70, *Louis I.* king of Germany, called the pious. He was third son of Louis the Debonnaire, king of France and emperor of the west, and grandson of Charlemagne. He joined his brother Charles the bald, and at the battle of Fontenai defeated his half brother Lothaire 841, and rendered himself powerful and formidable to his neighbours.

28. 1667. *Douay* surrendered to Louis XIV

28. 1777. Congress resolved that 11 persons, members of the society of *friends* or quakers, in Philad. should be arrested, viz. Joshua Fisher, Abel James, Jas. Pemberton, John James, Sam. Pleasants, Thos. Wharton, sen. Thos. and Sam. Fisher, sons of Joshua, &c. for refusing to swear or affirm allegiance to the state of Pennsylvania and for otherwise manifesting a disposition highly inimical to the cause of America. Also to remove to a place of security out of the state John Penn and Benj. Chew. A number of quakers were arrested exclusive of those named.
28. 1783. Montgolfier sent up a balloon 12 feet diameter from the Campus Martius at Paris.
28. 1793. English under lord Hood took *Toulon*, the French were defeated at Pont de Cé.
28. 1794. Bloody engagement between the Poles under the immediate command of gen. Dambrowsky and the Prussians at *Powassin*. The Prussian batteries and cannon were taken.
28. 1795. *Treaty* of peace concluded at Basle, between France and the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.
28. 1799. The *Helder* evacuated by the Dutch, and the *Texel* was taken possession of by the British under sir Ralph Abercrombie.
28. 1800. *Convention* between Denmark and England, relative to a Danish frigate and her convoy seized by the English.
28. 1808. Mustapha, sultan of Turkey, deposed and Mahomet raised to the throne, through the exertions of Bairacter who was declared grand Vizier.
28. 1810. Dreadful *hurricane* at Barbadoes.
28. 1811. *Comet* visible at Portland, N. England.
28. 1812. U. S. frigate *Constitution*, capt. Isaac Hull, returned to Boston, having captured several merchantmen and sunk the British frigate *Guerriere*.
28. 1814. Bombardment of *Fort Erie* continued by the British. A shell entered the roof of gen. *Gaines's*

quarters, burst at his feet and severely wounded him in several places ; he was obliged to retire from the command of the Fort, which was resumed by gen. Ripley. Same day, capt. *John A. Burd*, and lieut. T. S. Bracken, U. S. cavalry, with 40 non commissioned officers and dragoons, captured in Maryland several British commissioned officers and one hundred non commissioned officers and privates. Same day, the volunteer company of *Junior Artillerists*, captain Jacob Cash, jun. marched from Philadelphia for the rendezvous at Kennett's square. Same day, the *First or Old City Troop* of cavalry, capt. Charles Ross, marched from Philad. for Turkey point, Chesapeake bay, and encamped at Mount Bull, where they were stationed ; forming a chain of Videttes, until the close of the campaign in Dec. This troop was formed Nov. 17th, 1774, and served in the campaign of 1776 and 1777, under capt. Samuel Morris, and were in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. They received a most honourable discharge from gen. Washington, whose body guard they were. Of the members who composed the troop at that time, but 8 are living, viz. Wm. Hall, Thos. Leiper, John Mease, Levi Hollingsworth, Geo. Graff, Thos. Peters, John Donaldson and John Lardner.

28. 1816. *Treaty* signed at Algiers, between the dey of Algiers and England. Principal terms ; abolition forever of Christian slavery, and all slaves of whatever nation to be delivered up, &c. 1033 Christian slaves were released, and on the 3d Sept. lord Exmouth who negotiated the treaty at the canons mouth, departed for Gibraltar. In 1817 admiral Penrose announced to the government of Gibraltar, that Tunis and Tripoli had given up, at his request, in the name of the prince regent of England every christian captive they had, and that there was then, not a *Christian captive* in the Barbary states.

August 29. A. D. 29. ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST
BEHEADED.

29. 1522. *Padillo*, one of the chiefs of the holy Junta, seized the person of queen Joanna, the mother of the emperor Charles V. at Tordesillas.

29. 1527. Battle of *Mohatz*, between the Turks under Solyman and the Hungarians under their king Louis II. Upwards of 20,000 Hungarians were slain. Solyman carried near 200,000 persons into captivity. Louis was drowned in a marsh, as he fled from the field of battle, and was succeeded by the arch duke Ferdinand.

29. 1583. British ship *Delight*, capt. Maurice Brown, lost off Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the capt. and above 100 persons perished.

29. 1692. Col. *Benj. Fletcher* arrived at New York, as governor of that colony.

29. 1708. *Haverhill*, on Merrimack river, surprised by the French and Indians, who burnt part of it, killed about 40 inhabitants and took about 100 prisoners.

29. 1757. *Bremen* taken by the French.

29 to 30. 1776. Americans 9000 in number retreated from *Long Island*. Gen. Mifflin commanded the rear guard, with whom Washington remained until the retreat was effected.

29. 1778. American gen. *Sullivan's* rear attacked on Rhode Island, by the British, who were repulsed. British loss 38 killed, 210 wounded, 12 missing, total 260. Americans 30 killed, 132 wounded, 44 missing, total 206.

29. 1779. Am. gen. *Sullivan* arrived at Newtown, but the Indians had made their escape. He returned from his expedition into the Indian country in Oct. having killed 11 Indians, destroyed 18 of their towns, a large quantity of corn, besides apple and peach trees. He took 2 squaws, a negro and a white man. His expedition, however, was not attended

with the expected success, and he resigned on the 9th Nov.

29. 1782. British king's ship *Royal George*, of 108 guns, sunk at Portsmouth, England, while careening. Admiral Kempenfeldt, aged 70, a number of officers and from 900 to 1000 persons perished, of whom nearly 300 were women and children. The admiral was born Oct. 1718.
29. 1794. French retook *Valenciennes*. Same day, French defeated by the Austrians near *Maestricht*. Same day, *L'Impetuese* of 74 guns, one of Lord Howe's squadron, burnt by accident at Portsmouth.
29. 1804. Com. Preble's 5th attack on *Tripoli*; the Constitution frigate fired upwards of 300 round, beside grape and cannister shot; sunk a large Tunisian galliot and considerably damaged a Spanish ship that had entered the port with an ambassador from the grand seignior. She also silenced two of the batteries and the castle. The American gun boats fired upwards of 400 round shot exclusive of cannister and grape. American loss only 3 men killed and 1 wounded on board a boat, belonging to the John Adams, which was sunk by a double headed shot.
29. 1807. Died in his 68th year, *Isaac Smith*. He was 18 years judge of the supreme court of New Jersey. Prior to the revolution he practised physic, but as early as 1776 he commanded a regiment in the service of his country. He was also in the federal congress.
29. 1810. The Island of *Ternate*, East Indies, surrendered to the British, under capt. Tucker, royal navy.
29. 1811. Violent storm of wind and rain at Chambersburg, Penn. great damage was done to the German Reformed Calvinist church.
29. 1814. The first volunteer corps of *Washington Guards*, capt. Condry Raguet, left Philad. in the

Steam Boat for Wilmington, and reached the rendezvous of the troops in United States service, at Kennett's square, the same night. It was their second tour of duty, and turned out 126 officers and men. Same day, the *banks* of *Philadelphia* suspended specie payments. Same day, grand *fete* given by the city of Paris to Louis XVIII. in celebration of his restoration. Same day, British army under major gen. Rob. Ross, reached *Benedict* on their retreat from Washington city. They left at Benedict, col. Thornton, lieut. col. Wood, major Brown and a number of other wounded officers and men, whom they could not carry away.

29. 1816. Died *Schæta*, the celebrated astronomer of Liliennthal. Same day, the frost so severe, particularly at Wilkesbarre, in Penn. that the crops of corn and most of the buckwheat were entirely destroyed. The weather was throughout the season unusually cold and extended throughout America, England, France, &c.
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August 30. 1663. The strong town of *Marsal* surrendered by the duke of Lorraine to Louis XIV.

30. 1757. The Prussians under gen. Lehwalds forced the Russian camp and batteries at *Norkettin*, killed upwards of 2000 men, took the Russian gen. Lapuchin, prisoner, who was wounded. The loss in men was nearly equal. 3 Russian generals were killed. The Prussians took 80 cannon but were obliged to abandon them and 11 of their own for want of carriages.

30. 1762. Hereditary prince of Brunswick wounded in an attack on the French at the mountain of *Johannesburg*.

30. 1778. American gen. *Sullivan* evacuated Rhode Island. He brought off all his stores, &c.

30. 1781. The American and French armies under

gen. Washington and count Rochambeau arrived in Philadelphia, about 3 P. M.

- 30. 1782. *Trincomale* taken from the British by the French admiral Suffrein. It was restored to the Dutch at the peace of 1783. Same day, lieut. col. don Thomas Julia, with 26 officers and 715 Spanish troops surrendered at *Black river*, cape Gracios a Dios, to the British under maj. Arch. Campbell and 1100 Negroes and Musquito Indians under lieut. col. Edw. Marcus Despard. They took 1 stand of colours, 1000 stand of arms, 25 cannon, &c. Col. Despard was hanged for high treason.
- 30. 1794. *Conde* retaken by the French.
- 30. 1797. *Bonaparte* entered the Tyrolese territory.
- 30. 1799. Admiral *Story* surrendered the Dutch fleet in the Nieuve Diep, to the British admiral Mitchell; consisting of 1 of 66 guns, 1 of 54, 6 of 44, 1 of 32, 4 of 24 and 3 Indiamen. And in the Vlieter channel, the Washington adm. Story 74 guns, 4 of 68, 2 of 54, 2 of 44, 1 of 32 and 1 of 16 guns.
- 30. 1801. Surrender of *Cairo* to the British, and evacuation of Egypt, by the French under Menou. He was the first French gen. who landed with Bonaparte and was the last who left it.
- 30. 1804. Died suddenly in Philad. in his 27th year, rev. *John Blair Linn*.
- 30. 1808. Definitive convention of *Cintra* signed at Lisbon, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French.
- 30. 1809. The Spanish gen. Blake attacked the French under St. Cyr, and succeeded in throwing into *Gerona*, a convoy of 1500 mules with supplies for the garrison. The action took place near *Brunola*, Spain. In consequence of Blake's success St. Cyr was replaced by gen. Angereau.
- 30. 1813. Died in Philad. col. *Sam. M'Lean*. Same day, *Fort Mims*, on the Tensaw, attacked and taken by the Indians; and the commandant maj. Beasley,

- capt. Jack, Middleton and Bayley; lieut. S. M. Osborne; ensigns Swan, M'Donald and Chambless, and cornet Rankins of the U. States army, with 175 men and 120 or 130 women and children, were massacred or burnt, 16 persons only escaped from this horrid tragedy. A detachment of Americans under capt. J. P. Kennedy, by order of brig. gen. F. L. Claiborne went to Fort Mims, the latter end of Sept. and buried the bodies or bones of 247 men, women and children. They found in the woods the bodies of at least 100 Indians.
30. 1814. *Alexandria*, in Virginia, capitulated and delivered up the public stores, shipping, &c. to capt. Gordon, of the Sea Horse, commanding the British shipping before that town. Same day, sir Peter Parker, with 230 British attacked 170 Americans under col. Read encamped at Moor's fields, *Bellair*, Chesapeake, and was repulsed. British loss, sir P. Parker mortally wounded and 33 killed and wounded. American loss 3 wounded, viz. Philip Crance and a journeyman tailor, both received a ball in their thighs and Granville a ball in his wrist. Same day, col. *Berry's* detachment of Philad. militia, marched from their encampment near Schuylkill and quartered in a lot 6 miles on the W. Chester road.
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August 31. 1422. Died at Bois de Vincennes, France, *Henry V.* 15th king of England. He died of a fistula, in his 34th year, and 10th of his reign, and was buried at Westminster, Eng. Henry was regent of France, and by treaty with Charles VI. in 1420, was to have succeeded Charles to the crown of France. Charles died but 2 months after Henry, who was succeeded by his son Henry IV.

1. 1591. Queen Elizabeth's ship the *Revenge*, capt. sir Rich. Granville, engaged near the Azores, a Spanish armada of 53 sail, for 15 hours, and sunk

a great galleon and the admiral of the Hulks, but was taken with 5 feet water in her hold. Granville died 2 days after of his wounds. It is supposed that 1000 Spaniards were killed or wounded.

31. 1644. The prince de Conde and marshals Grammont and Turenne defeated the Imperialists under gen. Merci at *Fribourg*.
31. 1664. Col. Rich. Nicholls, summoned P. Stuyvesant, governor of the New Netherlands, to surrender the fort and town of New Amsterdam, on the Island of *Manhadoes*, now New York.
31. 1741. *League* between France, Poland and Prussia.
31. 1778. Sir Henry Clinton arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, with 4000 British troops.
31. 1782. Fort *Oostenburgh*, near Trincomale, Island of Ceylon, surrendered to the French admiral Suffrein.
31. 1794. The Russians defeated the Poles at *Olita*. Same day, a powder magazine at Grenelle, near Paris, *blown up*, and upwards of 60 people perished by the explosion.
31. 1795. Fort *Oostenburgh*, near Trincomale, taken from the Dutch, by the British under admiral Peter Rainier and col. Stuart.
31. 1812. American commodore *Rodgers* returned with his whole squadron from his 1st cruise, our 72 days. He took 1 ship, 2 brigs and 2 schooners and 120 prisoners. He burnt the 2 brigs.
31. 1813. British gen. Graham, carried by assault *St. Sebastian*. The French governor gen. Rey, retired with the garrison to the citadel. Allies lost 3000 men.
31. 1814. Col. *Berry's* detachment of militia encamped near the Wm. Penn tavern, W. Chester road. Same day, Junior Artillerists, capt. Jacob Cash arrived at Kennett's square.
31. 1816. Twenty-one houses destroyed by *fire*, in Water and Dover streets, New York.

SEPTEMBER.

SEPTEMBER, (Septembre, French, of Septem, Latin, seven,) a month so called (old style,) because it is the seventh month from March. It is the ninth month of the year. The Saxons called it Grist Month, because they carried their new corn to the mill.

September 1. 1159. Died in the 4th year and 10th month of his pontificate pope *Adrian IV.* He succeeded *Anastasius IV.* and was the only Englishman who ever had the honour to fill the papal chair. His name was originally Wm. Brekespere. He was born at Langley, near St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England.

1. 1675. *Hadley*, Mass. attacked by 7 or 800 Indians, and capt. Lathrop, with 80 men cut off, near Deerfield, 7 or 8 only escaped.

1 and 2. 1692. Marshal de Lorges defeated the old duke of Wirtemberg, at *Spierbach*, and took him prisoner.

1. 1715. Died in the 73d year of his reign and 77th of his age *Louis XIV.* king of France, he was succeeded by his great grand son *Louis XV.*

1. 1729. Died in Wales, sir *Richard Steele*, an English writer of eminence. He began the *Tatler* in 1709, and wrote some numbers of the *Spectator*. He also wrote several plays.

1. 1730. A new *volcano* opened at *Temanfaya* in the Isle of *Lanzerota*, one of the *Canaries*. It destroyed a considerable number of villages.

1. 1738. *Treaty* of peace between *Turkey* and *Austria*.

1. 1774. British general *Gage*, seized the powder at *Charlestown* near *Boston*; in consequence of which the people rose and compelled several officers of the king's government to resign.

1. 1779. Count *D'Estaing*, with 20 sail of the line

and 11 frigates off Charleston, S. C. captured the British ship *Experiment*, capt. sir Jas. Wallace, 50 guns, and 3 frigates.

1. 1783. A writ of summons issued, calling up to the house of peers, George, *prince of Wales*.
1. 1795. *Wm. Smith*, D. D. consecrated bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of S. Carolina.
1. 1804. Died in New York, American commodore *James Nicholson*, in his 69th year.
1. 1811. Comet appeared in England, it had been visible before in some parts of the world. At *Vi-viers* in France it was discovered 25th March.
1. 1812. *Madrid* evacuated by lord Wellington's troops.
1. 1813. The French gen. *Rey* surrendered the citadel of *Saint Sebastian*, the garrison consisted of 1700 troops.
1. 1814. British under gen. Prevost, took possession of the village of *Champlain*. Same day, the American fort *Castine* on the *Penobscot*, with several other places taken by the British under sir John C. Sherbrooke and rear admiral Griffith. The fort was blown up. Same day, disturbances in Spain continued, 90 persons were arrested in *Madrid* in one night. Same day, *Banks* of New York and Maryland, suspended specie payments. Same day, col. *P. L. Berry's* detachment of Philad. militia arrived at Kennett's square, where they found capt. Prevost's and Cash's companies of artillery and capt. Ingersoll, Biddle, Raguett and Brown's inf. corps. Same day, rev. *Jas. Kemp*, D. D. consecrated suffragan bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland. Same day, U. S. sloop of war, *Wasp*, capt. Johnson Blakely, fell in with 10 sail of British vessels convoyed by a 74 and bomb ship. He cut out of the convoy a brig from Gibraltar, laden with military stores, brass and iron cannon, &c. and burnt her. About 9 P. M. he engaged and sunk the British brig *Avon*, capt. Arbuthnot, 19 guns,

the Avon had her 1st lieut. and 8 men killed; her capt. 2d lieut. 1 midshipman and 31 men wounded. Her crew was saved by the Castalion and 2 other brigs of war. On board the Wasp, Jos. Martin and Henry Staples killed, and Jas. Snelling wounded. The Wasp captured Aug. 31, British brigs Bon Accord and Lettice, on Sep. 12, the brig Three Brothers, and on the 14th Sep. brig Bacchus, and scuttled all of them.

September 2. 1688. *Thanksgiving* in New York and 14 days after throughout New England, on the birth of a son of James II.

2. 1745. *Francis I.* of Lorraine, husband of Maria Theresa, declared king of the Romans, and emperor of Germany. He died suddenly at Inspruck, Aug. 18, 1765, aged 58.

2. 1778. *Louis Bonaparte* born. Jan. 3, 1802, he married Hortense Eugene Beauharnois, daughter of Bonaparte's empress Josephine.

2. 1782. *Preliminary* articles of peace between the British and Dutch, signed at Paris. All places taken by either side to be restored, Negapatam excepted.

2. 1790. *Constitution* of Pennsylvania adopted; Thos. Mifflin president of the convention. Jos. Redman and Jacob Shallus, secretaries.

2. 1792. *Verdun* taken by the allies. Same day, the Prussians entered *Champagne*.

2 and 3. 1792. Dreadful *massacre* of the prisoners confined in the prisons of Paris.

2. 1794. *Lemunier* guillotined in Paris. It is remarkable that he was one of the most conspicuous actors in the massacres of 2d and 3d September.

2. 1798. Sunday, before day, the *Bank of Pennsylvania*, then in Carpenter's hall, robbed by Thos. Cunningham the inside porter, who slept in the bank

and Isaac Davis a carpenter of 162,821 dollars 61 cents. Thos. Cunningham was taken sick next day with the yellow fever, which then raged in every part of the city, and died in a few days. Thus it would seem that every hope of recovering the money was at an end, the secret resting solely in his own breast, but mark the event. Davis some time after deposited in the same bank 1600 dollars, and Nov. 17th, 3910 dols. more; this induced a suspicion of him, and on enquiry it was found that at the other banks he made deposits to a considerable amount. Davis was then arrested, confessed his guilt, and finally restored 158,779 dols. 53 cts. and assigned property to the bank valued at 800 dols. Value recovered 159,799 dols. 53 cents. For a long time suspicion fell upon Patrick Lyon, an eminent blacksmith and ingenious locksmith, who had been employed to make the locks for that and several other banks, of having furnished false keys to the Davis's; he was arrested and suffered several months imprisonment. Some years after his suit for damages was brought to trial, his innocence made manifest and 14,000 dollars awarded him.

2. 1799. British ship *Swiftsure*, drove on shore at Mirabou, near Alexandria, Egypt, a French cutter with despatches from France for Bonaparte, with gen. Coutamin on board. He was taken prisoner by the Arabs, with an aid de camp and several men, and murdered.
2. 1801. British frigates *Minerva*, *Pomone* and *Phoenix*, recaptured from the French, the British frigate *Success*, 44 guns, which had ran aground off Vada. Same time, the *Minerva* captured the French frigate *La Bravoure*, 44 guns, which had also been ran on shore. The *Success* was 'got off.
2. 1803. Astley's amphitheatre, London, totally destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of some persons employed to see the lights carefully ex-

- tinguished. Mrs. Woodham, aged 60, mother of Mrs. Astley, jun. perished in the flames. About 40 houses were also destroyed.
2. 1804. The *Osage* Indians arrived at Pittsburg on their return home.
2. 1807. *Prussian* ports shut against British vessels. Same day, British army under lord Cathcart and fleet under admiral Gambier bombarded *Copenhagen*.
2. 1811. Died *Andrew Reed*, one of the members of the privy council of Virg. Same day, at Washington city, aged about 67, Jas. Mathers, serjeant at arms and door keeper to the U. S. senate.
2. 1812. Lord Wellington entered *Valladolid*. French gen. Clauzel having evacuated it the night before.
2. 1813. Died at Belin, about 7 in the morning, of the wounds he received at Dresden, *Victor Moreau*, one of the most celebrated generals of the French revolution. He was born at Morlaix in 1761.
2. 1815. *Treaty* between U. States and Kickapoo Indians, signed at Portage des Sioux. Ratified at Washington city Dec. 26, 1815.
2. 1816. *Treaty* between U. States and Chickasaw Indians. Same day, great *hurricane* at St. Croix, West Indies.

September 3. 1571. Queen Mary's party under Kirkaldy surprised *Sterling*, Scotland, and killed the regent, earl Lennox. Kirkaldy was afterwards taken prisoner and with his brother hanged Aug. 3. 1574.

3. 1634. Died at Stoke Pogys, Bucks, Eng. in his 86th year, *Edward Coke*, lord chief justice of the king's bench. He was an able lawyer and a clear and luminous writer on the laws and constitution of his country. His last words were "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done."

3. 1642. The rebels defeated at *Liscarrol* by the earl of Cork ; 4 of whose sons were in the battle, and one of them viscount Kynelmeaky was killed.
3. 1650. Battle of *Dunbar*, Scotland. The Scots under Leslie were defeated with great slaughter by Oliver Cromwell, about 3000 of them slain and 9000 taken prisoners.
3. 1651. Battle of *Worcester*, Eng. Cromwell defeated Charles II. with dreadful slaughter ; the whole Scottish army was either killed or taken. Duke Hamilton was mortally wounded. Massey wounded and taken prisoner ; and the king after giving many proofs of personal valour, was obliged to fly.
3. 1658. Died in his 59th year, *Oliver Cromwell*, lord-protector of England, he was succeeded by his brother Richard Cromwell. Was born April 25, 1599, chosen member of Parliament 1628, made a col. 1643, refused the title of king 1657.
3. 1705. *Monjuick* surrendered to the British and Spaniards after a siege of 3 days. The prince of Hesse fell in the attack. In a few days after all Catalonia submitted to Charles.
3. 1730. Abdication of Victor Amadeus, king of Sardinia.
3. 1758. Attempt made to assassinate *Joseph*, king of Portugal, who was wounded severely by slugs. His life was saved by the personal courage of his coachman, and in consequence of this attempt the Jesuits who had meditated the assassination, were expelled from the kingdom and their property confiscated. In the latter part of his reign, he resigned the reigns of government into the hands of his queen, Mary Anne of Spain. Joseph ascended the throne in 1750, and died Feb. 24, 1777 aged 62 years and 8 months. See Jan. 13, 1759.

3. 1777. British gen. Howe marched from Elkton for Philad. and the Americans retreated across the Brandywine.
3. 1780. *Henry Laurens* captured by the British near Newfoundland.
3. 1782. Sixth action between British admiral *Hughes* with 12 ships and a 50 gun ship, and French admiral Suffrein with 12 ships and three 50's off Trincomale. This action was furious and bloody. Suffrein in re-entering the harbour of Trincomale, in the evening, lost a 74 gun ship. Suffrein's ship lost her main and mizen mast.
3. 1783. Definitive articles of *Peace* signed at Paris, between England, France, Spain and America. That of America was signed by John Adams, Benj. Franklin and John Jay, and on the part of England by David Hartley.
3. 1788. Died in Philad. in his 32nd year *Henry W. Archer*, a major in the continental army.
3. 1791. New French *constitution* presented to Louis XVI. by the national assembly.
3. 1793. Tremendous explosion of the *powder mills* in the plains de Granelis, France. Nearly 1000 persons were killed or wounded.
3. 1795. The beautiful church of St. Nicholas at Potsdam, destroyed by *fire*, occasioned by the carelessness of a workman, who was melting lead to finish the repairs of the tower.
3. 1796. The French under Jourdan defeated at *Wurtzburgh*, by the Austrians under the arch duke Charles. The French general Marceau was killed.
3. 1800. The boats of a British squadron led by capt. *Jas. Hillyar*, cut out of Barcelona roads the corvettes *Conception* and *La Paz*, mounting 22 guns each. Same day, *treaty* between France and the U. States signed at Paris.
3. 1801. The British grenadiers took possession of Alexandria, Egypt. The British found there 312

cannon, mostly brass, and 77 on board the shipping. The French garrison consisted of 11,213, they had subsisted on horse flesh for a long time. Same day, right revd. *Samuel Provoost*, D. D. resigned as bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of New York. He was consecrated Feb. 4. 1787.

3. 1804. Sixth attack on *Tripoli* by the American squadron under commodore Preble. The Constitution frigate, com. Preble, brought too in a situation, where more than 70 guns could be brought to bear upon her, she silenced one of their batteries and considerably damaged the town, castle and other batteries, and galleys and boats. The American boats fired above 400 round besides grape and canister shot. 50 shells were thrown into the town.
3. 1808. The Russian admiral *Siniavin* surrendered in the Tagus 1 ship of 80 guns, 6 of 74, 1 of 66, 1 of 60 guns and a frigate of 26 to the British admiral sir Chs. Cotton as a deposit to be kept until 6 months after peace. The men, 5685 in number, not considered prisoners, but to be sent home.
3. 1811. The 4th U. S. regt. 500 strong, under col. *John P. Boyd*, since brig. gen. arrived at Jeffersonville, Indiana. Same day, died in her 64th year, *Mrs. Martha Carr*, sister to Thomas Jefferson, late president U. States.
3. 1812. *Fort Harrison*, commanded by capt. Z. Taylor, 7th U. S. inf. with 18 men invested by the Indians from the Wabash.
3. 1814. Lieut. *Kincaid*, U. States artillery, severely wounded in fort Erie, by the bursting of a shell. Same day, the British announced that the blockade of the ports of Norway was discontinued. Same day, the Americans abandoned their entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain, and the British under lieut. gen. Prevost took possession of it. Same day, in consequence of the capture of Castine, capt. Morris, was compelled by a powerful

- British force under col. Jonn, to blow up the U. S. frigate Adams, of 32 guns, at Hampden, Penobscot river, 30 miles from Castine, in executing which capt. Morris narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by the British, being obliged to swim across the river. Lieut. Lewis U. S. artillery, with an 18 pounder is reported to have killed 8 or 10 British, and wounded 40 or 50. Same day *Independent Volunteers*, of Philad. capt. Danl. Oldenberg, marched from Philad. for the rendezvous at Kennett's square, they encamped 16 miles on W. Chester road, at J. Fawkes's, on the 4th at Finlay's and arrived at Kennett's square on the 5th. The corps consisted of 71 men, including officers. Same day, *Senior Union Society* of Germantown, Penn. instituted. Incorporated April 7, 1815.
1816. *Kia King*, emperor of China, dethroned by the guards of his palace, on account of a sentence he passed, in relation to some affairs of religion.
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- September 4. 1646. A church of wood *consecrated* at Tinicum, on the Delaware. It was built by the Swedes, and was the first church built on the western side of the Delaware.
1651. *Charles II.* having been defeated at Worcester, took refuge in a tree, to escape his pursuers.
1761. Swedish ship *Frederick Adolphus*, lost on Prata shoals, Chinese sea. Crew and 30 chests of treasure saved.
1776. The American generals *Sullivan* and *lord Sterling*, exchanged for the British gens. Prescott and McDonald.
1780. American gen. Marion with 53 men surprised a party of 45 tories and killed and wounded all but 15 who escaped, he then met and defeated the main body of them, about 200, whom he also put to flight. Gen. Francis Marion of French descent was

born near Georgetown, S. C. in 1733. He served as lieutenant with reputation, against the French in 1759. And as major under col. Moultrie in his intrepid defence of fort Moultrie. He was one of the most intrepid, skilful, and enterprising partizan officers of the American army. After the war he married but had no issue. He died in Feb. 1795.

4. 1782. British frigate *Rainbow*, 44 guns, capt. sir H. Trollope, captured off the Isle of Bas, the French frigate *La Hebe*, 40 guns.
4. 1787. *Riots* among the cotton manufacturers at Glasgow, Scotland.
4. 1797. Two directors and fifty-two deputies *arrested* in Paris, for a conspiracy to introduce royalty in France.
4. 1800. The fortress of *Valetta*, in Malta, surrendered to the English by the French, with 2 Maltese 64 gun ships, a frigate and several smaller vessels.
4. 1803. Fort *St. Marc*, St. Domingo, surrendered by the French to the British.
4. 1804. Prize ketch *Intripid*, as a fire ship with 100 barrels of powder and 150 shells, entered the inner harbour of Tripoli, and being boarded by 200 men captain Somers, lieuts. Wadsworth and Israel, blew her up, and were lost, with 10 of their seamen. Same day, the house and furniture of Mr. Feltham of Wilton, New Hampshire, totally consumed by *fire*. Mr. and Mrs F. and one son escaped, but melancholy to relate, 5 sons and a daughter perished in the flames. Same day, British packet *duke of Cumberland*, lost in a hurricane at Antigua, also the *De Ruyter*, an old 74, on the Fire Islands.
4. 5 and 6. 1804. Dreadful and destructive *hurricane* in the W. Indies. At St. Kitts, 120 vessels were lost, amongst them the British ship *Beckwith*, capt Dixon, was totally lost, crew saved. At Antigua 59. At St. Bartholomew's 50. Dominica 1 and a St. Thomas 44. Total 274.

- 1807. *Heligoland* surrendered to the British vice admiral Russell and lord Falkland.
- 1809. *Francis Jas. Jackson*, British minister, arrived in the United States to supercede Mr. Erskine.
- 1812. The Indians in the night set on fire a block house containing the contractors stores, and attacked *fort Harrison*, but were several times repulsed. About 6 on the following morning, owing to the gallant and desperate defence made, they retreated. Killed of the garrison 3, wounded 1.
- 1814. A party of Americans under maj. Matteson drove the British into their entrenchments at *fort Erie*. Officers engaged in the action caps. Hale, Harding, Hall, Knapp and Satterlee; lieuts. Jones and Hathaway; ensigns Wickwire and Thomas; brigade major Dobbin, qr. master Green and adjt. Gilbert. Lieut. Roosevelt was killed.
- 1816. Arrived at Cadiz, the *Brazilian princesses*, donna Isabella Maria, betrothed queen to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and donna Maria Francoise her sister, betrothed to don Carlos, brother to Ferdinand VII.



September 5. 1638. The man with the *Iron Mask*, supposed to have been the twin brother of Louis XIV. was born. He was taken a prisoner to the Island of St. Marguerite in 1661, to the Bastile in 1690 and died in 1704. He was treated with princely attention. The novel of the "Royal Captives," by Mrs. Yearsley, is founded upon his story. Same day, was born Louis XIV. after the sterility of his mother queen Anne of Austria, of 22 years. Louis died in 1715.

- 5. 1688. The *Indians* commenced a war against Massachusetts, and captured Henry Smith and family at New Dartmouth.

5. 1732. Old style. *Earthquake* in New England and Canada, about 11 A. M. It was felt as far as Maryland.
5. 1749. First *grand lodge* (modern) of Pennsylvania, held at the royal standard, Market street, Philadelphia, by Benj. Franklin, grand master.
5. 1774. First congress met in Philadelphia. 52 members. Peyton Randolph, president, Chs. Thompson, secretary.
5. 1778. British general Grey landed at Bedford or *Dartmouth*, and destroyed above 70 sail of shipping, besides small craft. They burnt the magazine, wharf, stores, warehouses, vessels on the stocks, a great many dwelling houses and mills, and levied a contribution of all the public monies and 300 oxen and 10,000 sheep.
5. 1781. Engagement off the Chesapeake between the French fleet of 24 sail under count *De Grasse* and British fleet of 19 sail under admiral Graves. The British ships were so roughly handled as to be unable to renew the action. British loss 90 killed 230 wounded. One of their ships the *Terrible*, they were obliged to destroy on the 11th. In consequence of *De Grasse* putting to sea, he saved *De Barras's* squadron of 8 ships, besides frigates, transports, victuallers, with artillery, &c. destined for the siege of York, Virginia.
5. 1791. Violent *fire* broke out in the naval magazines at Copenhagen.
5. 1792. Ratification of the *constitution* of N. Hampshire. Same day, the French convention having ordered 53 prisoners to be brought from New Orleans, by an armed force under Fournier and Lajouski. On the road, at the 4 bounds, between Arpajon and Versailles, M. de Brissac and 46 others were *massacred*, 6 only escaped death. This was on the 9th Sept. There perished during the 8 days exclusive of the above, 1040 prisoners; viz. at the

prison of the Carmelites 244, at La Abbaye St. Germaine 180, at the cloister of the Bernardines 78, at the hospital Salpetriere 45, at the Conciergerie 85, at the Chatelet 244 and at the Hotel de la Force 164.

5. 1793. Second battle of *Furnes*.
5. 1795. *Treaty* of peace between United States and Algiers.
5. 1800. *Malta* surrendered by the French to the English. Same day, the duke of Wellington, then col. Wellesley, intercepted Dhouidia Waugh's force at *Conaghull*, East Indies, when Dhouidia and a great many of his followers were slain and the whole of his troops dispersed.
5. 1801. British ship *Victor*, capt. sir Geo. R. Collier, destroyed in Mahee roads, the French corvette *La Fleche*, of 22 guns. Same day, lieut. Ross with the boats of the British ship *Clyde*, boarded the *Jason* frigate, which had drove on shore near St. Maloes, and blew her up. Same day, *foundation* stone of the High, or Market street bridge, over the river Schuylkill, was laid.
5. 1811. Died in his 70th year, in Northumberland co. Penn. *Samuel Maclay*, many years a representative in the assembly of Penn. and from that state to congress. Same day, the house of Mr. Frink, of Jefferson, Schoharie co. N. York, consumed by *fire*, with 4 of his children and a daughter of Mr. West. Same day, lord Wellington commenced the siege of *Ciudad Rodrigo*. Same day, general Ballasteros landed with his army at *Algesiras*.
5. 1812. Battle of *Borodino*, Bonaparte commanded in person; Poniatowsky the right, he lost 8 cannon. Caulincourt, Motbrunn, Morand, &c. the left. Davoust, Ney and Murat the centre. The Russians under prince Koutousoff, Barclay de Tolly, Miloradovitch, count Markoff, prince Bagration, Bennigsen, Konovnitzen, &c. Night separated the combatants.

Desperate and obstinate was the resistance of the Russians; and the 6th was spent in dreadful preparation for the 7th, when the battle was renewed with horrible carnage.

5. 1813. U. States brig *Enterprize*, rated 14 guns but carrying 14 fourteen pound carronades and 2 long 9's, lieut. Wm. Burrows commanding; Edw. McCall 1st lieut. and Mr. Tillinghast 2d lieut. captured off Seguin in 40 minutes British king's brig of war *Boxer*, lieut. Samuel Blythe, of 18 guns. British lost between 20 and 25 killed, amongst them lieut. Blythe, and 14 wounded. Americans lost lieut. Burrows mortally wounded, who died in 8 hours, and Nathaniel Garren, Elisha Blossom and midshipman Kerwin Waters killed; total 4. Wounded David Horton, Russel Coats, Thomas Owings, Benj. Gammon, Schuyler Bradley, Jas. Snow, — Jones, Peter Barnard, Wm. Thomas and John Fitzmere, total 4 killed and 10 wounded. On the 8th lieuts. Burrows and Blythe were buried, in one procession, with every possible mark of respect at Portland.
5. 1814. British forces under gen. sir Geo. Prevost arrived within 8 miles of *Plattsburg*. Same day, fall of *stones* from the sky, at Agen, in France.
5. 1816. Commercial *treaty* between the U. States and Sweden.

September 6. 972. Died pope *John XIII.* a Roman, elected pope by the power of the emperor, against the wishes of the Roman people. This violent step was productive of dissention, and the new pontiff was banished the next year by Peter, prefect of Rome; but the emperor reinstated him and sent into exile his opponent in disgrace.

6. 1664. The town and fort of New Amsterdam,

now N. York, on Manhadoes Island, surrendered to the British under col. Nichols.

6. 1674. Sir *Robt. Walpole*, born at Houghton, Norfolk, Eng. He was created earl of Orford, filled the offices of first lord commissioner of the treasury, chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state, &c. and died in 1745, aged 74.
6. 1683. Died *Jno. Bapt. Colbert*, marquis of Segnelai, an illustrious statesman. He is deservedly respected as a minister who ably restored the navy, the commerce and the finances of France, patronised learning and science, and invigorated genius by his mild and active generosity.
6. 1689. *Benjamin Church* appointed commander in chief of the New England forces.
6. 1715. The *Pretender*, son of James II. king of England, by his 2d wife the princess of Modena, set up his standard at Brae-Mar, in Scotland. By catholic princes he was acknowledged as James III. king of England, his other title was the chevalier St. George. He died at Rome Jan. 2, 1766, and his son Charles Edward, the *Young Pretender*, so well known by his invasion of Scotland in 1745, died at Florence Jan. 31, 1788, aged 68. Henry Benedict, *cardinal of York*, brother to Charles Edward, died at Rome, and thus that branch of the *Stuart* family became extinct.
6. 1769. Great *Jubilee* at *Stratford*.
6. 1781. British under gen. Arnold and lieut. col. Eyre attacked and carried by assault *Fort Griswola*, and put the garrison to the sword. Col. Ledyard who commanded the fort, was run through and killed by a British officer, after he had surrendered the fort and delivered up his sword. Of the garrison 73 were slain, 30 or 40 wounded and 40 taken prisoners. British loss major Montgomery, another officer and 46 men killed; col. Eyre and 7 officers, several mortally, and 135 non coms. and privates.

Amongst the wounded Americans were messrs. Park, Avery and his brother Ebenezer. The British after taking the fort set *New London* on fire and burnt 60 dwelling houses and 84 stores. Same day, privateer ship *Congress*, capt. Geddes, captured the British king's sloop of war, *Savage*, of 20 guns.

6. 1782. Sir *Jas. Lowther*, offered to build, equip, completely man and victual a ship of the line ready for action, at his own expense and present her to king George III. His offer was accepted.
6. 1784. Died in England, *Geo. Alex. Stevens*, a man of most wonderful talents, and perhaps the only one, who singly for 4 hours successively could entertain an audience. By his "lecture on heads," he is said at one time, to have realized 10,000 pounds, yet did this eccentric character finish his career in a mad house.
6. 1794. The Prussians retreated from before *Warsaw* and raised the siege of two months continuance.
6. 1795. The left wing of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse under command of Kleber, crossed the Rhine. The 1st division or left under Lefebvre, whose advance guard was commanded by Damas, crossed at Eichelsamp and forced the pass of Augerbach after having driven the Austrians from Hockum. Damas was wounded by a musket ball. The centre division under gen. Grenier crossed at Ardingen, and right division under Championnet and Legrand, crossed at Ham above *Dusseldorf* and took that city by storm, but a capitulation was allowed. The French took 168 cannon in the city and 2000 horses.
6. 1799. British frigate *Stag*, captain Winthrop, 32 guns, totally lost in Vigo bay; crew saved.
6. 1803. British notification of the *blockade* of Havre de Grace and other ports of the river Seine.

6. 1808. Bonaparte prohibited the introduction of colonial produce.
6. 1810. French marshal *Mortier* defeated the Spaniards. Same day, battle of Rudschuck. The Russian gen. *Kamenskoy*, defeated the Turks, killed their Seraskier and 5000 men, and took an immense number of prisoners, with all their artillery, camp equipage, arms, baggage and 178 stand of colours.
6. 1812. Two men, the one a brother to gov. Meigs, ventured out of *Fort Wayne*, about 100 yards and were killed by the Indians. In the night the Indians assaulted *Fort Wayne*, garrisoned by 70 men, but were repulsed.
6. 1814. Died at Pittsgrove, N. Jersey, in his 37th year the rev. *Wm. L. Fisher*, of the methodist persuasion. Same day, the lord lieutenant of Ireland declared the barony of *Middle Third*, in the county of Tipperary, in a state of disturbance. Same day, the boats of the British ship *Menelaus*, under lieut. *Pearse*, captured at the head of Bush river, Chesapeake, 2 large sloops and a schooner, the latter he brought off, but the sloops having grounded he destroyed them. Same day, the British under sir Geo. Prevost, took *Plattsburg*, defended by gen. Macomb, who having a force far inferior, was compelled to retire to the south side of the Saranac. At the same time the Americans were compelled to abandon their strong position at Dead creek, after imperfectly destroying the bridges. Of the Americans col. Dan. Appling, major Wool, capt. Sprowl, Sheldon and Leonard, and lieut. Smith, two last of artillery, were among other officers in action; and lieuts. Harrison, Turner, Taylor, Geo. W. Runk were wounded, the latter mortally and died Sep. 8. The British lieut. col. Wellington was killed at Dead creek. Same day, British ships of war under capt. Gordon, with their prizes, &c. with an immense booty, plundered and taken from the Ame-

ricans, sailed from *Alexandria*, Virginia. At the batteries at White house, and Indian head, commodore David Porter, U. S. navy, assisted by general Hungerford's brigade and capt. Humphrey's riflemen; and capt. O. H. Perry, U. S. navy, assisted by gen. Stewart's brigade and major Peter and capt. Birch's companies, gave them a severe handling. Same day, *Union Guards*, 2nd company, capt. Jos. Murrav, marched from Philad. they arrived at Kennett's square, August 8th.

6. 1816. St. Andrew's church in New Berlin, Chenango, N. Y. consecrated by the rt. rev. bishop White.



September 7. 1533. *Elizabeth*, afterwards queen of England born. Daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, whom he beheaded on a false pretence of adultery.

7. 1633. The Imperialists defeated at *Lutzen*, near Leipsic, by Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who was slain aged 37.

7. 1706. Battle of *Turin*. Prince Eugene defeated the French under Marshal de Marsin, the duke of Orleans, duke de la Feuillade, Albergotti; St. Fre-mont, &c. Marsin was mortally wounded and taken, the duke of Orleans wounded. The French lost all their baggage, provisions, ammunition, military chest, and about 2000 men killed.

7. 1757. Battle of *Hennersdorf*. The Austrians defeated the Prussian gen. Winterfield, who was mortally wounded by a cannon ball. The Austrians lost several officers of distinction killed and wounded, and took 6 cannon, 6 pair of colours, and gen. Kemeke, count d'Anholt, &c. prisoners.

7. 1760. *Montreal* surrendered to the British general lord Amherst.

7. 1761. Her royal highness princess *Charlotte* of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, landed at Harwich, England.

Lord Anson commanded the Royal Yatch Charlotte, in which she came.

7. 1764. *Stanislaus Augustus II.* elected king of Poland.
7. 1778. *Dominica* surrendered by the British under gov. Stuart to the French under marquis de Bouille.
7. 1793. Battle of *Hondschoote*. Same day, *Lyons* surrendered to French gen. Kellerman.
7. 1802. The corning mill No. 1 of the royal gun powder works, Faversham, England, containing about 1000lbs. of powder blew up; by which 6 persons lost their lives. Same day, M. Garnerin and Mr. Glassford ascended in a *balloon* from Bath, Eng.
7. 1804. Died col. *Thos. Butler*, aged 51 years. Col. Butler was a brave and meritorious officer and received a wound in the action of 4th Nov. with the Indians by which his leg was broken.
7. 8 and 9. 1804. Dreadful *hurricane* on the southern coast of S. America.
7. 1807. *Copenhagen* surrendered by major gen. Peyman to major gen. sir Arthur Wellesley, since duke of Wellington, sir Home Popham, captain of the British fleet and lieut. col. George Murray, dep. gr. master gen. who signed the capitulation, made to admiral Gambier and lord Catchcart, commanders in chief. The Danes lost from 5 to 6000 killed and wounded. 1800 houses were destroyed by the bombardment, and they surrendered to the British 1 ship of 96 guns, 2 of 84, 12 of 74, 3 of 64, 2 of 44, 1 of 36, 2 of 28, 2 of 24, 1 of 22, 3 of 20 and 14 frigates of 44 guns, total 33; also 6 brigs of 18 and 14 guns, and 25 gun boats. The loss of the Danes was estimated at 5,222,000 rix dollars, and including the bombardment and other losses, the total loss at 67 million 380 thousand rix dolls. The crown prince refused to ratify the capitulation.
7. 1810. Tremendous destructive *gale* at Charleston, S. C. and at Savannah, Georgia. Several lives and vessels were lost. The U. S. gun boat No. 1 was driven by the wind and waves into a corn field, on

Whitemarsh Island. Fort Greene was totally destroyed, the water rising about 20 feet above the level of the fort. 3 women, 2 children, 7 men and capt. Nichols's son were drowned in the fort.

7. 1812. Arrived in the Delaware, after a successful cruise, the U. S. frigate *Essex*, capt. D. Porter, having captured the British king's ship *Alert*, arrived safe, and nine other prizes. Same day, second battle of *Borodino*, in which at least 2000 cannon were employed in the destruction of the human species, exclusive of other missiles. The French and their allies led by Davoust and prince Poniatowsky, at 6 in the morning, commenced the truly horrible scene of carnage ; in which it is computed 140 thousand men were absolutely engaged, of which 40,000 were cavalry. Never did the annals of modern military atchievement detail slaughter so horrible. The contest was close, terrible and sanguinary in the extreme. Not less, it is computed, than 30,000 Russians were killed or wounded, and of the French about 50,000. Night alone put an end to the bloody, heart rending scene of destruction. Little doubt can be entertained with whom the victory remained, as the French retreated and left the field of battle in possession of the Russians, who took one gen. and 5000 men prisoners, and 30 cannon. The French gens. Caulincourt and Montbrunn were killed and 12 gens. wounded. The Russians lost prince Bagration mortally wounded, his left leg being shattered by a cannon ball. Lieut. generals Touchkoff, Garchikoff and Konovitzzen were killed. Major gens. Backmetioff and Kretoff were dangerously wounded, and count Woronzoff received a severe bayonet wound. It was on this occasion that Ney was created by Bonaparte prince of Moskwa.

September 8. **NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN MARY.** The mother of our blessed Saviour, was of the tribe of Judah, and of the royal race of David. She was betrothed to Joseph, and her miraculous conception was announced to her by the angel Gabriel. From Bethlehem where the Saviour was born, she went to Egypt, and afterwards returned to Nazareth, where she saw her son grow up in stature and wisdom. Little is mentioned of her in the gospels, but that she was present at the crucifixion, when Jesus recommended her to his favourite disciple John, who took her to his own house. The papists assert, that she continued immaculate, and on the supposition that she was taken up to heaven without dying, they celebrate a feast called the assumption of the virgin.

September 8. 1361. *Lionel*, duke of Lancaster, 3d son of Edward III. king of England, appointed chief governor of Ireland.

8. 1543. The French and Turks raised the siege of *Nice*.

8. 1644. *Charles I.* king of England, sent messengers from Tavistocke, to enter into a treaty with his parliament. Commissioners met for that purpose, but separated without effecting any thing.

8. 1656. A number of *Quakers* were committed to prison in Massachusetts on account of their religious opinions and were afterwards banished.

8. 1755. British gen. *Johnston* defeated the French and Indians, under baron Dieskau, on Lake George. The baron was dangerously wounded.

8. 1757. Convention of *Gloster-seven*, by which the duke of Cumberland surrendered 38,000 Hanoverians to the French gen. duke de Richlieu.

8. 1761. *George III.* king of England, married by archbishop Secker to Charlotte of Mechlenberg Strelitz.

8. 1781. Battle of *Eutaw Springs*. The American gen. Greene with 1400 regulars and 500 militia de-

feated about 2000 British regulars under lieut. col. Stewart. British loss 2 officers killed and 16 wounded; among the latter lieut. col. Stewart. 500 were taken prisoners, and their loss could not have been less than 400 killed and wounded. Of the Americans col. Washington had his horse killed under him, was wounded and taken prisoner. 114 rank and file killed, 300 wounded and 40 missing, total 454. Officers killed or mortally wounded 21, besides a volunteer; wounded 38 and a volunteer, total 61. Lieut. col. Campbell of the Virginia line was killed, and col. Henderson of the S. C. state troops wounded.

8. 1782. Tremendous cannonade and bombardment from *Gibraltar*, with red hot balls, shells and carcasses. 2 of the Spanish floating batteries were entirely consumed.
8. 1789. *Constitution* of Maryland society for the abolition of Negro slavery adopted. Philip Rogers, president.
8. 1790. Convention of Pennsylvania went in procession from the state house in Philad. to the old court house corner of market and 2nd street, and proclaimed the new *Constitution*, when they then returned and dissolved that body.
8. 1793. A fire broke out in the soap and candle manufactory of Mr. Kennedy, 2nd, near Chesnut street, Philad. which destroyed the back buildings, greatly injured T. Dobson's printing office and several other buildings. Two persons were killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys. Same time died Doct. *Wm. Morris*, of the *yellow fever*, which raged in Philad. with great violence, not less than 5000 persons having died with it, including 10 valuable physicians. During the month of Aug. about 300 died. In Sept. 1400. In Oct. 2000 died; and from the 1st to the 17th, 1400 of that number died, from that time until the 21st between 90 and 100 died daily, from that time it gradually decreased. In

1794, about July, it again made its appearance but soon disappeared ; same year it raged with great violence at Fell's point, Baltimore. Same day, the duke of York raised the siege of *Dunkirk*, defended with great resolution and bravery by the French under Lazare Hoche. *Dunkirk* was first enlarged from a fishing hamlet by Baldwin, earl of Flanders, who surrounded it with a kind of wall A. D. 960. Robert of Flanders built a castle for its defence in 1022, and Charles V. erected an additional castle. In 1558 the French took it by storm and almost destroyed it. 1646 the prince of Conde took it, and in 1652 it was again taken by the arch duke Leopold, then governor of the Netherlands. It was placed into Cromwell's hands, but in 1662 it was sold to France for 500,000 pounds, by the treaty of Utrecht, its fortifications and harbour were destroyed, but Louis XIV. employed 90,000 men to render it as good as ever. In 1717 it was rendered unserviceable. In 1740 Louis XV. repaired and improved it. By stipulation of the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, the works towards the sea were destroyed ; during the peace they were in a great measure restored, and their destruction again stipulated for by the treaty of Paris, 1763. They were however augmented during the peace that followed. No stipulations were made for its destruction by the treaty of peace in 1783.

8. 1794. The Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Poles under Sirakowski and Krasinski at *Brzescia*, with great slaughter. The Poles lost 28 cannon, being their whole park, and 2 standards, being the only ones they had, and about 3000 men.
8. 1798. The French under gen. *Humbert* surrendered in Ireland to the British.
- 8 and 9. 1798. Battle of *Standtz*, in Switzerland. After a most sanguinary battle, in which those hardy mountaineers in vain opposed to muskets and bayonets their clubs and spears, and fragments

from the rock, to a regular artillery; the town of Standzt taken by assault, the houses in its beautiful valley destroyed by fire, the inhabitants nearly exterminated, and neither age nor sex spared from a furious and implacable soldiery.

8. 1801. Philadelphia society for the establishment and support of *charity schools*, incorporated.
8. 1803. *Port Dauphin*, St. Domingo, surrendered to the British, with the French frigate *La Sagasse*, of 28 guns.
8. 1804. U. S. schooner *Louisiana*, 16 guns, lunched at Parsons's ship yard, Baltimore.
8. 1811. British ship *Hotspur* attacked a number of French vessels near Cherbourg, sunk a brig, drove 2 on shore and battered a small village to the ground. Same day, dreadful *tornado* at Charleston, S. C. many lives were lost and great destruction of property.
8. 1812. French privateer *Diligent*, capt. Grassin, captured British king's brig *Laura*, lieut. Chs. N. Hunter, who was wounded.
8. 1814. Died suddenly at Vienna, the *Queen* of the the Two Sicilies.
8. 1815. *Treaty* between the U. S. and Wyandot, Chippewa, Ottawas, Shawanee, Delaware and Seneca nations of Indians.
8. 1816. St. Paul's church Oxford, Chenango, New York, consecrated by the right revd. bishop Hobart.



September 9. 1087. Died aged 63, at Hermentrude, near Rouen, in Normandy, *William I.* of Normandy, surnamed the conqueror. He was the natural son of Robert I. duke of Normandy, by Arlotta, daughter of a furrier of Falaise where he was born in 1024. He died in consequence of a fall from his horse in leaping a ditch, and was buried at Rouen in Normandy. William invaded England Sept.

- 1066, and having defeated king Harold, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, was crowned on Christmas day following, king of England. By Matilda, daughter of the count of Flanders, he left 3 sons, Robert duke of Normandy, and William and Henry, both of whom succeeded to the English crown.
9. 1513. Battle of *Flouden*, Scotland. In which the English under earl Surrey, commander in chief with lord Howard, sir Edw. Howard, sir Marmaduke Constable, lord Dacres, and sir Edward Stanhope, totally defeated the Scots with great slaughter. The English loss was nearly equal to that of the Scots, but among their slain were few persons of note. On the part of the Scots, king James IV. the flower of his nobility and above 5000 men were slain.
10. 1583. British ship *Squirrel*, sir Humphrey Gilbert, foundered and every person perished.
11. 1702. The citadel of *Landau* taken by assault, by prince Louis of Baden; upon which the town surrendered.
12. 1776. "*United States*," first styled so.
13. 1781. British lieut. col. Stewart, destroyed a great quantity of his stores and abandoned the *Eutaw Springs*. He left upwards of 70 of his wounded and 1000 stand of arms, which fell into the hands of the Americans.
14. 1782. Powerful attack on *Gibraltar*, during the whole day, by the Spaniards from a floating battery of 64 heavy cannon, and their whole lines and 60 mortars, and their shipping.
15. 1794. *Tallien*, a member of the French national convention, wounded by an assassin in Paris.
16. 1806. Tremendous *hurricane* at Martinique and Dominica, W. Indies.
17. 1811. Died in Philad. aged 70, rev. *Jacob Cohen*, reader of the Hebrew congregation.
18. 1812. *Fort Wayne* again attacked by the Indians.

9. 1813. Battle of *St. Sebastians*, between the French and allies under duke of Wellington.
9. 1814. Capt. *M'Glassin*,* with 50 Americans forded the Saranac and reconnoitered the British works opposite gen. Macomb's works at Plattsburg. He drove in a party of 150 men, and attacked and carried their battery, killed their commanding officer and 16 men and wounded several; having destroyed the work he returned with the loss of 1 man wounded and 3 missing. For this daring and intripid act he was brevetted maj. Same day, lieut. Worsley, royal British navy, with a detachment of troops, 150 sailors, and 250 Indians captured the United States schooners *Tigress* and *Scorpion*, near St. Joseph's, Machilimackinac.
9. 1814. U. S. gun boats No. 151 and 160 under Thos. M. Pendleton, captured off Sapelo bar, the British privateer schooner *Fortune of War*, 2 guns 35 men, from Bermuda.
9. 1816. Died at Albany, in his 73d year, gen. *K. Van Rensalaer*. He embarked early in defence of his country in the war for Independence, and was attacked by a large body of British troops at Fort Anne in 1777, at which time he was wounded in the thigh by a ball, which was not extracted until after his death, having carried it 39 years. Same day, Mr. Sadler, jun. ascended in a balloon, at Cork, Ireland. He descended near Kingsbella.

September 10. 954. Died *Louis IV.* king of France, aged 38. Louis surnamed Transmarine, because he resided 13 years in England, was the son of Charles the simple, and succeeded Rodolph as king of France, 936. He was engaged in war with Richard duke of Normandy, and was taken prisoner, but the year after, restored to liberty on condition of leaving his antagonist in peaceful possession of Normandy, and

of yielding Laon to Hugh le Blanc. In a subsequent war Laon was recovered, but the king soon after was killed by a fall from his horse while hunting.

10. 1547. *Conspiracy of Placentia*, in which Peter Lewis Farnese, son of pope Paul III. was assassinated. The place was taken by the conspirators and delivered to the troops of the emperor Charles V. before day light next morning. Same day, battle of *Pinkey*, Scotland. In this battle the Scots were defeated and 10,000 of them slain by the duke of Somerset, regent of England, during the minority of *Edward VI.*
10. 1621. Charter granting *Nova Scotia*, to sir Wm. Alexander. He sold it to the French in 1630. In 1749, three thousand families settled there from New England.
10. 1710. English gen. Stanhope at the head of the allies, entered *Madrid* in the name of Charles III. king Philip having retired to Valladolid.
10. 1722. Institution of the Russian *Order of Holy Alexander Newsky*, by Peter the great. Peter died before any persons were invested with it. The first installation was by Catharine I. in June 1725.
0. 1759. Second action between the British fleet under admiral *Pococke* and French fleet under M. de Aché, off Pondicherry. British loss 118 killed and 66 mortally wounded, total 164, among the slain were capt. Gore and Mitchie. Wounded 122 dangerously and 263 slightly, total 385, amongst them capt. Somerset and Brereton. A deserter reported the French loss to have been 1500 killed and wounded.
0. 1781. Count *D'Estaing* returned with his fleet to the Chesapeake, and captured there the British frigates *Richmond* and *Isis*, of 32 guns each.
0. 1782. The firing on *Gibraltar* from the isthmus continued by the Spaniards at the rate of 6500 cannon shot and 1080 shells in every 24 hours.

10. 1785. *Treaty* of amity and commerce between the U. States and Prussia.
10. 1797. British ship *Thalia*, capt. H. Paulet, captured French sloop of war *L'Espior* of 16 guns.
10. 1803. Died rt. rev. *Edw. Bass*, D. D. bishop of the protestant episcopal church of Massachusetts. Consecrated May 7, 1797, by the right reverend bishop Wm. White. He was born Nov. 23, 1726.
10. 1804. Commodore *Preble* surrendered the command of the American squadron before Tripoli to commodore Barron, of the President frigate, as senior officer, who that day joined the squadron in company with the Constellation frigate, capt. Campbell. Same day, violent *tempest* in the W. Indies, Charleston, S. C. and other parts of the coast of N. America; a vast number of vessels were lost. Same day, died in Philad. capt. *Thomas Wilkie*, late of the U. S. navy, aged 36.
10. 1809. The American army under gen. *Wilkinson* broke up their camp at Terre au Beauf, and embarked for Natchez, where they arrived by detachments between the 20th and 31st Oct. The army suffered very much at Terre au Beauf, hundreds of the soldiery died of the Diarrhœa.
10. 1810. *Earthquake* at Brest, France.
10. 1813. PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, and unparalleled capture, by the skill and bravery of American tars, of an entire British fleet, not a single vessel having escaped, under command of commodore J. Barclay, a brave, experienced, skilful and veteran post captain of the British royal navy, schooled under the immortal British admiral lord Nelson. But such is the fate of war, such the powerful influence over men fighting in defence of their dearest rights, before whom the utmost efforts of skill in seamanship and the most determined valour

must ever fade away like the morning dews before the rays of the glorious orb of day. Were not this the case and that the arm of an all powerful and just GOD protected the American cause, then the valour and skill of the intrepid, brave Barclay would have prevailed, and the first conqueror of an entire fleet of Great Britain, the illustrious Perry would have been prostrated, and led a prisoner to grace the more than thousand triumphs won by the navy of Great Britain, emphatically styled the "Queen of the Ocean." The battle began near Put-in-bay, on lake Erie, about 15 minutes before 12 A. M. and ended about 3 P. M. The British fleet consisted of 1st, the ship *Detroit*, capt. J. Barclay of 20 guns, one on a pivot and 2 howitzers. Capt. Barclay lost his right arm and was wounded in the hip; he was thus deprived of both arms, having lost the other in a former battle, as stated, under lord Nelson. His 1st lieut. Garland was killed. On board of this ship were 2 Indians who went on board as sharp shooters to take off the American officers, but they soon ran below, and 24 hours after the action were discovered and brought to com. Perry, who ordered them to be fed, they having fasted 48 hours. 2nd, ship *Queen Charlotte*, of 17 guns, capt. Finnis, who was killed and lieut. Stockoe of marines; the 1st lieut. severely wounded. 3d, schr. *Lady Prevost*, 13 guns, her commander lieut. E. W. Buchan, mortally wounded and died of his wounds at Fort Fayette, Feb. 23, 1814. He was a brave officer and distinguished himself at the battle of the Nile in August 1798. The 1st lieut. was severely wounded. 4th, brig *Hunter*, 10 guns, her commander lieut. Bignell, severely wounded. 5th, schr. *Chippeway*, 1 gun, 2 swivels, her commander midshipman Campbell, severely wounded. 6th, sloop *Little Belt*, 3 guns, lieut. Inglis. He was the only British naval officer in the battle who escaped uninjured. Lieut. Bri-

mar wounded. The American fleet consisted of, 1st, the brig *Lawrence*, commodore lieut. Oliver H. Perry,* U. S. navy, since promoted capt. of 18 thirty-two pound carronades and 2 long 12's. This vessel had to sustain the fire of the whole British fleet 2 hours, and was so dreadfully cut to pieces as to compel Perry to quit her in an open boat in the midst of the battle, and go on board of the *Niagara*: in that distressed state, being entirely unmanageable, with most of her crew killed and wounded and every gun rendered useless, lieut. Yarnall, (afterwards lost on board the U. S. brig *L'Epervier* on a voyage from Algiers to America) on whom the command devolved, struck his colours, but the capture of all the British vessels soon enabled him to hoist them again. On board of her were killed, John Brookes lieut. of marines, Hen. Laub midshipman, Christian Mayhew qr. gun. James W. Allen, Jos. Kennedy, John C. Kelly, John Smith, William Cranston, Andrew Michael, John Hoffman, Chs. Pohig, Nelson Peters, Jas. Jones, John Rose, Jas. Carty sail maker's mate, Thomas Butler, Wilson Mays carp. mate; Jas. Brown, Ethelred Sykes, Philip Starpley corporal; Jesse Harland and Abner Williams, 22. Wounded John J. Yarnall, 1st lieut. several wounds; Dulany Forrest acting 2nd lieut. Wm. N. Taylor sailing master; Sam. Humbleton purser; Thos. Claxton died Oct. 7th, and Aug. Swartwout midshipmen; Jonas Stone carpenter; Wm. C. Keen master at arms; Francis Mason, John Newen, Jos. Lewis and Ezekiel Fowler qr. masters; John E. Brown qr. gun.; Wm. Johnston and Jas. Helan boatswain's mates; Geo. Cornell carp. mate; Thos. Hammond armourer; Wm. Thompson, Geo. Varnum, Jas. Moses, Wm. Roe, Jos. Denning, Wm. Daring, John Clay, Step. Fairfield, Geo. Williams, Lannon Huse, Jas. Waddington, John Burnham, John Burdeen, And. Mattison,

Jere. Easterbrooke, Hen. Schræder, Benoni Price, Thos. Robinson, Peter Kinsley, Nathan Chapman, Thos. Hill, Barney M'Clair, Wm. Dawson, Westerly Johnson, Sam. Spywood, Rob. Hill, Francis Cummings, Thos. Reed, Chas. Vandyke, William Simpson, Jesse Williams and Jas. Hadley, seamen ; Jas. Bird, Wm. Burnett, Wm. Baggs, Dav. Christie, Henry Nanpoole, marines ; Thos. Triff, Elijah Partin, John Adams, Chas. Harrington and Wm. B. Perkins, landsmen ; Nath. Wads and Newport Hazard, boys ; total killed 22, wounded 61 ; total killed and wounded 83. 2nd, brig *Niagara*, of 18 thirty pound carronades and 2 twelves, lieut. Jesse D. Elliott commandant, having under him as 1st lt. Jos. E. Smith, who died at Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1813, midshipman Webster acting sailing master, and capt. Brevoort as volunteer marine officer, neither of whom were wounded. On board the *Niagara*, were killed, Pet. Morrell and Isaac Hardy ; Edw. Martin, Wm. Davis and Joshua Traphill, mortally wounded, 5. Wounded, lieut. John J. Edwards, John C. Cummings midshipman ; John Fulton, boats. mate, sergt. Mason, corporal Scott, Rouven Hall, George Platt, Elihu Wiley, Henry Davidson, John M. Stribuck, John Freeman, Jas. Lansford, Thos. Wilson, Chs. Davidson and Daniel Bennett, seamen ; Thos. Miller, John Rumas, Geo. M'Manomy, George Scofield and Sam. Cochran marines, 25, total killed and wounded 27. Of her crew 28 were unfit for duty when she went into action. 3d, brig *Caledonia*, one 32 pounder, 2 long 24's and 1 long 12 pounder, lieut. Turner comdt. Humphrey Magrath purser. Wounded Jas. Artus, Isaac Perkins and Jas. Philips, total 3. 4th, schr. *Somers*, one 32 pounder and 1 long 12, sailing master Thos. C. Almy. Wounded Chs. Ordeen and Godfrey Bowman, total 2. 5th, schr. *Ariel*, three 12 pounders, lieut. Packet. Killed John White boats.

mate. Wounded Wm. Sloss, Robert Wilson and John Lucas, total 4. 6th, sloop *Trippe*, one 24 pounder. Wounded Isaac Green and John Nails, 2. 7th, schooner *Scorpion*, 2 guns, sailing master Stephen Champion. Killed John Clark midshipman, and John Sylhammer. 8th, schooner *Tigress*, one 32 pounder, lieut. A. F. Conklin, and masters mate J. E. M'Donald. 9th, schooner *Porcupine*, one 32 pounder, midshipman George Senat. 10th, schooner *Ohio*, one 18 pounder, sailing master Dan. Dobbins, and schooner *Amelia*, one 18 pounder. British force 63 guns. American force 54 guns. The British had the advantage in another respect, their pieces being long guns, whilst the major part of the American guns were of a different description, the Lawrence and Niagara in particular, 36 of whose guns were carronades. The British loss is estimated at above 200. The American 27 killed, 96 wounded, of whom 3 died. Total 123.

10. 1814. The British fleet of nearly 40 sail, sailed for the mouth of the *Patapsco*, where they anchored.

10. 1816. Died gen. *Jos. Alston*, late gov. of S. Carolina.



September 11. 1069. The *Danes* landed in England, at the mouth of the Humber.

11. 1697. *Lancaster*, in Massachusetts, again attacked by the Indians and upwards of 25 of the inhabitants killed.

11. 1701. Prince Eugene defeated the French under the duke of Savoy and marshal Catinat at *Chairi*, near Oglio. Marshal Catinat was wounded.

11. 1709. Battle of *Malplaquet*. The confederates under the duke of Marlborough defeated 120,000 French under gen. Villars and marshal de Boufflers, and obliged them to abandon the field of battle with about 40 colours and standards, 16 pieces of artillery and a great number of prisoners, their gen. Vil-

lars was dangerously wounded, but recovered and died at Turin 17th June, 1734, aged 82. The chevalier de St. George son of James II. was also wounded. This was the dearest victory that the allies ever purchased, not less than 20,000 of their best troops having been slain; amongst them counts Lotum and Oxienstern, the marquis of Tullibardine, gen. Tettau, with many other officers of distinction; and prince Eugene and lieut. gen. Webb were both wounded, the duke of Argyle received several shot in his clothes, hat and perriwig, and the prince of Orange had 2 horses killed under him.

11. 1758. The rear guard of gen. Bligh consisting of about 1500 choice troops under maj. gen. Dury, defeated at the re-embarkment of the British in the bay of *St. Cas*, and about 1000 killed or taken. Gen. Dury was killed.

11. 1771. Battle of *Stalowiz*, the Russians under Suwarrow defeated the confederates.

11. 1776. Dreadful *tempest* on the coast of Newfoundland, above 700 boats with all their people and 11 ships with most of their crews perished. At Havre de Grace, France, 300 boats were lost.

11. 1777. Battle of *Brandywine*. The Americans under Washington and Greene were entirely defeated. At day break the right of the British under gen. Knyphausen marched for Chadd's ford, where he kept up a cannonade and an appearance of crossing; the Americans under gen. Maxwell having twice repulsed a column sent against him, being nearly surrounded was obliged to retreat across the Brandywine. The second column under lord Cornwallis, gens. Grey, Agnew and Matthews, marched for the forks, and crossed about 2 P. M. at Trimble's and at Jeffery's fords, where they attacked between 4 and 5 P. M. gen. Sullivan and lord Sterling who was reinforced by gen. Weedon. At the same time Knyphausen crossed at Chadd's ford and attacked

Wayne's brigade and obliged them to retire after a severe conflict and possessed himself of their entrenchment, battery and cannon. Gen. Greene covered the retreat. The Americans lost about 12 or 1300 killed, wounded and prisoners, also 10 small field pieces, 9 of which were brass. In this action were col. Thos. Proctor of artil. cols. Stevens, Walter Stewart, major Spears, &c. of the French officers, this was the first battle the marquis de la Fayette was in, he was wounded in the leg, baron de St. Ouary was taken, count Pulasky commanded a party of light horse and capt. Louis de Fleury had his horse killed under him. Washington retreated that night to Chester.

11. 1782. A British squadron consisting of the Warwick, Geo. K. Elphinstone, now lord Keith, Lion 64 guns, Vestal frigate and Bonetta sloop captured off Delaware, French frigate *L'Aigle*, 40 guns and 600 men.
11. 1793. Austrians under Clairfait took *Quesnoy*.
11. 1794. The chain of posts of the allies from Breda to Bois-le-duc, attacked by the French and forced to fall back.
11. 1795. Charles IV. king of Spain created the duke of Alcudia, *Prince of peace*.
11. 1796. French gen. *Victor Moreau* commenced his celebrated retreat.
11. 1798. The Turks declared war against France.
11. 1801. *Benj. Moore*, D. D. consecrated by the right rev'd. bishop White, bishop of the protestant episcopal church of New York.
11. 1812. An escort of 20 men with 2 waggons was attacked near Davis's creek, Georgia, by the Indians. Captain Williams of the marine corps, first in command, received 8 wounds, his right arm was perforated with 3 balls, one wound in his body, his left arm and right leg both broken, and his left leg also shot through with a ball; of those wounds he died

shortly after. The 2d in command capt. Fort of the volunteers was twice wounded, of the escort 1 was killed and 6 wounded. The Indians took off 1 waggon and destroyed the other. Same day, capt. John H. Burd's troop of U. States cavalry marched through Philad. for the Canadian lines.

11. 1813. Running action between the American commodore *Isaac Chauncey* on Lake Ontario, and British commodore sir Jas. Lucas Yeo. Sir James succeeded in getting into Amherst bay; capt. Mulcaster of the Royal George was killed.

1 and 12. 1814. The British 8000 strong, under maj. gen. Rob. Ross, disembarked their troops at North point, 12 or 14 miles from *Baltimore*, on the Chesapeake, for the purpose of attacking that city.

1. 1814. A British force under lieut. col. Pilkington took *Fort O'Brien* without resistance, and Machias and Washington county submitted. He took 26 pieces of ordnance. Same day, GLORIOUS VICTORY on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG. Through the blessing of heaven another fleet of the greatest naval power in the world, Great Britain, was conquered by the Americans, and her proud flag which had waved over the heads of her sons in hundreds of victories, was again prostrated before the star spangled banner of the sons of freedom. Never through the whole course of the glorious career of the British navy, had she lost two entire fleets before. It was reserved by a just providence, for the valiant asserters of "free trade and sailors' rights," to set an example to the world, that with men determined to be free, they have but to will it. Millions yet unborn will proudly couple the names of *Perry* and *Macdonough*, with honour and imperishable renown. The British fleet under commodore Geo. Downie, post captain in the royal navy of Great Britain, an officer of the most tried and undaunted bravery, and from long service skil-

fully versed in naval tactics, consisted of 1st the *Confiance* frigate, com. G. Downie, 39 guns. Killed, com. Downie, Alex. Anderson capt. royal marines, Wm. Gunn midsh'n and 38 men; wounded midshipman Lee and 39 men, total 81. 2d brig *Linnett*, 16 guns, killed acting lieut. Wm. Paul, commanding, C. Jackson boatswain and eight seamen, wounded midsh'n John Sinclair and 13 men, total 24. 3d sloop *Chub*, formerly U. S. sloop Growler, M'Ghee lieut. commanding and 15 men wounded, and 6 men killed, total 22. 4th sloop *Finch*, 11 guns, formerly U. S. sloop Eagle, 2 men wounded, and 13 gallies, 5 of which carried 2 guns, each 24 and 32 pounders and 8 of them one gun each, 18 or 32 pounders. The American fleet consisted of 1st the *Saratoga*, 26 guns, commodore lieut. Thos. Macdonough,* promoted capt. lieut. Valette; sailing master Brum, master's mate Joshua Justin, capt. White Youngs of 15th inf. volunteer commanding marines and lieut. Wm. B. Howell, 15th inf. ditto; midshipmen Monteith, Graham, Williamson, Platt and Thwing. The *Saratoga* was twice set on fire by red hot balls. On board of her were killed lieut. Peter Gamble, Thos. Butler, Jas. Norberry, Abm. Davis, Wm. Wyer, Wm. Bricksell, Peter Johnson, John Coleman, Benj. Purrrill, And. Parmlee, Peter Post, Dav. Bennett, Eben. Johnson, Jos. Couch, Thos. Stephens, Randall M'Donald, John White, Sam. Smith, Thos. Malony, Andrew Nelson, John Sellack, Peter Hanson, Jac. Laraway, Edw. Moore, Jerome Williams, Jas. Carlisle, John Smart and Earl Hammemon 28. Wounded, Jas. M. Baldwin acting midship'n, Jos. Barron, Robt. Gary, Geo. Cassin, John Hollingsworth, Thos. Robinson, Purnell Smith, John Ottiwell, John Thompson, Edw. Rowland, Wm. Fabee, William Williams, John Robertson, John Few, John Shays, John J. Hammond, Jas. Barlow, Jas. Nagle, John

Lanman, Pet. Colberg, Neil J. Heidmont, James Steward, John Adams, Chs. Rasche, Ben. Jackson, Jesse Vanhorne, Jos. Ketter, and Sam. Pearson, 29; total killed and wounded 57. 2d brig *Eagle*, lieut. Robt. Henley,* commander, promoted capt. Peter Vandermere master's mate, John Ribero, Jac. Lindman sen. Perkins Moore, Jas. Winship, Thos. Anwright, Nace Wilson, Thos. Lewis, Jno. Wallace, Jos. Heaton, Robt. Stratton, James M. Hale and John Wood, 13. Wounded Jos. Smith lieut. Wm. A. Spencer act'g lieut. lieut. Morrison 33d inf. command'g marines, Frs. Breeze master's mate, Ab. Walters, Wm. C. Allen, Jas. Druck, And. M'Euen, Zebediah Conchlin, Jos. Valentine, Jno. Heartley, Jno. Miclan, Robt. Buckley, Aaron Fitzgerald, Purnell Boice, John N. Craig, John M'Kinney, Matthew Serriver, Geo. Mainwaring, Henry Jones and John M'Carty, 20, total 33. 3d, schooner *Ticonderoga*, 16 guns, Stephen Cassin* lieut. commanding, promoted, lieut. James Young commanding marines. On board of her were killed Jno. Stansbury lieut. Jno. Fisher, Jno. Atkinson, Hen. Johnson, Deiderick Think, and Jno. Sharp 6. Wounded Patrick Cassin, Ezekiel Goud, Samuel Sawyer, Wm. Le Count, Hen. Callins and John Condon 6, total 12. 4th, sloop *Preble*, 7 guns, killed Rogers Carter acting sailing master, and Joseph Rowe. 5th, gun boat *Borer*, 2 guns, Arth. W. Smith, Thos. Gall and Jas. Day; wounded Eben. Cobb. 6th, gun boat *Centipede*, 2 guns, wounded Joseph Taylor. 7th, gun boat *Wilmer*, 1 gun, Peter Frank wounded. On board gun boats Allen, Burrows, Nettle and Viper of 2 guns each, and Ludlow, Ballard and Allwyn of one gun each, no loss was sustained. American force 86 guns; British force 95 guns. American loss killed 52, wounded 58, total 110. British loss killed 57, wounded 72, total 129. Whilst glory and renown was as it were showered

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upon the heads of our brave seamen on the lake, the British under lieut. gen. sir Geo. Prevost, gens. Robertson, Powers, Brisbane and Baynes, sir Sidney Beckwith qr. mast. gen. with about 14,000 veterans, the flower of duke Wellington's army, attacked the American lines at Saranac, *Plattsburg*, and were defeated by brig. gen. Alex. Macomb,* brevetted major gen. with the U. S. regulars, and gen. Moers with the New York militia, and gen. Strong with the Vermont militia. Col. Melancton Smith, of the U. S. inf. commanded the principal work Fort Moreau, with the old 6th, and his own regt. the 29th, U. S. inf. Redoubt No. 1. (fort Brown,) by lieut. col. Storre, with detachments of 30th and 31st, U. S. inf. Redoubt No. 2. (fort Scott,) by major Vinsen, with the 33d and 34th, U. S. inf. Capt. Smith, 1st U. S. rifle regt. and lieut. Fowler, each commanded blockhouses. The other U. S. regts. in action were the 4th, 33d, 34th, inf. 1st rifle regt. and capt. Sprowle with a detachment of the 13th U. S. inf. exclusive of the officers named, the following were in action. lieut. cols. Dan. Appling,* (died in 1817,) and Totten, major J. E. Wool,* capt. Brooks of artil. Grosvenor, M'Glassin,* Richards and Smith; lieutenants Mountford, Cromwell and Smyth of artil. Root, aid to Macomb, De Russey and Trescott engineers, Hamilton and Riley. With capt. Leonard of artillery, gen. Macomb said "he was not well pleased," he being ordered up with 2 field pieces at day light but did not come up with them until 8. American loss 36 killed and 62 wounded, amongst the latter, 2 officers, viz. lieut. Robt. M. Harrison, 13th inf. in shoulder and lieut. Hen. Taylor 34th inf. in the knee, missing 1 sergt. and 19 men, total 118. British prisoners taken 75.

Officers names marked thus * were brevetted, for their merit and gallantry.

11. 1816. A few minutes before 9 P. M. shock of an *Earthquake* felt in Newark, &c. New Jersey. Same day, in consequence of the great fall of rain, the river James' &c. rose within 14 inches as high as the great fresh in 1814. At Richmond 200 feet of Mayo's bridge was carried away; at Petersburg considerable damage was done, T. E. Gary's new house was dashed to atoms.
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September 12. 1217. *Peace* concluded between Henry III. king of Eng. and prince Louis, son of Philip king of France.

12. 1362. Died Stephen Albert, pope *Innocent VI.* a native of Pompadour in Limoges, was bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal, elected pope in 1352, after Clement VI. He was of a peaceful disposition, and laboured earnestly to reconcile the kings of England and France. He is blamed for bestowing too many honours on his family, though their good conduct deserved the highest dignities.

2. 1382. Died at Tirnau, aged 57, *Louis I.* of Anjou, king of Hungary and Poland, succeeded Charles II. 1342, and after expelling the Jews from his kingdom, he made war against the Transylvanians, the Croats, Tartars, and Venetians, and was elected king of Poland, after his uncle Casimer, 1370. He left two daughters, one of whom, Mary, inherited Hungary, and the other Hedwige, married Ladislaus, king of Poland.

2. 1528. Andrew Doria, a noble Genoese and the ablest seaman of the age, re-took *Genoa* from the French. Instead of usurping the sovereign power, he restored the freedom of the republic, established the government nearly the same as it subsists to the present day, and obtained the gratitude of posterity, in addition to the honourable appellation of 'father of his country and the restorer of its liberty.'

12. 1553. *Albert of Brandenburg* defeated by Henry of Brunswick, who succeeded Maurice of Saxony in the command of the confederates. Albert was placed under the ban of the empire and fled to France, where he died Jan. 12, 1557. His estates were given by a decree of the emperor Charles V. to his collateral heirs of the house of Brandenburg.
12. 1683. John Sobeiski and the duke of Lorraine compelled the Turks to raise the siege of *Vienna*.
12. 1714. *Barcelona*, Spain, surrendered to the arms of Philip V. king of Spain.
12. 1759. *Quebec* stormed and taken by the British under gen. Jas. Wolfe, who was mortally wounded and died in the arms of victory. His second in command brig. gen. Monckton was also wounded dangerously in the head, and the command devolved on brig. gen. Townsend, who had the honour of completing the victory. The French gen. marquis de Montcalm was mortally wounded and died a few days after the battle in Quebec; his 2nd in command was also mortally wounded and died next day. About 1000 French were made prisoners and about 500 slain. British loss 50 men killed, including 9 officers and about 500 men wounded; but the death of Wolfe was a national loss, he was universally lamented. Wolfe was born at Westerham, in the county of Kent, Eng. Jan. 11, 1726.
12. 1776. Washington with the remains of his army entered Philad. after his disastrous defeat at Brandywine. Same night, a party of the British made an excursion to Wilmington, and took Mr. M^cKinley, governor of Delaware, out of his bed in Wilmington, and took a shallop richly laden with public and private property as well as the public records, &c. which were on board.
12. 1779. Commencement of the siege of *Gibraltar*. The British garrison under sir Geo. Aug. Elliott created lord Heathfield, opened their fire upon the

Spanish works. The first gun was fired by lieut. Skinner's lady. Never, perhaps, was any fortress more gloriously and obstinately defended. This was the 13th siege and proved unsuccessful. The siege was raised March 10, 1783.

12. 1782. The demand for *Bibles* being great, and the price of them high, in consequence of the war; Robt. Aitkin a printer of Philad. published this year, the first American edition of it, and congress having appointed the rev. doct. Wm. White, now the right rev. bishop, and the rev. Mr. Duffield to examine it, they reported favourably. Congress this day, recommended his edition of that Holy Book to the people of the U. States, but peace taking place soon afterwards Mr. Aitkin sustained considerable pecuniary loss by his pious undertaking.

12. 1800. *Batavia* taken by the English.

12. 1804. The American squadron captured near *Tripoli*, 2 vessels laden with wheat for Tripoli.

12. 1806. Died in England, Edward, lord *Thurloe*, a celebrated lawyer, and lord high chancellor of England. Born in 1735, at Ashfield, Norfolk. Though overbearing in his manners, harsh and uncivil, he was zealously attached to his party and inflexible in his opinions. As a lawyer his character is fixed on the firmest basis of extensive knowledge, quick penetration, correct judgment and the most undeviating integrity.

12. 1811. Spaniards took the island of *Las Medas*.

12. 1812. *Fort Wayne* relieved by general Harrison with his troops. The Indians raised the siege with great precipitation.

12. 1814. The British under sir Geo. Prevost, evacuated Plattsburg and retired to Chazy. Same day, a number of *patriotic Spaniards* suffered military execution at Cadiz. Same day, the British landed at Mobile near *Fort Bowyer*. Their maritime force consisted of 2 sloops of war, and 2 brigs. Major

Lawrence U. States army, commanded the Fort. Same day, the bridge over the Delaware at *New Hope*, Bucks county, Penn. passed for the 1st time, it was built by Lewis Wernwag. Same day, the British having landed about 8000 men at North point, 12 or 14 miles from *Baltimore*, and 16 bomb vessels and frigates anchored within three miles of *Fort M'Henry*, advanced on Baltimore, led by maj. gen. Robt. Ross, a veteran officer of duke Wellington's army, under whose command he had distinguished himself in many battles on the continent of Europe, &c. Near the meeting house at the head of Bear creek, they were engaged by major Rich. K. Heath, whose horse was killed under him, capt. Levering and Howard's infantry, capt. Aisquith's riflemen, cavalry under lieut. col. Biay's, maj. Wm. B. Barney, capt. John A. Burd of the U. States dragoons, adj. Lemuel Taylor and lieut. Stiles with a 4 pounder and 10 artillerists. Owing to the nature of the ground only the infantry and riflemen engaged them, who sustained but trifling loss. Here gen. Ross was mortally wounded and died, and several officers killed; the advanced party of Americans retreated according to orders, to the brigade of gen. John Stricker, his brigade consisted of the artillery under capt. Montgomery, riflemen capt. Dyer, cavalry lieutenant colonel Biays, 5th regiment lieut. colonel Sterritt, major Barry, adjutant Cheston wounded, capt. Spangler and ensign Wilmot, with the York town Penn. volunteers, and capt. Stadlers Yagers; 6th regt. col. M'Donald; 27th regt. col. Long; 39th regt. lieut. col. Fowler, major Stiger, capt. Quantrill of Hagerstown volunteers, who was wounded, Hanover, Penn. volunteers capt. Metzgar and 51st regt. lieut. col. Amey, brigade majors Calhoun and Frailey, aid to gen. Stricker, Geo. P. Stevenson and volunteer aid Rob. Goodloe Harper. Upon the fall of gen. Ross, the

command of the British devolved upon col. Brooke, who advanced, and about 2 P. M. the action became general. General Stricker gallantly kept his ground, but the 51st regt. having shamefully fled after delivering a loose fire, was followed by some companies of the 2d batallion, 39th regt. and as his force amounted to but 1400 he was finally obliged to retire, which he did in good order, to the reserve half a mile in his rear, and the British occupied his ground. On the 13th they advanced about 2 miles, where they remained until the 14th when they re-embarked. The Americans lost on the field 150 killed and wounded, amongst the former Jas. Lowry Donaldson adj. of the 27th regt. British loss (official) major gen. Ross, lieut. Gracie and 37 non coms. and privates killed. Captain Green-shields mortally, majors Renny and Croke, capt. Hill, W. P. de Bathe, Hicks and Robyn, lieuts. Leavocq, Cruice and Wellings, ensign White, 11 sergts. and 229 men wounded, 39 men killed 251 wounded, total 290. During these transactions the British fleet bombarded, cannonaded and threw rockets incessantly for 25 hours at *Fort M'Henry*, commanded by major Geo. Armistead,* of the U. States artil. and other batteries. In the fort were capt. Evans U. S. artil. capt. Bunbury's and Addison's Sea fencibles, capt. Berry and lieut. Pennington's vol. corps, judge Nicholson's vol. artil. lieut. Reddam with a detachment of Barney's flotilla men, and 600 of the 12th, 14th, 36th, and 38th, regts. U. S. inf. under lieut. col. Stewart and major Lane, total force about 1000. *Fort Covington* was commanded by lieut. Newcomb, U S. navy; and the 6 gun battery by lieut. Webster of the flotilla. Killed lieut. Clagget and serg. Clemm of Nicholson's volunteers and 2 men; wounded lt. Russel and 23 men, total 24. Total loss of the Americans 173. Nothing can be more certain, than that, if the British could

have carried the forts and batteries, Baltimore would have fell an easy conquest to their fleet. The gallantry, fortitude and intripidity with which they were defended, prevented Baltimore most probably from being laid in ashes or at least from a severe contribution. Government therefore with great propriety brevetted major Armistead as lt. col. for his meritorious conduct, displayed, as well on that, as on other occasions. The same day that this battle was fought, the *Second Troop* of Philad. city cavalry, capt. Wm. Rawle, jun. marched for Kennett's square, on reaching which, half of the troop under their capt. was ordered by gen. Cadwallader on to Baltimore, but on reaching which and finding that the British had retreated, they were ordered to return and joined their general at camp Brandywine. The other half of the troop was commanded by cornet John Hall.

September 13. 1529. The Turks under Solyman besieged *Vienna*.

13. 1769. Lieut. *George Spearing* fell into a coal pit in England, 17 yards deep, where he remained until the 20th, when he was relieved by some persons who accidentally heard him call for assistance. In consequence of having remained so long in the water his left leg was obliged to be amputated on the 22nd May, 1770.

13 and 14. 1781. Combined attack on *Gibraltar*, by 10 Spanish battering ships or floating batteries, exclusive of near 300 cannon, mortars, and howitzers from the isthmus. 2 of the largest ships were burnt and 2 feluccas taken. The British under capt. sir Rogers Curtis saved from one of the ships, 13 officers and 344 men. 8 other ships blew up or were burnt.

- 13 and 14. 1794. Counter revolution attempted at Marseilles.
13. 1800. *Curacoa* surrendered to the English. Same day, a plot discovered in Richmond, Virg. of an intended insurrection of the negroes and an intention to massacre the whites.
13. 1806. Died at Chiswick house, Eng. of the drop-sy, *Charles Jas. Fox*, an eminent statesmen. Born Jan. 13, 1749. He was 2nd son of lord Holland, since earl of Ilchester, by the sister of the duke of Richmond. Fox possessed an extraordinary natural genius and strong powers of mind. On the death of his great rival Mr. Pitt in 1806 he was appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs.
13. 1809. Ship *Ardasseer*, burnt by accident at Bombay.
13. 1814. British approached within 700 yards of the American *Fort Bowyer*, Mobile, and opened their fire on it. Same day, a law proposed and passed in the French chamber of deputies, restoring to the French *emigrants*, such portions of their confiscated property as remained in the hands of the French government or was unsold.
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September 14. 1544. The duke of Norfolk raised the siege of *Montreuil*, in France.

14. 1741. Died in his 81st year *Charles Rollin*, the celebrated writer on ancient history, author of *Belles lettres*, &c. He was the son of a master cutler and born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1661.
14. 1778. The vault of the *church Bourbon-les-bains*, in Bassigni, France, gave way during the celebration of mass, and 600 persons perished. Same day, congress elected *Benj. Franklin* minister to France; being the first regular appointment of a minister plenipotentiary, the former ones being styled commissioners. Same day, the islands of *St. Pierre*

and *Miquelon*, W. Indies, surrendered to the British under commodore Evans.

14. 1780. Col. Clarke with 500 Americans summoned *Augusta*, Georgia, Lt. col. Brown commandant. Brown refused to surrender, and an action ensued, but he defended himself bravely, gained possession of Garden hill and repulsed the Americans.

14. 1787. About 11 A. M. a *fire* broke out at Cornman's sugar house near the Alms house, Philad.

14. 1791. *Louis XVI.* accepted the new constitution.

14. 1792. French gen. *Dumourier* obliged by the Austrians under Clairfait, to retreat from the pass of Grand Pre towards St. Menehold.

14. 1794. The *allies* retreated across the Meuse. Same day, the French sent up a *balloon* from Liege in order to reconnoitre the position of the Austrian army.

14. 1795. English drove the Dutch from their camp at the cape of *Good Hope*, and captured the *Williamstadt*, of 26 guns, now called the *Princess*.

14. 1802. Francis's stores, St. George's dock, Liverpool, destroyed by *fire*. Damages estimated at a million of pounds sterling. They were supposed to be the largest in the world.

14. 1803. *Deippe* and St. Vallery en Caux, bombarded by the British ship *Immortalite*.

14. 1804. Rev'd. doct. *Samuel Parker*, consecrated by the right rev'd. bishop White, at Trinity church, N. York, bishop of the protestant episcopal church of Massachusetts. He died in December following.

14. 1806. Part of the French admiral Guilleaumez's squadron took shelter in the Chesapeake bay, where *L'Impeteaux*, 74 guns, was destroyed by the British ships *Bellona* and *Belleisle*. Same day, the *King George* British packet, lost on Salisbury bank, near Parkgate, Eng. and of 131 souls on board but six escaped.

14. 1812. Col. *Wells* and col. *W. Scott*,* (since gen.) with 200 American riflemen proceeded up the St. Joseph's river, to destroy the Pottawatamie towns at Elk Hart. Also another expedition under gens. Harrison and Payne consisting of capt. Garrard's troop, and Allen and Lewis's regts. against the Miami towns on the Wabash. Both detachments left fort Wayne at the same time, and accomplished their object. Same day, the French advance guard under Murat and Beauharnois arrived before *Moscow* about noon, and entered it. No defence was made except by the populace in the Kremlin, which was set on fire and the whole city. The fire raged until the 20th, along with palaces, churches, and public structures fell whole streets. Of 4000 superb stone houses, 200 only remained. Of 800 churches almost all were destroyed or heavily damaged, and of 8000 wooden houses about 500 remained undestroyed. Gen. Rastapchin was military governor of Moscow, he set fire to his own property and castle rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the French. Same day, Russians under gen. Hortel stormed and carried Gloutzk. The Polish and French troops under Dombrowsky lost more than 1000 killed and wounded, and were obliged to retreat. The Russians took 11 officers and 390 men prisoners and 3 standards.

4. 1814. Brig. gen. *Thos. Cadwallader*, assumed the command of the advance light brigade, consisting of the volunteers and drafts from the militia of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Philad. troops in the U. S. service at camp Bloomfield, Kennett's square, Chester county, Penn. Clement C. Biddle, formerly of U. S. army, and aid to gen. Wilkinson, was elected colonel. Condry Raguet, lieut. col. Sam. S. Voorhees and Jos. R. Ingersoll majors of the 1st regt. Penn. volunteers. John Hare Powell appointed

brigade major, Richard M'Call aid de camp, and John G. Biddle extra aid.

- September 15. 1643. Died in his 78th year *Richard Boyle*, generally styled the great earl of Cork, to which dignity he was elevated for his eminent services. Born at Canterbury, 1566. He was father of the celebrated Robert Boyle.
15. 1776. *New York* surrendered to the British.
15. 1777. *Washington* left Philad. and crossed the Schuylkill with the remains of his army, determined to give battle to sir Wm. Howe wherever he could meet him.
15. 1780. About 50 Cherokee Indians got into the garrison of *Augusta*, when being furnished with arms and ammunition, a warm engagement ensued between the Americans and the garrison consisting of British, Indians and Tories.
15. 1784. *German society* of Philad. formed. Same day, Mr. Lunardi ascended with a *balloon* from Moorfields, Eng. being the first person that ascended in England.
15. 1793. Action at *Parmesans*. The Prussians under the duke of Brunswick defeated the French and took 27 cannon, 2 howitzers and 3000 men prisoners. Same day, the Austrians under Wurmsers advanced against the French lines of Lauter and Weissenbourg, and carried by assault, the different redoubts constructed in front of the French camps, took all their tents, 9 standards and 26 cannon, and would have destroyed the greater part of the French, had not their retreat been favoured by a fog. Same day, *Menin* retaken from the French. Same day, all the *Nuns* in Poitiers ordered to be arrested.
15. 1794. The French under Pichegru defeated the Prussians at *Boxtel*, and took it. Same day, the

French under Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Clairfait. Same day, a *meteor* similar to the one seen in Aug. 1783, appeared about 9 at night, and was soon seen by some gentlemen in Stocky Muir, 13 miles from Glasgow.

15. 1795. England declared *war* against Holland.

15. 1799. British king's ships *Arrow* and *Wolverine*, captured the Dutch ship *Dolphin*, 24 guns, at the Vlie Island.

15. 1801. British king's ship *Champion*, lord W. Stuart, recaptured under the guns of Gallipoli, sloop of war *Bull Dog*.

15. 1802. The ship *Nautilus*, of and from Calcutta, lost on the Iron Islands, coast of China, 7 or 9 of the crew saved; capt. and 41 perished.

15. 1803. *Granville* bombarded by a British squadron under sir Jas. Saumarez.

15. 1804. Died major *Thos. Lewis*, of Greenbriar county, Virginia.

15. 1805. The British ship *Calcutta* captured by a French squadron.

15. 1808. The French finally evacuated *Portugal*, conformable to the convention of Cintra.

15. 1810. Sanguinary *plot* to massacre the British (though friends) in Lisbon, discovered and frustrated.

15. 1812. First battalion of col. *Cromwell Pearce's* regt. 500 strong, marched through Philad. for the Canadian lines. Few of the American troops distinguished themselves more highly. Same day, the main body of the French army under Bonaparte entered *Moscow*. Pillage, carnage, violation and nameless outrages were committed on the Russians. Bonaparte had 100 of them put to death on the charge of setting fire to that city.

15. 1814. The British sloop of war *Hermes*, commodore, capt. W. H. Percy, destroyed in an attack on the American fort *Bowyer*, Mobile point, defended

by major Lawrence. The fort was attacked on the land side by the British and Indians. The *Hermes* was set on fire and destroyed by her commander, she having grounded. The other 3 ships were compelled to put to sea. British lost on board their ships 160 killed, 70 wounded, on land 2 killed, total 232. The American garrison consisted of 130 men, including officers, of whom 4 were killed and 4 wounded.

15. 1816. In going under *Rochester bridge* on the river Medway, Eng. a boat was upset and 15 persons were drowned.



September 16. 655. Died pope *Martin I*. He succeeded Theodore in 649. Martin caused the doctrines of the Monothelites to be condemned by a synod in Rome. He died in the Crimea through ill treatment, where he was sent by Constantius.

16. 1655. Fort Cassimer, or new Amstel, now Newcastle on Delaware, surrendered by the Swedish commander Swen Scutz, to the Dutch under Stuyvezant; who found there four 14 pounders, 5 swivels and some small arms. The fort was originally built by the Dutch in 1651 and was taken from them by surprise.

16. and 17. 1681. Sanguinary action fought between capes Spartel and Trafalgar, between the British king's ship *Adventure*, capt. Booth, and an Algerine corsair called the "Two Lions and Crown," 40 guns, captain Hodge Aly, with 327 men and 88 christian slaves on board. The action lasted from 2 P. M. until 8 in the evening, within pistol shot, and was renewed next morning at 9, when having lost 2 of their masts they called for quarter. Algerine loss unknown, but Aly and 5 of his captains were wounded. On board of her was found Abraham Rees,

an old Turk, who had been admiral of Algiers. Booth was wounded, and had 55 men killed or wounded.

16. 1701. Died at St. Germain's, France, *James II.* the dethroned king of England, a pensioner on the bounty of Louis XIV. who immediately acknowledged his son, the prince of Wales, as lawful king of England by the title of *James III.* *James II.* was born at London, Oct. 14, 1684, and was immediately proclaimed duke of York. He succeeded his brother *Charles II.* to the throne of England 1684. On the death of his father *Charles I.* he escaped to France, and distinguished himself in the French service by his courage and military skill. In 1665 he defeated the Dutch admiral *Opdam*, but in 1672 was defeated by *De Ruyter*. His valour endeared him to the English. *James II.* is represented as having been arbitrary, cruel and oppressive, when he came to the throne, and endeavouring to establish the Roman catholic religion in England. In consequence, *William* prince of Orange, who had married *Mary*, eldest daughter of *James II.* was persuaded to invade England, was proclaimed, and *James* fled to France in 1688. He afterwards invaded Ireland but was defeated at the battle of the *Boyne*, and was ever after unable to recover his lost kingdom. By his first wife, *Anne* daughter of lord *Clarendon*, he had 2 daughters, *Mary* and *Anne*, who were successively queens of England; and by his second wife, the princess of *Modena*, he had a son *James*, commonly called in England the *Pretender*, but acknowledged by the Roman catholic princes as *James III.*
16. 1744. *Prague* the capital of *Bohemia* surrendered to *Fred. II.* of *Prussia*.
16. 1745. *Edinburgh* taken by *Charles*, the Young *Pretender*.
16. 1747. The French under count *Lowendahl* took by assault *Bergen-op-Zoom*.

16. 1776. Unsuccessful attack by the British on the Americans at *Haerlem heights*, New York. The American col. Knowlton killed and major Leitch mortally wounded. He died a few days after. British loss 20 killed and about 80 or 100 wounded.
16. 1777. *Washington* reached the Warren tavern, on the Lancaster road, 23 miles from Philad. Same day, about 1 o'clock *Mons. Coudray* with a number of French gentlemen, left Philad. to join Washington as volunteers. He rode a young mare, full of spirits, into the scow, a flat bottomed boat used for ferrying across the Schuylkill, and not being able to stop her career, she went out of the other end of the scow, and he was drowned.
16. 1779. Count De Estaing summoned *Savannah*, Georgia, garrisoned by the British under general Prevost, who amused the French until he received a reinforcement.
16. 1784. Died in Richmond Virginia, *Robt. Bell*, of Philad. He was the first person who kept a circulating library in Philad. He was followed in 1784, by Wm. Prichard.
16. 1785. Darkness so great at *Quebec* that no person could read at noon day.
16. 1786. Died in Merionethshire, Wales, *Gaunor Eychan*, aged 140 years.
16. 1795. *Cape of Good Hope*, surrendered to the English, under gens. Alured Clark and J. H. Craig and admiral sir J. K. Elphinstone now lord Keith.
16. 1797. Died suddenly at Wetzlar, the French gen. *Lazare Hoche*, a native of Versailles. Hoche's father was a hostler, who dying early, Hoche was made a chorister with the church of St. Germain-en-laye. He was afterwards a helper in the royal stables, and at the age of 16 enlisted and became a corporal. The revolution raised him from his obscurity, and having by his courage and coolness distinguished himself in several engagements, he soon rose to a high rank in the army. During

Robespierre's reign he was imprisoned, but was restored to liberty, and passed a glorious campaign against the Austrians in Alsace, and afterwards went to La Vendee and to Quiberon, where he behaved with great cruelty towards the emigrants and put to death the heroic Charette. His invasion of Ireland, in 1795 failed, being taken prisoner; he was treated for some time with coolness, but was sent to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse. In this new scene he displayed great bravery and address against the Austrians on the Rhine, but in consequence of a cold caught in the midst of his military exertions, death closed his career at the age of thirty.

16. 1800. Action at *Lambach*. The French took from the Austrians 1 gen. 2 cols. and 1000 waggons of provisions, equipage and ammunition.

16. 1805. A sloop of 300 tons blown up as an experiment opposite Walmer castle, Eng. by a *cata-maran*, then newly invented.

16. 1811. French gen. Suchet, now duke of Albufera, entered Valentia, and laid siege to *Saguntum*. Same day, severe *gale* at St. Bartholomew's, West Indies, which did considerable damage to the shipping.

16. 1812. Col. Wm. Russell with 600 mounted rangers and 500 infantry arrived at the American *fort Harrison*.

16. 1814. *Reading Washington Blues*, 73 effectives, capt. Dan. D. B. Keim, 1st lieut. Hen. Betz, 2d lieut. Jonat. J. Good and Saml. Baird ensign, marched from Reading 3 P. M. encamped at Potts Town, 17th encamped at Norristown, 18th quartered in Philad. 19th encamped at Bush hill, 27th joined the troops at Marcus hook. Oct. 4 per Steam Boat arrived at Wilmington, quartered in the town hall, remained there 3 days. 8th joined gen. Cadwallader's advanced light brigade at Camp Dupont. Dec.

2d returned with the brigade to Philad. At Chester quartered in a church. Mustered and discharged the U. S. service. Dec. 5. Quartered from 2d until 8th, in Philad. when they marched for Reading, quartered in Norristown. 9th marched to Potts town, quartered. Dec. 10, 1814, marched for and were dismissed in Reading. During the campaign the corps lost 2 privates, messrs Adam Bell and Chs. Bushain, both of whom reached their homes before their deaths, though taken sick in the service.

16 and 17. 1816. Serious *fracas* between some American officers and capt. Bell of the British schooner *Ann*, at Messina.



September 17. ST. LAMBERTS' DAY.

17. 1571. The *Plague* raging in Plymouth, England, the mayor and commonalty met on Cat down, and elected a mayor in the open field; in 1625, it raged there again with great violence, during which three mayors were elected on Cat down, two of whom died of that dreadful pestilence; 767 years before Christ almost the whole world was visited by the plague; 78 years before Christ a dreadful one at Rome, said to have carried off 10,000 persons in a day. In 577, a terrible one in Europe, Asia and Africa, which lasted near 50 years. In 772 one in England, which carried off 30,000 persons. In 954, in Scotland 40,000 people died with it. In the years 1025, 1247 and 1347, England was again visited by it. 93,000 persons died with it in Germany in 1348. It prevailed in a dreadful degree in France and England in 1362 and again in 1379. In London in 1407, no less than 30,000 died with it, and in 1477 and in 1499 it appeared again and cut off 30,000 more. Again in England it made such a terrible havoc in 1517, that half the people died. 30,578 persons died with it in 1604, in Lon-

don. Above 200,000 persons died with it in 1611 at Constantinople. 35,417 inhabitants died with it in London in 1625, it appeared there again in 1631. At Lyons, France, 60,000 persons died in 1632. The great Plague of London, was brought there in some Levant goods, which came from Holland about the close of the year 1664. Its progress was checked by a frost which continued until March 1665, when its virulence again revived, and continued to spread until the first week in July, when the bills of mortality rose to 725, next week 1089, 3d week 1843, and the next week to 2010, in Aug. the deaths amounted to between 8 and 10,000 per week. Winter checked its career, it is computed that 68,596 died of that dreadful scourge; Dan. De Foe, wrote a history of it. The great Plague of Marseilles was brought there from Syria, in May 1720, and was not removed until the month of March following, number of deaths estimated between 50 and 60,000. It appeared at Messina, Italy 1743. At Algiers 1755. Bassora, in Persia, in 1773, when 80,000 persons perished. In 1784, at Smyrna it carried off 20,000, and at Tunis, in Barbary, 32,000 died. It raged in the Levant in 1786 and 1791. In Egypt 300,000 died with it in 1792. At Algiers it appeared in 1794, and carried off with the inhabitants several American prisoners there. In 1795, it raged in Turkey and Poland. In 1817, it made its appearance in Algiers. In Constantinople it so frequently occurs that it may be said it is seldom absent. The *Ten Plagues* of Egypt appeared 1494 years before the birth of our Saviour.

7. 1671. Died in his 79th year, *Robert Bellarmine*, an Italian Jesuit and a celebrated controversial writer.

7. 1683. Controversy between lord Baltimore and *Wm. Penn*. Lord Baltimore appointed col. Geo. Talbot to demand of Penn all the lands lying on

the West side of the river Delaware and south of the 40th deg. of northerly latitude as a part of Maryland.

17. 1703. *Guildres* surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after having been long blockaded, bombarded and reduced to a heap of ashes, by the Prussian gen. Lottum.
17. 1720. *Wm. Burnet* son of bishop Burnet, took upon him the government of New York.
17. 1722. *Samuel Adams* born in Boston. Adams was an eminent patriot of the revolution, and together with John Hancock, was proscribed in the British gen. Gage's proclamation of pardon to those Americans who would lay down their arms. He was many years governor of Massachusetts. In short he was a man whom the people delighted to honour. This venerable patriot and sage, died Oct. 2, 1803, in the 82d year of his age.
17. 1761. The Prussians under gen. Platten destroyed the Russian magazines on the frontiers of Poland.
17. 1775. Americans under gen. Montgomery laid siege to *St. John's*, Canada.
17. 1777. British gen. sir J. Burgoyne, crossed the Hudson and took possession of the heights and plain of *Saratoga*.
17. 1782. *Permacoli*, E. Indies, surrendered by the British to Hyder Ally and the French. Same day, ten British men of war, including the French ships captured from De Grasse, and a large fleet of merchantmen from Jamaica, suffered severely in a dreadful storm off Newfoundland. The *Ville de Paris* and *Glorieux* foundered and all on board perished, except 2 men. The *Hector* and *Ramilies* sunk, but their crews were saved by the other ships. The *Centaur* was lost with all her crew, except the captain and 12 men. Of the fleet the American cruisers captured and carried into L'Orient 17 sail.

17. 1787. The grand federal convention adopted and promulgated the present *Federal constitution*, of the United States of America.
17. 1792. Rev. *Thos. John Claggett*, D. D. consecrated bishop of the Protestant episcopal church, of Maryland.
17. 1795. The French national assembly directed that a copy of the *Dictionary* of the French academy, with the notes and additions in the margin, deposited in the library of the committee of public instruction, should be delivered to the booksellers, and after a new one should be completed that it be returned, 15,000 copies to be printed. Same day, Covent garden church of St. Paul's, on which near 10,000 pound sterling in repairs had been done within a few years, entirely destroyed by *fire*, thro' the carelessness of some workmen in the cupola, who were using some charcoal in an iron ladle, to heat their metal and irons; some sparks of fire from which it was conjectured got into the timbers of the cupola.
17. 1809. *Peace* signed between Sweden and Russia.
17. 1811. The sun annual and nearly centrally *eclipsed* at 5 1-2 minutes past 2 P. M. apparent or solar time at Richmond, Virg. The centre of the moon's shadow passed from N. W. to S. E. and went off into the Atlantic Ocean, near Ocracock Inlet, N. Carolina. An *annual eclipse* is, that the apparent or visible diameter of the sun is larger than the moon's, and a ring of light will appear round the dark body of the moon, at all places where the eclipse is central or nearly so.
17. 1814. About 3 P. M. in a heavy rain, *sortie* from the American *Fort Erie*. The left division was commanded by gen. Peter B. Porter, and col. Gibson; the right column of it, by lieut. col. Wood and the left by brig. gen. Davis of the N. York militia. The right divison under gen. Jas. Miller,* was

supported by the reserve under gen. E. W. Ripley and lieut. col. Upham. The Americans took possession of the British batteries Nos. 2, 3 and 4, and their new entrenchment on Centre road, and a blockhouse in the rear of battery No. 3. The batteries and entrenchments were regained by the British, but not until the guns in the battery No. 3, were disabled and the magazine exploded by lieut. Frazer,* brevetted maj. and the other guns spiked. The British after this sortie moved their battering guns, mortars and stores to Chippewa. British were commanded by lieut. gen. Drummond and gen. De Watteville, and according to their official account took 200 prisoners. American loss, officially stated, was of the regulars, lieut. col. E. D. Wood, capt. L. Bradford, H. Hale and L. G. A. Armistead, 3 subalterns and 56 non. coms. and privates killed. Brigadier gen. E. W. Ripley dangerously wounded through the neck, brigade major lieut. Crawford 11th inf. col. Jas. Gibson mortally died on the 18th, lt. col. Aspinwall's left arm amputated, major Wm. A. Trimble dangerously shot through the body, capt. Ramsey severely groin, and Ingersoll in the head, lieuts. E. Childs bayoneted severely in the thigh, Davis dangerously in the body, J. Clark ditto. W. F. Hale ditto. Stevenson severely in the thigh, Brown in the arm, Cobb severely body, and Gantt severe wounds side and arm, ensigns Neely thigh, Cummings severely arm, and O'Fling mortally since dead, and 118 non. coms. and privates, total 136, missing lieut. Ballard adj. and 42 men taken prisoners. Volunteers and militia killed brig. gen. Davis, capt. Buell, lieuts. Brown and W. Belknap, and ensign Blakely and 14 men, total 19. Wounded maj. gen. Peter B. Porter sword wound in the hand, brigade maj. lieut. Frazer 13th U. S. inf. severely leg, lieut. Riddle 15th U. S. inf. acting aid de camp, capt. Bigger N. York vol. acting

aid de camp severely, through breast and shoulder, capt. Knapp hip, capt. Hale wounded and taken prisoner, lieuts. Bailey in the side and Gillet in the thigh and 72 non. coms. and privates, total 80. Missing, lieut. col. W. L. Churchill, maj. E. Wilson, qr. master O. Wilcox, capt. Crouch and Case, lieuts. Case, ensigns Chambers, Church and Clark, all taken prisoners and 864 non. coms. and privates, supposed taken; total 173. American officers in this action not wounded were cols. Snelling and Gardner, lieut. cols. M'Donald and Beedle; majs. Brooks, Chambers, Jones and Hall; capt. Bissell, Shore and Brinot; lieuts. Lee, Watts, Goodell and Holding; ensign Brant, adj. Shortridge, lieut. Kirby aid to gen. Ripley. British loss killed 1 capt. 2 lieuts. 7 serj. 105 men, total 115. Wounded lieut. cols. Pearson, Fisher and Gordon, 3 capt. 10 lieuts. 1 ensign, 13 serjs. 1 drummer and 147 men, total 178. Aggregate British loss killed 115, wounded 178, prisoners taken 385, total 578. Aggregate American loss killed 82, wounded 216, missing 215, total 513. British regulars taken prisoners by the Americans 2 majors, 4 capt. 4 lieuts. 1 ensign, 1 assist. surgeon, 4 staff serjts. 19 serjts. 17 corporals, 1 drummer and 332 privates, total 375.

17. 1815. Great fire at Casan in Russia, by which 1000 houses and 21 churches were destroyed.

17. 1816. The schooner *Paul Jones*, capt. Stotesbury of Philad. capsized in the bite of Leogane, in a hurricane and drove ashore on the coast of St. Domingo. Out of 11 of he crew 3 were drowned and 6 died of fatigue, the mate and one of the seamen arrived safe in New York. Capt. Stotesbury, died Dec. 24, following.

September 18. 1180. Died aged 60, *Louis VII.* the young, king of France, son and successor of Louis

- VI. He was early engaged in a quarrel with the pope, about the investiture to French bishopricks, for which he was excommunicated by the incensed pontiff Innocent II. and his kingdom laid under an interdict. Regardless of the papal thunders, Louis turned his arms against Theobald III. count of Champagne, who favoured the cause of the pope, and in 1141 he laid one of his towns, Vitri, in ashes. This violence was represented by St. Bernard in such odious colours before the eyes of the superstitious monarch, that he was persuaded to take up the cross, and with an army of 80,000 men, he, accompanied by his wife Eleanor, marched into Palestine. He was defeated by the Saracens, and in 1147 obliged to raise the siege of Damascus, and on his return to Europe he had the misfortune to be seized by the Greeks and delivered into the hands of Roger, king of Sicily. Restored to liberty he found his domestic happiness destroyed by the conduct of his queen, who had disgraced herself by an illicit amour with her uncle Raymond, of Antioch, and with Saladin a young Turk, and to wipe away the dishonour he obtained a divorce, and married Alice the daughter of Theobald his ancient enemy. Eleanor six weeks after took for her husband Henry II. of England, and as she was the heiress of Poitou and Gueinne, her dominions became the property of her new lord, and created great dissensions and long wars between the French and English.
18. 1544. Treaty of *peace* signed at Crespy near Meaux, between the emperor Charles V. and Francis I. of France. Charles being in want of provisions and unsupported by his ally Henry VIII. of England.
18. 1721. Died at Down-Hall, Essex, Eng. in his 58th year, *Matthew Prior*, an eminent English poet and statesman.

18. 1773. The Polish diet finally ratified the treaty of the *partition* of their country between Russia, Austria and Prussia. Stanislaus Augustus II. their king was compelled to comply.
18. 1777. Congress adjourned to meet at Lancaster, and hurried away from Philad. in the night, on account of the British approaching. Same day, Americans under col. Brown attacked and defeated the British on the north end of lake George and Ticonderoga, took 293 prisoners, released 100 Americans, and retook the continental standard left there, on its evacuation, July 6, 1777.
18. 1780. *Augusta* garrisoned by British, Indians, Tories and refugees, relieved by lieut. col. Cruger, and the Americans under col. Clark raised the siege. The garrison sallied out and took 2 cannon and some prisoners, one of them Henry Dukes, was hanged immediately. Col. Brown the commandant of the garrison, was wounded in both thighs. Brown afterwards hung 30 of the inhabitants, who were supposed to have favored Clark.
18. 1794. Great *fire* in 'Thames's street, London.
18. 1809. Spain declared *war* against Denmark. Same day, *Covent garden theatre* opened with *Macbeth* and the *Quaker*; great rioting took place there on account of raising the price of admission.
18. 1811. Gen. Jansens and brig. gen. Winkleman surrendered the island of *Java*, to the British under sir Sam. Auchmuty. Same day, the Spaniards under gen. Ballasteros defeated a division of the French gen. Soult's army at *Ximena*. Same day, British ship *Boadicea*, capt. Jos. Rowley, captured off the island of Bourbon the French frigate *La Venus*, 44 guns. French had 9 killed 17 wounded. British 2 wounded.
18. 1812. American expeditions, under gens. Harrison and Payne and cols. Wells and Scott against the Indians returned to *Fort Wayne*.

18. 1813. U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*, rated 20 guns pierced for 22 was launched at Newburyport, Massachusetts.
18. 1814. British king's ship *Niemen*, capt. Pym, captured off the Delaware, the American privateer schr. *Dædalus*, of 2 guns. Same day, the *Volunteer corps* in and near Philad. organised into regts. and battalions. The rifle corps of captains Robinson, Spees, Groscup, M'Lean, Wigton, Purdy, Horn, Denkey, Rinker and Ott was formed into a regt. and elected Thos. Humphreys col. Ab. Horn lt. col. and — Spees and Wm. Watts majs. This regt. joined the advanced light brigade under gen. Cadwallader at camp Dupont.
18. 1816. Died at his botanic garden near Philad. *Bernard M' Mahon* an eminent botanist from Ireland.

September 19. 1356. Battle of *Poitiers*, in France. Edward surnamed the Black prince, of Wales, (then aged 27) whose force did not amount to more than 12,000 men, commanded the English. His van was led by earl Warwick, the rear by earls Salisbury and Suffolk, the main body by the prince himself. The French exceeded 60,000 men under their king John, with the flower of his nobility. He arranged his force in 3 divisions. The 1st under his brother the duke of Orleans, 2nd by his son the dauphin, attended by his 2 younger brothers, and the 3d by the king himself, who had by his side Philip his 4th son and favourite. The French were totally defeated, the duke of Athens constable of France, 3 German generals and a marshal of France were killed. Philip the king's son was wounded by the side of his father and with the king taken prisoner. After this battle, Edward the black prince, concluded a truce with France for 2 years and returned to England with his royal prisoners ; where John, though

treated with every mark of respect, had the melancholy consolation of the wretched, to see companions in affliction, the king of the Scots who had been 11 years prisoner to Edward III. John surnamed the Good, succeeded his father Philip of Valois, to the crown of France in 1350. Though impolitic, violent and imprudent in his character he possessed bravery and generosity. During his captivity, France was torn to pieces by her rebellious chiefs, and the king being unable to procure his liberty by the payment of 300 millions of gold crowns and by the cession of 8 provinces for his ransom according to the treaty of Bretigni, returned from France, which he had visited on parole, and died soon after in the Savoy, London, April 8, 1364. It is remarkable that France and England each had but one king named John, both of whom were extremely unfortunate; and in fact, deserted by their subjects, harrassed by powerful armies, and it may be said that both lost their kingdoms.

19. 1524. The imperialists under Pescara raised the siege of Marseilles and retired with precipitation towards Italy.

19. 1650. Boundaries fixed between *New Haven*, and the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam, now N. York.

19 and 20. 1677. The Indians killed or captured about 24 English at Hatfield and Deerfield, New England.

19. 1681. British galley James, captain Showell and Sapphire near cape Spartel captured after a desperate action the *Half Moon*, 32 guns of Angier. 93 Turks and Moors were killed. James lost 18 killed 30 wounded; Sapphire 17 killed 30 wounded, total 95.

19. 1769. *Georgia* adopted the non importation agreement of Aug. 1, 1768, against England.

19. 1777. Severe action between the Americans under gen. Gates and British under gen. Burgoyne at *Saratoga*. British lost more than 500 killed, wounded and prisoners. American loss 64 officers, &c. killed, 217 wounded, and 38 missing, total 319. At night 150 Oneida, Tuscarora, Onondaga and Mohawk Indians joined gen. Gates.
19. 1778. American privateer *General Hancock*, had an action with the British frigate *Levant* of 32 guns. The *Levant* blew up and only 18 of her crew were saved.
19. 1789. The Indians killed and scalped 4 of Wm. Johnson's family in Harrison co. Virg. and took 4 prisoners. His house they burnt.
19. 1796. The French general *Marceau* commanding the rear guard of the French army under general Moreau on his celebrated retreat, was mortally wounded in the defiles of Altenkirchen, by a Tyrolean chasseur; and the French having crossed to the left bank, Marceau at his own request was left behind, and died on the 21st in the 27th year of his age, and was buried in one of the bastions of the entrenched camp of Coblenz. Every possible mark of respect was paid to him by the arch duke Charles, who sent his own physician to attend him.
19. 1803. The Dutch colonies of Demarara and Essequibo surrendered to the British.
19. 1804. British king's ship *Centurion*, 50 guns, beat off the French ship *Marengo*, and 2 frigates of 36 guns in Vizigapatam roads.
19. 1805. *Blockade* of the Weser and Elbe raised.
19. 1809. Unsuccessful assault on *Gerona*, by the French under Angereau.
19. 1812. Allied army under Wellington entered *Burgos*.
19. 1814. The boats of the British ship *Forth*, capt. sir W. Bolton under direction of lieut. Neville, who was wounded, carried by boarding and destroyed

the American letter of marque brig *Regent* of 5 guns and 35 men at the mouth of Little Egg harbour.

September 20. 1384. Died at Paris, of a broken heart in consequence of the ill success of his measures, *Louis I.* duke of Anjou, second son of John, king of France ; he was regent of the kingdom during the minority of his nephew Charles VI. He afterwards attempted to gain possession of the kingdom of Naples, left him by the will of queen Jane, but did not succeed.

20. 1643. Battle of *Newbury*, Eng. fought between Charles I. army under prince Rupert and the parliament forces under earl of Essex and was furiously contested, but night put an end to the action and left the victory undecided. Next morning Essex proceeded on his march and reached London in safety. In this battle 3 noblemen of Charles party were slain, the earls of Sunderland, and Carnarvon and Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, secretary of state. Prince *Rupert* was the son of Frederick, king of Bohemia, and Elizabeth daughter of James I. of England. He visited England at the beginning of the civil wars, and as he had acquired some military knowledge abroad, he was entrusted by Charles I. with the command of some of his armies, and behaved with spirit and address. Under Charles II. he was placed at the head of the navy, and defeated the Dutch fleet in 1673. In the midst of his military engagements he paid particular attention to the arts and sciences, he was fond of chemistry, and from the accidental observation of a soldier scraping his rusty gun he invented *Mezzotinto* printing, of which he himself executed the first specimen, still to be seen in Evelyn Sculptura, first edition.

20. 1713. French marshal Villars defeated the imperialists under marshal Vaubonne within his lines.
20. 1736. Died in Newgate, England, aged 79, after 40 years imprisonment on a false charge of plotting the assassination of king William III. major *John Bernardi*, son of Francis Bernardi, a native of England, and count of the Holy Roman empire.
20. 1740. Died aged 55, *Charles VI.* 16th and last emperor of Germany, of the house of Austria in the male line. He was the son of the emperor Leopold, was born 1685, proclaimed by his father in 1703 king of Spain, under the title of Charles III. Though bravely opposed by Philip V. he was enabled to continue the war of succession, and when elected emperor of Germany, 1711, he still maintained his claim by the valour of his generals and the fidelity of the Barcelonese. The treaties of Rastadt and Baden, in 1714, at last put an end to the tumults of the continent, and Charles had the good fortune to obtain, in exchange for Spain, the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Netherlands and the duchies of Milan and Mantua. By the pragmatic sanction, in 1713, Charles was empowered to make his Austrian states descend, in default of male issue to his daughter. He was succeeded by his daughter the empress, Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia.
20. 1746. The *Young Pretender*, prince Charles Edward, having been completely defeated at Culloden, embarked for France, at Lochmannoch, in a privateer of St. Maloes and arrived safely a few days after at Roscau near Morlaix. Thus terminated the last effort of the *Pretender* to the throne of England ; but dreadful were the sufferings of his unfortunate followers. At Inverness 36 were executed, at Kennington common near London 17, the earl of Kilmarnock and lord Balmerino were beheaded on Tower hill. Also earl Derwentwater,

and lord Lovat aged above 80. At Carlisle 9 were executed, 6 at Brumpton, 7 at Penrith, 11 at York, and 131 in different parts of Scotland. Great numbers of the fugitives perished at sea in the holds of ships, for want of necessaries, air and exercise. The women after having seen their husbands and fathers murdered by the soldiery, were subjected to brutal violation and then turned out naked, with their children, to starve on the barren heaths. One whole family was enclosed in a barn and consumed to ashes. Dec. 8, 1753, doctor Arch. Cameron, brother to Cameron of Lochiel, having returned from France was arrested and hanged at Tyburn.

20. 1775. The American detachment under *Arnold*, arrived at Gardner's town, Kennebec river.

20. 1776. *Maryland* adopted a new constitution.

20. 1781. The "*German incorporated society* of Philadelphia," incorporated. It was formed at a very early date.

20. 1789. *Dorchester bridge* over the river St. Charles near Quebec, passed for the first time.

20. 1790. Rev. *James Madison*, D. D. president of Wm. and Mary college, Williamsburg, Virg. consecrated bishop of the Protestant episcopal church of Virginia, at Lambeth chapel, London, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury assisted by the bishops of London and Rochester.

20. 1791. *Louis XVI.* for the first time after his return from Varennes, repaired to the hall of the National assembly, in order to give his adhesion, viva voce, to the new constitution and to affix his signature to it. M. Thourot, president.

20. 1792. Action of *Valmy*, between the French under Dumourier, Kellermann, Bournonville, &c. and allies under the duke of Brunswick, king of Prussia, &c. Although more than 40,000 cannon shot were fired by the rival armies, yet, it is stated that only 3 or 400 men were killed.

20. 1794. The French defeated the Austrians under gen. Colloredo near *Dego*. Same day, the Prussian gen. Schwerin defeated the Poles, near *Kola* and *Konin* and took 3 cannon.
20. 1795. *Manheim* surrendered to the French.
20. 1800. *Convention* of *Hohenlinden*, between the French and Austrians.
20. 1808 *Bilboa* recaptured by the Spaniards. Same day, Covent garden theatre destroyed by *fire*, upwards of 20 persons lost their lives.
20. 1813. The Americans under caps. Snelling and Hamilton, of gen. Hampton's brigade, attacked and carried *Odletown*.
20. 1814. The British under lieut. gen. Drummond, in consequence of the losses sustained on the 17th raised the siege of *Fort Erie*, then defended by major gen. Jacob Brown.



September 21. ST. MATTHEW, THE APOSTLE'S DAY. Matthew or Levi, son of Alpheus, a tax gatherer, who was called by our Saviour to become a disciple. He wrote his gospel about 64, and some imagine it was originally written in Hebrew or Syriac, and afterwards translated into Greek. He preached the gospel in Persia, and in Parthia, and is there supposed to have suffered martyrdom.

September 21. 1327. *Edward II.* 10th king of England, barbarously and inhumanly murdered in Berkeley castle by Montravers and Gournay, by running a red hot iron up his fundament. He had been previously taken prisoner by his wife, Isabella, daughter of Philip the Fair, king of France. Edward was succeeded by his son Edward III.

1. 1520. Died at Cluri in Thrace, on the very spot where he caused his father to be poisoned, *Selim I.* He was second son of Bajazet II. He defeated his

father in 1512, whom he had put to death and after cutting off his elder brother Achmet and the younger brother Korcud, he ascended the throne of Turkey. Firm in his power he marched against Egypt, and in a bloody battle near Aleppo, he killed Campson Gaury the Egyptian monarch, and in another battle near Cairo defeated the new king, and totally crushed the power of the Mamelukes, which for 260 years, had governed the country. He was equally successful against the Persians; but whilst he prepared to make war against the christians, he was attacked by a violent disease, which soon proved fatal.

21. 1745. Battle of *Preston Pans*, sir John Cope defeated by the Pretender's son, Charles Edward, commonly called the Young Pretender and the Highlanders. The king's troops lost their artillery, colours, tents, baggage and military chest. Never was victory more complete, or with the exception of the battle of New Orleans, purchased at less expence of blood, for not above 50 of the Scots lost their lives; whilst 500 of the king's troops were slain on the field of battle, and amongst them col. Gardiner, who refused to accept quarter.

21. 1759. The allies defeated at *Corbitz*, near Messein, by the Prussians under prince Henry of Prussia, brother to Frederick II. king of Prussia.

21. 1776. Dreadful *fire* in New York, then in possession of the British, but whether by accident or whether designedly done by some of the soldiery could not be ascertained. About 1000 houses were burnt, amongst them Trinity church, the public charity school, rector's house, Lutheran church, &c. It broke out in a dram shop in Whitehall slip.

21. 1777. The British under general Grey, surprised the American gen. Wayne about 1 in the morning at *Paoli*. Of the Americans about 300 were killed, or wounded with the bayonet, and about 70 or 80

prisoners taken including several officers. They also took 8 waggons loaded with baggage and stores, and a great many arms. Grey's loss was only one capt. of light inf. and 3 privates killed and 4 men wounded. The darkness of the night, and some prudent dispositions of Wayne's, prevented their further success.

21. 1780. The Americans under col. *Davie* surprised a British party at *Wahab's* house, killed and wounded 60 on the ground. He took 96 horses and equipments, and 120 stand of arms, with the loss of only one man wounded. The British coming in great force, he decamped with his prisoners, &c. The British then burnt *Wahab's* house, he was a capt. in *Davie's* party. Same day, major *Andre*, adj. gen. of the British army, landed in the night, from on board the British sloop of war *Vulture*, and proceeded to gen. Arnold, then commanding the American post at West Point. Gen. Washington was in Connecticut from whence he did not return until the 25th September.
21. 1792. Royalty abolished and *France* declared a republic.
21. 1794. French took *Aix la Chapelle*. Same day, British admiral sir Edw. Pellew's squadron, now lord Exmouth, chased, and the *Artois*, 38 guns, capt. Nagle, captured in 40 minutes the French frigate *La Revolutionnaire* of 44 guns. British squadron in sight. *Artois* lost lieut. Craigy and 2 men killed. French 3 killed and the capt. Thevenard and 4 men wounded.
21. 1795. The *Peep of day boys* changed their name to *Orange men*, and opened their first lodge. Peep of day boys (protestants) so called from paying very early domiciliary visits to disarm the Catholic's who assumed the name of Defenders. It originally arose from 2 protestants of the county of Armagh, who quarrelling together, a Roman Catholic took

part with one of them. Thus a private squabble between two peasants, gradually swelled into village brawls, which took the names of Fleets, from the villages as Bawn fleet, Nappack fleet, &c. and finally ended in a religious war of the whole district.

1. 1799. *Treaty* of offensive and defensive alliance signed at St. Petersburg, between Russia and Portugal.

1. 1802. M. Garnerin ascended from St. George's parade, London, with a *balloon* about 4000 feet; he descended safely with a parachute near St. Pancras. On the 22d, his balloon fell near Farnham in Surrey.

1. 1803. *Robert Emmett* hanged at Dublin. He was found guilty the day before, of high treason, in conspiring the death of king George III. providing arms, &c. for the rebels, (the United Irishmen,) &c. His speech in his defence is a most masterly piece of eloquence. About the same time, Edw. Kearney, Thos. Maxwell Roche, Owen Kirwan, Jno. Beggs, Jas. Byrne, Walter Clare, Felix Rourke, — Kellan, — M'Cann, Thomas Donnelly, Michael Farrell alias Tyrell and John Hay, were also executed for firing on the king's troops July 23, 1803.

1. 1804. The bakeries of F. W. Bolgiano and John Lane and 3 houses at Jackson's wharf, Fells' point, Baltimore, totally destroyed by *fire*.

1. 1809. *Duel* between Mr. Canning and lord Castle-reagh; the latter was wounded. Same day *St. Paul's*, in the island of Bourbon, taken from the French, by the British, where they captured La Caroline frigate of 46 guns, brig Grapple 16 guns, and 9 merchantmen, one carrying 30 and another 26 guns.

1. 1811. Bonaparte ordered 7 armed praams to attack the *Naiad* frigate, captain Carteret off Boulogne, they were repulsed and driven under their batteries.

21. 1812. Capt. — *Forsythe* of the U. States rifle corps with 104 men attacked and carried the village of Gananoque, Canada. He burnt the king's store house, brought off a quantity of public stores and 8 regulars, whom he made prisoners.
21. 1813. Americans under gen. Wade *Hampton* fell back from Odeltown, for want of water, to lake Champlain.
21. 1814. *Inauguration* at Vienna, of Francis I. emperor of Austria, with the insignia of the British order of the garter. Same day, the British under lieut. gen. Drummond having *raised* the siege, retreated from before *Fort Erie*, to the falls of Niagara. Same day, the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*, capt. Blakeley, captured the British brig *Atalanta*, of 8 guns, formerly the *Siro* of Baltimore, off Madeira, being the 13th prize she made during her cruise, and the only one she sent into port. The prize *Atalanta*, sailing master David Geissinger, arrived safe at Savannah, Georgia, Nov. 4th. The *Wasp* has not been heard of, from the 23d Sept. 1814, until this day, Sept. 7, 1817. It is conjectured, and with great probability, that she had a night action with a very heavy British ship of war and sunk. Such an event certainly did occur, about the latitude she was supposed to have been in, and in the morning not a vestige of the unknown ship was to be seen by her antagonist, no further doubt can therefore be entertained of the fate of her brave commander and his crew. Same day, volunteer company of *State Guards*, capt. Henry Meyers, (store keeper) 118 men completely uniformed and equipped, embarked in the steam boat for Wilmington and same evening joined gen. Thos. Cadwallader's advance light brigade at camp Brandywine. This company was first formed Aug. 29, 1814, and September 8 following, elected their officers.

21. 1815. Inauguration at Brussels of William I. as king of the Netherlands. His former title was Frederick William VII. prince of Orange. Same day, *Montmedi* surrendered to prince Augustus of Prussia.



September 22. 1298. Sir William Wallace defeated the English under Warenne at *Sterling bridge* with great slaughter. Warenne was obliged to evacuate Scotland, and retire into England.

22. 1558. Died in the monastery of St. Juste, on the borders of Castille and Portugal, to which he had retired about 3 years before, *Charles V.* emperor of Germany, aged 58 years 6 months and 28 days. With some weaknesses Charles possessed great virtues, and his reign has become interesting in the history of Europe, by the schism which shook the power of Rome and established the protestant tenets, and by the revolution in commerce, science and navigation, which the discoveries of Columbus effected.

22. 1688. *Louis XIV.* appointed his son the dauphin, then 27 years of age, to the command of his army, in Germany, of 100,000 men.

22. 1692. Martha Cory, Mary Esty, Alice Parker, Ann Pudeater, Margaret Scott, Wilmot Read, Sam. Wardwell and Mary Parker were executed at Salem for *Witchcraft*. Giles Cory was pressed to death for standing mute.

22. 1706. *Philip V.* entered Madrid after being an exile from his capital for three months.

22. 1708. Charles XII. king of Sweden, near *Smolensko*, with 6 regts. of horse and 4000 inf. attacked and defeated 10,000 horse and 6000 Calmucks. Charles killed above 12 with his own hands, he had a horse killed under him and whilst his equerry was

presenting him with another both equerry and horse were killed.

22. 1757. A fort on the island of *Aix*, in Basque roads, surrendered to the British fleet under admiral Knowles, capt. since earl Howe in the *Magnanime* led the van.
22. 1770. *Convention* of the people of Massachusetts, met at Faneuil hall. It consisted of committees from 96 towns and 8 districts. It broke up on the 29th Sept. after petitioning the governor against standing armies, &c.
22. 1774. Died Ganganelli, pope *Clement XIV.* Born 1705 and proclaimed pope May 19, 1765. He was succeeded by cardinal John Braschi, pope Pius VI.
22. 1789. *Indians* killed and scalped Mr. Mauck's wife and 2 children in Harrison co. Virginia.
22. 1790. *Congress* passed a law to remove the seat of government for 10 years to Philad. and after that period permanently at the city of Washington.
22. 1792. First meeting of the *National convention* of France, and the republican year commenced according to their new *calendar*.
22. 1794. After several severe actions the Austrians under gen. *Clairfait*, retreated from Liege to Maestricht.
22. 1795. New French *constitution* put in force ; by it 5 directors were created.
22. 1796. British king's ship *Amphion*, capt. Israel Pellew, blown up in Hamoaze. Capt. P. escaped, he is the younger brother of lord Exmouth.
22. 1797. The crew of the *Hermione* British frigate mutinied, killed their principal officers and carried her into La Guira and there sold her. Many of them were afterwards taken by the British ships of war, and executed.
22. 1804. Died British admiral *Joseph Peyton*, in his 80th year.
22. 1811. Died at Cheltenham, Eng. gen. *W. Lyman*,

late American consul there. Same day, Bonaparte issued orders for his praams to repeat their attack of the 21st on the British frigate *Naiad*. She defeated them and took one.

22. 1812. About 2000 men in 3 divisions under gen. *Winchester* took up their line of march from fort Wayne for fort Defiance. Same day, Wellington raised the siege of *Burgos*. The French governor Dubreton and its garrison obtained great honour in defending it.

22. 1813. French evacuated the town and castle of *Castro*, Spain, and retired to Santona, leaving their cannon, powder and the castle uninjured; but the town was left a heap of ruins, women were violated, &c.

22. 1814. Dedication by the earl of Buchan of the colossal statue of sir *Wm. Wallace*, being the anniversary of the victory obtained by that celebrated hero and defender of his country, at Sterling bridge in 1298. Sir William Wallace, a celebrated Scotchman, descended from a poor but ancient family. Feeling for the miseries of his country, he determined to free it from English slavery, and collecting a small but resolute band, fell unexpectedly upon the enemy's troops amounting to 40,000 men, and slew their leader lord Warrenne. Thus deservedly regarded as the saviour of his country, he was appointed regent of the kingdom during the captivity of John Baliol, and penetrating into England, laid waste the country of Durham with fire and sword. These victories recalled Edward I. from Flanders, he hastened to meet the Scotch and totally routed their forces, but though defeated, Wallace retired in security to the mountains, and defied the power of the English. Disgusted with the jealousy of the nobles, Wallace abdicated his important offices, and lived in privacy, but his valour was so formidable to the English monarch, that he was meanly

betrayed into his hands, and treated as a traitor, and after being executed in 1303, his four quarters were hung in derision in the 4 principal towns of England. Same day, Carlisle in Penn. *illuminated* in honour of the glorious victory of commodore Macdonough, on lake Champlain. Same day, died at Berlin in Prussia, *Augustus Wm. Iffland*, a German actor and dramatic writer of great eminence. Same day, the second company of Philad. *Independent Artillerists*, capt. Samuel Paxson, marched in the U. S. service for camp. This corps elected their officers on the 12th Sept. marched to Wilmington, were ordered back to Marcus Hook, but finally joined gen. Cadwallader's brigade at Camp Dupont. Also marched the volunteer corps of Philad. *Washington Artillerists*, capt. Cornelius Stephenson, promoted major, of 110 men, officers included, and on the 27th, joined the advance light brigade of gen. Cadwallader, in the U. S. service at camp Brandywine. Same day, gen. Cadwallader's brigade broke up its encampment at camp Brandywine and pitched their tents at *camp Dupont*.

22. 1815. The Spanish patriot gen. *Porlier* with 160 officers, taken prisoners by his own men, at a village about six leagues from Corunna and three from Santiago.



September 23. 1459. The earl of Salisbury defeated lord Audley at *Bloreheath* on the borders of Staffordshire. Audley was slain.

23. 1519. The Spaniards under *Cortez* entered the chief city of Tlascala.

23. 1642. Charles I. forces under prince Rupert defeated the parliament horse under col. Sandys at *Worcester*. Sandys was killed.

23. 1738. Died at Leyden in his 70th year, *Herman Boerhaave*, a celebrated physician, born 31st Dec. 1668, at Voorhoot, 2 miles from Leyden.

23. 1743. Right hon. lord John Ward, R. W. grand master of England, nominated *Thos. Oxnard* provincial grand master of all North America.
23. 1746. *Namur* taken by the French, with it 7000 Austrians surrendered.
23. 1757. Dreadful *hurricane*. The British ship *Tilbury* drove on shore near *Louisburg* and her capt. and most of her crew perished. The *Ferret* sloop of war foundered and all her crew was lost.
23. 1759. Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Frederick II. surprised general *Vehla* at *Hoyerswerda*, killed 600 and took *Vehla* and about 1200 prisoners.
23. 1777. British army under gen. *Howe* crossed the *Schuylkill* at *Gordon's* and *Fatland's* fords.
23. 1779. The French and Americans broke ground against *Savannah*, Geo. Same day, the American frigate *Bonne Homme Richard*, of 40 guns, 375 men, capt. *Paul Jones* engaged and captured the British frigate *Serapis*, capt. *Pearson*, of 44 guns. While engaged the American frigate *Alliance*, 36 guns, frequently sailed round the *Serapis*, and poured in a raking fire, both fore and aft, and killed and wounded many of her men, but as they were close along side of each other, her fire frequently did execution on board of *Jones's* ship, 11 of whose men and an officer, being killed by one of her broadsides. His ship was so much damaged in the action, having 7 feet water in her hold, that she sunk on the 25th, every person having been first removed on board the other ships. Same time, in company, the British ship *Countess of Scarborough*, capt. *Piercy*, engaged the French frigate *Pallas*, and after 2 hours action struck her colours and was made prize of. The loss on board *Jones* and *Pearson's* ship was very great. Capt. *Pearson* died Jan. 26, 1806. *Serapis* had 54 killed and 75 wounded.
23. 1780. Major *John Andre*, adj. gen. of the British

forces in N. America, captured near Tarrytown, N. York, on his road to New York from the American post at West point, disguised in a common dress. He was captured by 3 virtuous and patriotic militia men of New York, namely, Isaac Van Wart, Levi Paulding and David Williams, to whom he announced himself as John Anderson, and producing a pass from Arnold they permitted him to pass on, but he had not gone many yards, when one of them upon a little recollection, was so forcibly struck, by the impression of some particularity which he conceived he had perceived in the strangers manner or countenance, that he peremptorily insisted upon a more strict examination. This recollection was decisive and fatal to Andre. In his boot, on closely searching him, they found the most important papers, decisively proving Andre's treason. Andre then offered them a large purse of gold and a very valuable gold watch and further promised them, most fascinating of all, a permanent provision for life and future promotion if they would permit him to proceed, but those virtuous and patriotic young men, nobly refused his offers, took him to Tarrytown, when notice of his arrest was sent to Washington, and at his request to Arnold, who immediately fled on board the Vulture sloop of war. *Arnold* was born in Connecticut some time in 1736, his father was a shoemaker and died in jail in 1750 at Norwich. In 1817 an attempt was made to tarnish the fair fame of the captors of Andre, but it served only to raise those three venerable patriots, then upwards of 70 years of age, higher if possible, in the estimation of their grateful countrymen.

23. 1794. French national convention decreed the formation of a company of *Aerostats* to superintend the military balloons.

23. 1802. Tremendous thunder storm at Gibraltar. The British King's ships Gibraltar, Active, Superb and Dragon were struck by lightning.

23. 1803. British ships *Anstruther*, of 24 guns and Thornhill were lost in the straits of Balabec, East Indies, and 170 natives and 10 Europeans perished. Same day, duke of Wellington, then maj. gen. Wellesley, with an army consisting of only 4500 men, of whom about 2000 were Europeans attacked and defeated at *Assaye*, E. Indies, Scindea's army consisting of 38,500 cavalry, 10,500 regular inf. 500 matchlocks, and 500 rocket men; total 50,000 men, with a train of 90 pieces of ordnance.
23. 1806. The American exploring party under caps. Lewis and Win. Clarke, brother of gen. Geo. Rogers Clarke, returned to St. Louis on the Mississippi, having lost but one of the party, sergt. Charles Floyd, who died of a bilious cholic Aug. 20, 1804, and was buried at a place on the Missouri, named Floyd's river. In Feb. 1807, caps. L. and C. arrived at Washington. Capt. L. was appointed governor of Louisiana, and capt. C. a general of its militia. Meriwether Lewis, capt. 1st regt. U. S. infantry, was born 18th Aug. 1774, in Virginia, his mother's maiden name was Meriwether, his uncle Fielding Lewis married a sister of gen. Washington. Gov. Lewis had reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, on the 16th Sept. 1809, on his route to Washington city, a few days after, having passed the Tennessee, he stopped at the house of Mr. Grinder, where labouring under a mental derangement, he unhappily shot himself about 3 in the morning.
23. 1813. American frigate *President*, commodore Rogers, took the British schooner *Highflyer*, lieut. Hutchinson, 5 guns, 5 officers and 34 men, without any action. She arrived safe. Same day, the American general *Wade Hampton* commenced his march from Little Chazy towards Chateaugay.
23. 1816. Slight shock of an *earthquake* felt at Madrid, about 4 A. M. This phenomenon, so rare on

that coast was followed by one of the most awful thunder storms ever witnessed there.

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- September 24. 1143. Died at Rome pope *Innocent II.* Elected pope after *Honorius II.* in 1130, though part of the cardinals protested against his elevation, by appointing the son of a Jew, of the name of Peter de Leo, who assumed the appellation of *Anacletus II.* Innocent though supported by the princes of Europe, except the kings of Scotland and Sicily, who acknowledged the authority of his rival, was at last driven from Rome by the tumults of *Arnauld de Bresse*, and retired to France, where he held several councils at Clermont, Rheims, Puy, &c. After the death of *Anacletus*, and the abdication of his successor, *Victor IV.* he returned to Rome, where he held the second Lateran council in 1139, attended by 1000 bishops, and crowned *Lothaire* as emperor. He afterwards made war against *Roger*, king of Sicily.
24. 1664. *Fort Orange* surrendered by the Dutch to the Americans under major *Geo. Cartwright*. He named it *Albany*, now in N. York.
24. 1788. *Levi* and *Aaron Doan*, hanged at Philad. *Benj. Franklin* then president of Penna. and *Jos. Cowperthwaite* sheriff of Philad. At that time the pardoning power was vested in the legislature and great exertions were made in that body to obtain their pardon but without avail. At present (1817) the governor has the power of granting pardons. Same day, *Essex bridge*, Mass. 1484 feet in length, was finished and opened for the reception of passengers.
24. 1793. Foundation stone laid of the *Iron bridge*, over the river *Wear*, at *Sunderland*, Eng.
24. 1794. Unsuccessful attack on *Grave*, by the French.

24. 1803. The Dutch colony of *Berbice* surrendered to the British.
24. 1811. French marshal Marmont and gen. Dorsenne forced Wellington to raise the siege of *Ciudad Rodrigo*, in Salamanca. Same day, Spanish gen. Mendizabel declared that for every Spanish prisoner put to death by the French, that he would retaliate by putting to death 6 Frenchmen.
24. 1812. Col. *Newnan* with 117 Georgia volunteers left Picollata, on an expedition to the Lotchway Indian towns.
24. 1813. Great rejoicings in Philadelphia on account of Perry's victory on lake Erie. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated.
24. 1814. British *Order in Council* permitting the subjects of friendly powers to enter the ports of the cape of Good Hope for the purpose of repairs and obtaining refreshments, and to dispose of a part of their cargoes for defraying the expences, &c. but trading in Teas prohibited.
24. 1816. Died at Havanna of the yellow fever, at 10 A. M. doctor *Eusebius Valli*. On the 21st Sept. the doctor visited the hospital with a view to ascertain the possibility of his taking the infection of the yellow fever, he had a shirt taken from the dead body of one of the patients, and rubbed it over his naked skin, he also rubbed several parts of his skin against that of the dead body, the shirt he took home with him, frequently smelling it; shortly after dinner he complained of being indisposed, went to bed, and in less than 3 days the scene closed upon him in death.

Sept. 25. 1066. Battle of *Stamford*, or Battle bridge, between Harold, king of England and Hafalgar king of Norway and Tosti brother of Harold. The battle was bloody but Harold was victorious. Hafalgar

and Tosti were both slain. Even the Norwegian fleet fell into Harold's hands, who had the generosity to give prince Olave, the son of Hafalgar, his liberty and allow him to depart with 20 vessels. But Harold had scarcely time to rejoice for this victory before he heard that Wm. duke of Normandy had invaded his kingdom, which together with his life he lost.

25. 1493. Columbus sailed from Cadiz on his first voyage.

25. 1506. Philip, king of Castile, died in the 28th year of his age. He reigned about 3 months.

25. 1655. *Christiana* on Delaware surrendered by the Swedish governor Risingh to the Dutch, under Stuyvezant.

25. 1680. Died in great poverty, in London, aged about 68, *Samuel Butler*, an eminent English poet, author of *Hudibras*, &c. born at Strensham in Worcestershire. He was buried at the expense of his friend Mr. Longueville, who had in vain solicited a subscription for his decent interment in Westminster abbey. 60 years afterwards Mr. Barber, a printer, mayor of London, erected a monument to his memory in that abbey.

25. 1688. Wm. Penn appointed capt. *John Blackwell*, lieut. governor of Pennsylvania. In 1690, Penn returned to England, and Thos. Lloyd was chosen president of the council.

25. 1702. *Venloo* capitulated to the duke of Marlborough.

25. 1777. The American col. *Ethan Allen* taken a little to the northward of Montreal, by the British under gen. sir Guy Carleton. Allen had 15 men killed, and surrendered 38, of whom 7 were put to death. Allen was most cruelly and rigourously treated: being put in irons and sent to England. In 1786. Allen published the "oracles of reason." He died in 1788.

25. 1791. Died in Philad. in his 73d year, *Wm. Bradford*, an eminent printer and col. of a regt. during the revolutionary war.
25. 1804. Died at New Bedford, rev. *Jos. Willard*, D. D. president of Havard college. Born Dec. 29, 1738.
25. 1806. *Bonaparte* left Paris to open the campaign against Prussia. Same day, British squadron under commodore sir *Sam. Hood*, action with a French squadron. He captured 4 frigates, 1 of the French commodore's. Hood lost his right arm.
25. 1807. Declaration of George III. relative to his attack on *Copenhagen*.
25. 1811. Died in Philad. capt. *Sam. Pile* in his 50th year, also col. *Dan. M'Karaheer*.
- 25 and 26. 1811. The English and French armies in *Portugal* had two partial but smart engagements.
25. 1812. Lieut. *Ligett* and 4 volunteers who had left gen. Winchester's army to ascertain the force and position of the British and Indians around fort Defiance, were killed and scalped.
25. 1814. Pope Pius VII. issued his bull, prohibiting all the secret societies, particularly those of freemasons. Same day, solemn entry of the emperor Alexander I. of Russia and king of Prussia, and other sovereigns into Vienna to form a congress.
25. 1816. Between 12 and 1500 houses destroyed by fire at Port Louis, Isle of France.

Sept. 26. ST. CYPRIAN'S DAY. Thascius Cæcilius Cyprian, one of the fathers of the church, was born at Carthage and suffered martyrdom in the year 258. He wrote some valuable works, edited by doct. Fell, and translated into English by Marshall.

26. 33. ST. STEPHEN, the first christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons, and had been a disciple of Gamaliel. He was on this day, stoned to death by the Jews, on a charge of blaspheming God and Moses, and in his death he exhibited the meek and patient sufferer who prayed for forgiveness on his murderers.
26. 1534. Died Julius de Medicis, pope *Clement VII.* natural son of Julian de Medicis, he was declared legitimate by Leo X. on the testimony of persons who said they had witnessed the marriage of his parents. He was made by him legate at Bologna and archbishop of Narbonne and Florence. He was elected pope in 1523 on the death of Adrian VI. Great as a pope, he was weak as a politician, and by the holy league which he formed between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, he drew upon himself the resentment of Charles V. who took and plundered Rome, and besieged the holy pontiff in the castle of St. Angelo. Though he escaped he was obliged to submit to ignominious terms; but though assisted by Henry, he refused to countenance his divorce from Catharine of Aragon, and when the English monarch married Anne Boleyn, the sovereign pontiff issued a bull of excommunication against him, and thus produced the separation of England from the Roman church.
26. 1760. British frigate *Thames*, capt. Colby, captured off Tory Island the French privateer *Bien Aime* of 36 guns.
26. 1776. Congress appointed Benj. Franklin, Silas Dean and Thos. Jefferson commissioners to the court of France. They were the first persons appointed by the U. States to act in the capacity of ministers plenipotentiary, but as the U. S. had not been acknowledged by any power as independent states, they were designated by that humble title. Dean was recalled in Dec. 1777.

26. 1777. The British army under lord Howe entered *Philadelphia*. Washington's army lay at Skippack creek, 18 miles from Philad.
26. 1780. The advance of Cornwallis's army consisting of Tarleton's legion commanded by major Hanger, Tarleton being sick, engaged at *Charlotte court house* by the Americans under col. Davie who lost lieut. Locke and 5 privates killed, and major Graham and 12 wounded. British loss 12 killed, major Hanger and captains Campbell and M'Donald and several privates wounded.
26. 1782. The American privateer sloop *Lively* of Boston, capt. Adams, 8 guns and 33 men, captured by the British king's ship *Pandora*, captain Inglis, who sent the capt. and crew to Boston, in consequence of capt. Adams, having a recommendation from the British capt. Thornborough, who together with the crew of his ship *Blonde* had been wrecked on Seal Islands, and whom capt. Adams had humanely received on board his vessel some time before, and released them from that wretched and desolate Island.
26. 1789. *Edmund Randolph*, commissioned the first attorney general of the United States. 2d, William Bradford commissioned Jan. 27, 1794. 3d, Charles Lee Dec. 10, 1795. 4th, Levi Lincoln March 5, 1801. 5th, Cæsar A. Rodney, 20th Jan. 1807. 6th, Wm. Pinckney 4th Dec. 1811 and 7th, the present attorney gen. Richard Rush commissioned Feb. 10th, 1814.
26. 1794. In consequence of the bursting of a vat at Whitbread's brewery, London, 1000 barrels of porter were lost.
26. 1805. British king's ship *Calcutta*, captured by a French squadron.
26. 1806. Rupture of the *negociations* for peace at Paris.
26. 1812. The Russians under gen. Essen entered

Miltau, near Riga. The Prussians and French, part of Macdonald's division, now duke of Tarentum, having evacuated it. Essen took 50 prisoners, besides 150 he found in the hospitals, 4 cannon, and a vast quantity of provisions; but what was more important the whole mass of pelisses, being the entire of the requisitions of furs laid on the province of Courland, they being of vast importance for a winter campaign in so cold a region, and their loss a most disastrous event to the French army. Same day, died in New York. *Geo. Fred. Cooke*, a most celebrated and distinguished tragedian, born in Dublin in 1756. On his death bed, however, he said that he was born in Westminster.

26. 1813. Privateer schooner *Saratoga*, 10 guns, 116 men, Thos. Anderson of New York, captured by boarding, the British packet brig *Morgiana*, of 18 guns, capt. Cunningham, 50 men, off Surinam. British lost 2 killed 8 wounded, the capt. and 4 men mortally. Americans 1st lieut. Sebring and 1 man killed and 6 wounded, one mortally.
26. 1813. American commodore *Rodgers* returned to Newport, Rhode Island, from a cruise.
26. 1814. American privateer brig *General Armstrong*, capt. Samuel C. Reid, attacked in Fayal roads, a neutral port, by the boats of the British king's ships *Plantagenet* of 74 guns, frigate *Rota* and brig *Carnation*. About 8 in the evening the action commenced, but were beat off. Being reinforced to the number of at least 12 boats, they returned at 9 and about 12 after a most desperate and gallant resistance were again beat off with the loss of one or more boats sunk. Capt. Reid was obliged to scuttle his vessel. Capt. Lloyd of the *Plantagenet* threatened to fire upon the town, if she was not delivered up, next morning they boarded and burnt her. Americans 2d lieut. Alex. O. Williams and Burton Lloyd killed. Wounded Fredk. A. Worth 1st lieut. Robt. Johnson 3d lieut.

Bazilla Hammond, John Piner, Wm. Castle, Nic. Scalsan and John Harrison. British loss estimated by capt. Reid, from the British consul's statement at 120 killed and about 130 wounded, amongst the latter, capt. Lloyd of the Plantagenet who lost his leg. Same day, great disturbances in Spain. Gen. Mina, attempted at the head of 4 of his battalions, to take *Pampeluna*, but was unsuccessful and he fled to France.

26. 1815. Solemn treaty or *Holy League*, made and signed at Paris between Francis I. emperor of Austria, Frederick Wm. II. king of Prussia, and Alexander I. emperor of Russia, for the protection of religion, peace and justice ; considering the 3 great allied nations as only members of one Christian nation ; acknowledging that they have really no other sovereign than Him, to whom alone power belongs of right, because in him alone are found, all the treasures of love, of science and of wisdom ; that is to say, GOD our divine Saviour Jesus Christ, the Word of Most High, the Word of Life. In 1817 the kings of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Switzerland, acceded to this league. Same day, schooner *Little Dick*, capt. Robt. Douglass, of New London, wrecked at sea in a hurricane. Capt. and crew were saved from the wreck 4 days after by the schr. Remittance, capt. Ogilvie of New York.

September 27. 1087. *William II.* surnamed Rufus, crowned king of England.

27. 1540. Pope Paul III. confirmed the order of the *Jesuits*, and authorised the establishment of the order.

27. 1700. Died universally regretted by the Romans, who mourned him as a beneficent father, Anthony Pignatelli, pope *Innocent XII.* raised to the papal

chair 1691 after Alex. VIII. He issued a bull against the system adopted by his predecessors, of paying particular honours to the relations of popes, and condemned the Maxims of the Saints, written by Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray.

27. 1703. *Limburg* surrendered to the duke of Marlborough.

27. 1717. *Earthquake* in Mexico.

27. 1777. The American frigate *Delaware*, 32 guns, anchored within 500 yards of the unfinished British batteries at Philad. and seconded by another frigate and smaller vessels, commenced a heavy fire upon the batteries and town. From some cause the *Delaware* grounded, and the British grenadiers having brought up their battalion field places, played with such effect upon her that she struck her colours. The other vessels were compelled to retire.

27. 1778. A party of American cavalry under lieutenant-col. Baylor, surprised by the British gen. Grey, at Tappan, N. Jersey, who killed about 60 men. Baylor was wounded. Quarter was refused by order of Grey, one of his captives excepted, who took 4 officers and 40 men; it is a subject of deep regret, that we cannot record the name of this truly honourable soldier.

27. 1782. The British under general sir Eyre Coote completely defeated *Hyder Ally*.

27. 1794. French under Victor Hughes landed at *Martinico*.

27. 1796. Action at *Partenheim*.

27. 1797. Eruption of the volcano at Basse-Terre, Gaudaloupe.

27. 1805. Died at Charleston, S. C. in his 76th year, maj. gen. *Wm. Moultrie*, governor of S. C. and a distinguished, brave officer of the revolution.

27. 1808. *Interview* between Alexander I. emperor of Russia and Bonaparte at Erfurth.

27. 1810. French under Massena duke of Rivoli and prince of Esling, attacked unsuccessfully the British and Portuguese under Wellington at *Sierra de Busaco*, in Portugal. French loss 4 or 5000 men. Allies about 1000.
27. 1811. French under Marmont, duke of Ragusa, and gen. Dorsenne attacked the British gen. Cole at *Aldea de Ponte*, in Portugal, but were unsuccessful. Same day, Bonaparte established a *maritime conscription* in the Hanseatic towns.
27. 1812. Americans under col. *Newnan* defeated a party of 159 Indians under King Paine and Bow Legs near the Lochtway towns and killed their king. A second attack was made by 200 Indians to recover the king's body, in which they succeeded but sustained great loss. American loss 1 killed, 9 wounded. *Newnan* entrenched himself on the field of battle. Same day, capt. Ballard with his company of spies, and 40 of capt. Gallard's dragoons, having been ordered by the American gen. Winchester, to go and bury the body of lieut. Ligett and his companions killed near fort Defiance, Sept. 25th. He was attacked this day by the Indians whom he defeated and compelled to fly.
7. 1813. The Americans under gen. Harrison landed in Canada and in one hour took possession of *Malden*, which had been evacuated on his approach by the British gen. Proctor, after burning the fort, navy yard, barracks and public store houses.
7. 1814. Cpts. Sutherland, Huston, Buckius and Fessmires companies of volunteer riflemen formed into a battalion at camp Mifflin, Marcus Hook, and Joel B. Sutherland was elected major and Jos. M'Coy appointed adj't.

September 28. 885. Died *Lothaire I.* son of Lewis the Debonnaire. He was partner on the throne of

Germany with his father, 817, and made king of Lombardy 3 years after. Ungrateful for the confidence and kindness of his father, he revolted against him, and seizing his person, confined him in a monastery at Soissons. This cruel conduct roused against him his brothers, Charles and Lewis, but though a reconciliation took place after the death of the old emperor, the three brothers appeared in arms against each other. The bloody battle of *Fontenai*, 841, in which 100,000 men are said to have perished, seemed indecisive, but at last a truce was effected between the unnatural brothers, and the treaty of Verdun in 843, settled their respective rights. Lothaire obtained the empire, Italy, and the provinces between the Rhine, the Rhone, the Saone, the Maese, and the Scheldt, whilst the rest of the French dominions was partitioned between Lewis and Charles. Ten years after this settlement, Lothaire, dissatisfied with the cares of government, abdicated the crown to retire to a monastery in Ardennes, where he died six days after his assumption of the monkish habit. He was buried at Prum. He left three sons, Lewis, Charles and Lothaire, among whom he divided his possessions.

28. 1066. *William* of Normandy, surnamed the conqueror, invaded England.
28. 1197. Died aged 32, in consequence of poison administered by his wife, *Henry VI.* emperor of Germany, surnamed the severe, succeeded his father Frederick Barbarossa on the throne of Germany 1190. He behaved with great cruelty towards the family of his wife Constance, daughter of Roger king of Naples, and had the meanness to detain Richard I. of England, who, when shipwrecked on the coast of Dalmatia, had been seized by Leopold, duke of Austria, and sold into the power of the emperor. With the large sums of money obtained for the ran-

- som of his illustrious captive, Henry made war against Sicily, where his arms plundered and desolated the country.
28. 1691. Seven persons killed by the *Indians* at Berwick, N. England.
28. 1708. The allies under gen. Webb defeated the French at *Wynendale*.
28. 1776. *Pennsylvania* adopted a new form of government.
28. 1780. Americans under gen. *Marion* attacked a guard of 60 tories at Black Mingo, killed 3 and took 13 prisoners, all wounded. He had a capt. and a private killed and a capt. a lieut. and 6 privates wounded.
28. 1789. Died in England, instantly, by a fall from a favourite but untamed horse, *Thomas Day*, an eminent writer and eloquent speaker ; born in London, 22nd June, 1748. His "Sandford and Merton" gained him great celebrity.
28. 1791. French ships *Recherche*, admiral *D'Entrecasteaux*, and *L'Esperance*, captain *Hunon Kerma-*
doc, sailed from Brest, in search of *La Perouse*. *John Francis Galoup de la Perouse*, an illustrious navigator, descended from a noble family at *Toulouse*, was born at *Albi*, 1741. He early entered into the French navy, and distinguished himself by his services for 17 years in the Indian seas, and in 1778, was employed in America under *D'Estaing*. He was present at the taking of *Grenada*, and in 1782, he destroyed the English factories which were established in *Hudson's bay*. At the peace he was selected by *Louis XVI.* to command the *Astrolabe* and *Boussole*, on a voyage of discovery, and the expedition was so popular that the monarch himself traced out the places which he wished the bold adventurer to examine. After following the tract of *Cook*, visiting the N. West coast of America, and advancing to *Beehring's straits*, *Perouse* came down

the eastern coast of Asia along Japan, and in Feb. 1788 visited Botany bay in New Holland, where he was received with merited distinction by the English settlers. After leaving Botany bay no intelligence whatever has been received of this unfortunate navigator to this day, Sept. 9, 1817, but it is imagined that he perished with his valiant crew on some unknown shoals, or fell a sacrifice to the fury of some inhuman savages. His voyages as far as he sent a report of them to Europe have been published. The voyage of D'Entrecasteaux was unfortunate in every respect, the ships crews were seized with scurvy, &c. Capt. Hunon died May 7, 1792, with a hectic fever, and on the 21st Sept. following, the admiral also died of a cholic and the scurvy, which had prevailed in a great degree on board the ships. After which the dysentery made great ravages. The ships put into Sourabaya, in the Island of Java, in great distress, where they were seized by the Dutch governor Overstraaten, and most of the men thrown into prison, and the collections of the naturalists, &c. lost.

- 28. 1792. The French took possession of *Nice*.
- 28. 1795. British gen. Stuart took *Jaffnapatam* in the East Indies.
- 28. 1799. *Isaac Williams* sentenced by U. S. circuit court at Hartford, Con. by chief justice Elsworth, to pay 1000 dols. fine and suffer 4 months imprisonment, for having accepted a French commission to act against the British, then at peace with the U. S. and also the same sentence for having captured a British ship.
- 28. 1803. *Calais* bombarded by a British squadron under capt. Jackson.
- 28. 1804. John Pullen *hanged* at New Brunswick, N. Jersey, for the murder of his father John Pullen, senior.
- 28. 1812. Americans under gen. *Winchester*, encamp-

ed about 5 miles from fort Defiance, on the banks of the Miami river. A few days after on the approach of gen. Harrison with reinforcements, the British and Indians evacuated fort Defiance, which was taken possession of by the Americans, and called fort Winchester.

28. 1813. Between 70 and 80 conspirators entered the imperial palace of *Kia King*, emperor of China, and remained in it two days and one night, during which time many persons lost their lives, they were however expelled, the emperor being absent they missed their object, supposed to have been that of assassinating him.

28. 1815. *Alexander I.* emperor of Russia, left Paris and arrived at Brussels on the 30th. Same day, *Murat* accompanied by lieut. gen. Franceschetti, marshal Natali, &c. left Ajaccio in Corsica, for Naples, to recover that kingdom.

28. 1816. Dreadful fire at New Orleans.

September 29. MICHAELMAS DAY, or the FESTIVAL of ST. MICHAEL the ARCHANGEL. The old English custom of eating a goose on this day is said to have originated with queen Elizabeth's dining on a goose, when the news was brought to her of the total defeat of the Spanish armada in July, 1588, in consequence of which, she ordered one to be served up every 29th day of Sept. in commemoration of that great event. *Michaelmas term*, in English law, begins Oct. 23d, except it be Sunday, and ends Nov. 28th.

29. 1526. *Rome* taken by the partisans of the cardinal Pompeo Colonna and the palace of the Vatican, church of St. Peter, and houses of the pope's ministers and servants plundered. Pope Clement VII. retired to the castle of St. Angelo but was soon for-

ced to enter into an accommodation with the emperor Charles V.

29. 1691. The *Indians* killed between 20 and 30 people at Sandy beach.

29. 1720. The great *South Sea bubble* burst, and the South Sea company stock fell to 150. It had been up to 340 pounds per share. This scheme originated this year with sir John Blunt and involved an infinite number of people in utter ruin. The goldsmith and sword blade company broke. Blunt took the hint of his plan from John Law's *Mississippi scheme*, which had been formed in France in 1719, and where similar distress was the result. The whole capital of the South Sea company was at the end of 1720, about 37 millions, 800 thousand pounds sterling.

29. 1725. Col. Robert, lord *Clive* born. After distinguishing himself very highly in the East Indies, he returned to England, became insane and it is said killed himself, Nov. 22, 1774. He was buried at Moreton-Say, Eng. where he was born. He was immensely rich, and made a present of 70,000 pounds sterling, to the invalids in the company's service.

29. 1745. Frederick II. king of Prussia, defeated the Austrians at *Sohr*, near Trautenau.

29. 1758. Birth day of Horatio, viscount *Nelson*, an illustrious British admiral and seamen. He was created duke of Bronti, by the king of Naples who also presented him with a valuable estate in Sicily. He had been engaged at least 130 times and lost an arm, and was killed, Oct. 19. 1805, at the battle of Trafalgar. Lord Nelson died without any legitimate issue, the heir to his honours, his brother the rev'd. Wm. Nelson, D. D. was raised to the dignity of an earldom, by the title of viscount Merton, and earl Nelson, of Trafalgar and of Merton, and a handsome sum of money was liberally voted by parlia-

- ment for the purchase of an estate to perpetuate his name and victories. The only son of the rev. earl Nelson died Jan. 17, 1808, and the honours and estate will descend to the heirs male of admiral lord Nelson's two sisters, viz. Susannah, wife of Thos. Bolton, Esq. and Catharine wife of Geo. Matcham, Esq.
29. 1778. American, then called the Congress frigate, *Raleigh*, capt. John Barry, after gallantly engaging for some time two British men of war, ran on shore and was captured.
29. 1780. A board of 14 American general officers found major *Andre* guilty of being found within the American lines in disguise, and consequently came within the denomination of a spy, they therefore sentenced him to be hanged. Major gen. Greene president, and John Laurence judge advocate, marquis La Fayette, and baron Steuben were members of that board.
29. 1787. Jas. Kease alias Shields, Pat. Kennan and John Campbell *hanged* at Burlington, N. Jersey, for a burglary and murdering Susannah Jenkins of Evesham. They confessed at the gallows that they were guilty of her murder.
29. 1791. The *National assembly* of France dissolved itself.
29. 1794. *Crevecoeur* surrendered to the French under Pichegru, who immediately crossed the Maese.
29. 1795. French convention decreed the incorporation with the French republic, of all the countries which the house of *Austria* possessed on the French side of the Rhine at the commencement of the war, and the countries specified in the treaty of peace concluded between the French and Batavian republics.
- 29 and 30. 1799. *Civita Vecchia*, Corneto and Tolfa surrendered to the British under sir Thomas Troubridge.

29. 1804. Died in his 76th year, in Philad. *Michael Hillegas*, one of the aldermen of that city. Abm. Shoemaker was appointed in his place.
29. 1807. Ship *Golden Rule*, capt. Austin of Wiscasset foundered at sea. 3 of the crew were lost, the remainder were saved by the *George*, capt. Wildridge of Portland.
29. 1809. British king's brig *Maria*, lieut. Bennett, 14 guns, captured by the French corvette *Le Sardis*, 22 guns. Lieut. Bennett and 5 men killed and 9 wounded.
29. 1813. The Americans under gen. Harrison took possession of *Sandwich* and the town of *Detroit*.
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September 30. ST. JEROME'S DAY.

30. 1435. Died at Paris aged 64, little lamented, *Isabella* of Bavaria, married Charles VI. king of France 1385. She was a woman of licentious manners, of an intriguing disposition, and of a most vindictive temper. She dishonourably sacrificed her only son to her partiality for the English, and wished for the triumph of Henry V. of England, who had married her sixth daughter Catharine, rather than the prosperity of her country under the government of their natural sovereign.
30. 1681. *Strasburg* surrendered to Louis XIV.
30. 1755. *Treaty* between George I. of England and Elizabeth empress of Russia.
30. 1759. British under majors Brereton and Gordon defeated at *Wandewash*, E. Indies, by the French and natives under M. Lally. British lost several officers and above 300 men killed and wounded.
30. 1775. British king's ship *Rose*, capt. Wallace, cannonaded *Stonington*, Con. They killed 2 men, much shattered the houses, stores, &c. and carried off a schr. loaded and 2 small sloops.
30. 1777. *Congress* adjourned at Lancaster, Penn. to meet at Little York, Penn.

30. 1779. Daring exploit of col. *John White* of the Georgia line with 6 volunteers and his servant, on a British post on Ogeechee river 25 miles from Savannah. He kindled large fires at 11 at night round the post and made such other parade as demonstrated a large encampment, by which he struck terror into a capt. of col. Delancy's corps, who on being summoned, surrendered; astonishing and incredible as it may appear he actually brought off the prisoners 141 in number, safe to an American post 25 miles distant. He also took 5 vessels 1 of 12 and another of 10 guns.

30. 1781. The American and French armies under gen. Washington, and count Rochambeau, assisted by the French fleet under count D'Estaing, closely invested lord *Cornwallis* in *York town*, Virg. *Alex. Scammell*, adj. gen. of the American armies and col. of the 1st reg. of N. Hampshire, officer of the day, whilst reconnoitering the British outer works, was surprised by a party of British horse, mortally wounded, taken prisoner and died soon after.

30. 1789. Nova Castella and several villages in Italy, destroyed by an *earthquake*.

30. 1790. American gen. *Josiah Harmar*, defeated the Indians at the Miami village, but sustained great loss. He estimated their loss at 100 or 120 warriors slain and about 300 log houses and wigwams burnt. His own loss was 183 killed and 31 wounded; among the killed were major Wylls and lieut. Frothingham, wounded major Fontaine; capt. Tharp, Scott and M'Mutrey; lieuts. Sanders, Worley, Clark and Rogers; ensigns Sweet, Bridges, Arnold, Higgins and Threlked.

30. 1792. French gen. Custine captured *Spires*.

30. 1793. French gen. *Houchard* arrested and sent to prison.

30. 1795. British king's ship *Vanguard*, captured

- near *Deseada*, the French frigate *Superbe* of 22 guns and 106 men.
30. 1806. The archduke Ferdinand of Wurtzburg, brother to the emperor of Austria, joined the *confederation* of the Rhine.
30. 1814. Col. *P. L. Berry's* detachment of Philad. militia in the U. S. service, at camp Dupont, consolidated into 4 companies instead of six.

OCTOBER.

October, (*Octobris*, Latin of *octo*, eight) so called as being the eighth month from March. It is the tenth month of the year. The Saxons called it Wine Month, because then grapes were usually pressed to make wine.

October 1. 829. Died *Michael II.* a Phrygian of obscure origin, raised to consequence and patrician honours by Leo the Armenian. His elevation created him enemies, and Leo was persuaded to send him to prison, and to order him to be burnt. The night preceding the fatal day, the emperor was strangled in his bed, and Michael dragged from prison, was seated on the imperial throne, 820. Though hitherto the protector of the christians he became their persecutor and obliged them to observe the Sabbath and the other holy days of the Jewish law. This and other acts of cruelty and oppression, rendered him unpopular, and Euphemius his general, spurred on by personal revenge, proclaimed himself emperor near Syracuse, but was slain soon after. Regardless of the murmurs of his subjects, Michael gave himself up to every extravagance and licentious debauchery.

1. 1240. Cathedral church of *St. Pau's*, London, consecrated in the presence of king Henry III.
1. 1664. New Amstel, now *New Castle*, Delaware,

surrendered by the Dutch governor Stuyvezant to the duke of York's troops under sir Robert Carr. Col. Nicholls was appointed governor of it.

1. 1684. Review of *Marines* at Putney heath. They were first established in England in that year. Marines are a body of forces employed in the sea service, who perform the duty of soldiers, and also as a check upon the seamen, to quell mutinies; they are much disliked by seamen in general.
1. 1746. The allies defeated at *Roucoux*, with the loss of 5000 men, amongst them prince Tingray, also 30 cannon. French lost nearly as many men.
1. 1748. Action between the British admiral *Knowles*, with 8 ships and a 50 gun ship, and the Spanish fleet of 6 ships and a 36 gun frigate under rear admiral Spinola, whom he defeated, and took the *Conquestadore* of 64 guns and drove ashore the *Africa*, vice admiral Reggio, which the Spaniards set on fire and blew her up.
1. 1756. Battle of *Lowositz*, between the king of Prussia and Austrians under count Braun. Loss about 2500 killed and wounded each side.
1. 1761. Austrians under marshal Laudohn took by assault *Schweidnitz*, in Silesia, from the Prussians.
1. 1768. British troops landed in *Boston*, without opposition. One regt. was quartered in Faneuil hall. Next day, being Lord's day, the governor ordered the state house to be opened for them which gave great offence, as they occupied the legislative chamber, &c. the council chamber only being unoccupied by them.
1. 1777. *Billingsport* evacuated by the Americans, who spiked their cannon and set fire to their barracks. Same day, died at Moscow in his 51st year, *Alex. Sumbrokof*, justly denominated the founder of the Russian theatre. He wrote a number of plays and historical works.
1. 1778. Successful expedition by the Americans

under col. *Wm. Butler* against the Indian towns. They returned to Schoharie, N. York, on the 16th.

1. 1790. The *Book of Common Prayer* having been ratified by the convention of the Protestant episcopal churches of ten states, went into use this day.
1. 1792. The *duke of Brunswick* commenced his retreat, he was within 2 or 3 days march of Paris.
1. 1793. Great riot at Bristol, England, on account of toll gates, several people were killed.
1. 1795. British ship *Hobart*, capt. Page, captured the military post and factory of *Mollotivoe*, East Indies. Same day, British king's ship *Russel*, struck by lightning near Belleisle, and lieut. Charles's son killed.
1. 1796. Battle of *Biberach*, between the Austrians under the archduke Charles and French under Moreau.
1. 1800. *Treaty* of St. Ildefonso, by which Spain ceded *Louisiana* to France.
1. 1801. Preliminaries of peace signed in London, between England and Bonaparte.
1. 1802. Ratification of the *treaty* between the Bey of Tripoli and col. Sebastiani, on the part of Bonaparte. Same day, he effected a treaty between the Swedes and the Bey. The Swedes engaged to pay 150,000 piasters for the captives and an annuity of 8000 more per annum. Sebastiani sailed next day, for Egypt.
1. 1805. *Treaty* of Potsdam.
1. 1807. Died near the river Schuylkill, Montgomery co. Penn. in his 62d year, brig. gen. *Peter Muhlenberg*, a native of Penn. and a brave and distinguished officer of the American revolutionary army. Same day, the British packet *Windsor Castle*, capt. W. Rogers, of 28 men and boys attacked by a French privateer of 7 guns 92 men, which she captured. English had three killed and 10 severely wounded. French 21 killed 33 wounded.

1. 1810. French under Massena entered *Coimbra*, in Portugal in pursuit of Wellington. Same day, died at Abrantes, Portugal, British general *Craufurd*.
 1. 1811. Part of Greenwich hospital, England, destroyed by *fire*, damage estimated at 25,000 pounds sterling. Same day, the new Presbyterian church at Newark, N. Jersey, *dedicated*.
 1. 1813. Lieut. *Narsh* commanding an American picket guard near Chateauguay, attacked by 400 British and Indians. Lieut. *Narsh* was shot through the heart.
 1. 1816. *Washington hall*, Philad. solemnly dedicated to the memory of Washington. Same day, the *Northern dispensary* of Philad. opened for the reception of patients.
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October 2. 1187. *Jerusalem* surrendered after a siege of 14 days to the Saracens under Saladin. *Saladin* or Selaheddin sultan of Egypt and Syria after Adad, was celebrated for his valour during the crusades. After conquering Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotomia, he marched to the attack of Jerusalem, and with an army of 50,000 men he defeated the christians near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan the king of Jerusalem prisoner. This signal victory opened the gates of Jerusalem to his forces; but while all expected death Saladin behaved with humanity to the conquered, and restored to their wives and children the various captives who had been detained in slavery and in chains. These conquests alarmed the christians of Europe, and already the kings of England and France, with numerous forces marched to the relief of the oppressed christians of Palestine, but discord defeated their successes. Though Acre, Cæsarea and Jaffa, yielded to the arms of the Europeans, Richard king of England found his forces so weak by desertion

and discord that he concluded a truce with the Egyptian sultan for three years and three months 1192. Saladin died the next year at Damascus, aged fifty seven, leaving seventeen sons, who divided his extensive dominions among them. He was a man of high character, who viewed with the eyes of a sage and a christian the vanity of human grandeur. In his last illness he ordered to be unfurled before his army the winding sheet which was to encircle his remains, while a herald proclaimed aloud, this is all which Saladin the vanquisher of the East can retain of all his conquests. A French history of this extraordinary character was published in 1758, in 2 vols. 12 mo. by M. Marin.

2. 1773. Philadelphians agreed not to receive the *Tea* sent from England, as also did New York soon after, and Boston.
2. 1775. A number of *Americans* brought off from the South part of Rhode Island about 100 sheep and 50 head of cattle.
2. 1780. Major *John Andre* hanged as a spy at Tappan, New Jersey. Andre encountered his fate with a composure, dignity and fortitude, which equally excited the admiration and melted the hearts of all spectators.
- 2 and 3. 1780. Dreadful *hurricane* in the West Indies. At Jamaica there was an extraordinary swell of the sea, 10 feet above its common level, succeeded by an earthquake and hurricane, which brought dreadful destruction upon the island. The damage sustained by one parish alone amounted to 700,000 pounds sterling, and Savanna la Mar was totally destroyed, neither man, beast or habitation being left; about 200 persons perished. The Phoenix of 44 guns, sir Hyde Parker, was lost on Cuba. The Thunderer, 74 guns; Sterling Castle, of 64 guns; La Blanche, 42; Laurel and Andromeda, each 28; and Deal Castle of 24 were lost on Porto Rico. The

Scarborough 20 guns, Beaver's prize of 16, Barbadoes, Camelion and Endeavour, each of 14 guns, and Victor of 10 guns lost on Jamaica. All of them king's ships, and many of whose entire crews perished. 50 of the Sterling Castle's crew were saved, but every person on board the Thunderer perished. The storm lasted for several days.

2. 1782. Died at the sign of the Conestogo waggon, Market street, Philad. *Charles Lee*, a maj. gen. in the continental or revolutionary army of the U. S. of America. Born in England. In his last illness he was attended by no one but col. *Eleazer Oswald*, a brave and meritorious officer, who served under his command; and who on the breaking out of the French revolution, obtained the same honourable rank in their service, in which however he did not continue upon the developement of the sanguinary views of Robespierre, Marat and their execrable compeers. Col. Oswald died in New York in the year 1794, aged about 48 years.

2. 1794. The Austrians under Clairfait defeated at *Fuliers* by the French. Same day, M'Rae's candle works in Leithwynd, totally destroyed by fire.

2. 1799. Battle of *Alkmaar*, Holland, between the British and Gallo-Batavian forces under Brune, Vandamme, Boutet and Daendels, the latter of whom was wounded.

2. 1804. Wm. C. C. Claiborne took the oaths of office, as American governor of the territory of New Orleans.

2 and 3. 1804. In the night lord *Keith* sent 10 explosion ships into Boulogne roads.

2. 1809. *Zante* one of the 7 islands surrendered to the British by the French.

2 and 3. 1812. British cannonaded Ogdensburgh.

2. 1813. Americans under gen. *Harrison* encamped at Riscum 26 miles from Sandwich. Same day,

- gen. *Wilkinson* with the largest portion of his army left fort George, commanded by col. since general Scott, for Grenadier Island. Lieut. col. Richard Dennis was left in command at Sackett's Harbour.
2. 1816. Foundation stone laid of the new *light house*, on Hog Island, Nassau, New Providence.
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- October 3. 1595. James IV. of Scotland's forces under Argyle defeated at *Glenlivet*.
3. 1690. Died at Ury, in his 43d year *Robert Barclay*, a native of Edinburgh, celebrated for his "Apology for the Quakers."
3. 1762. The French surrendered *Cleves* to prince Ferdinand.
3. 1770. Day of *prayer* to the Lord for his direction and blessing, appointed by the general court of Massachusetts, which met at Cambridge, Sept. 29th. They refused to do any other business until the British troops were withdrawn.
3. 1795. *Parisians* rose upon the National convention.
3. 1799. The Russians under Suwarrow carried after a most obstinate resistance the bridge of *Mutten*, in Switzerland.
3. 1805. Died at Dover, Del. in his 84th year, *Wm. Killan* chancellor of the state of Delaware. Born in Ireland. Same day, the Americans under gen. *Harrison* encamped at Drake's farm, within 8 miles of the river Thames, Canada.
3. 1814. *Edward Daily* of capt. Brown's company of Independent Blues, for drunkenness and *John Doran* and *John Mannigan* suttlers, for privately selling liquor, were drummed out of camp Dupont.
3. 1815. Juan diez *Porlier*, the celebrated Spanish partizan general hanged at Corunna, aged about 30. Porlier was small in his person, and was nephew to the late minister Porlier, marquis of Baxamar. He

served as a midshipman on board the fleet at the battle of Trafalgar, and in the late war in Spain, rendered Ferdinand VII. distinguished services against the French. He was of Canarian origin, and acquired the title of marquis de Matarosa in right of his wife. He was imprisoned by Ferdinand VII. in consequence of writing to a merchant in Bilboa to supply money to a patriot, and for adding in allusion to Ferdinand's system, "he arrests every one who brays."

3. 1816. The public offices removed to *Columbus*, Ohio. In April 1813, that town contained 187 dwelling houses, and 1303 inhabitants. Four years prior to that time it was a forest.
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October 4. 1670. *Candia* surrendered to the Turks.

4. 1693. The French under lieut. gen. Catinat, defeated the confederates under Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, and prince Eugene of Savoy, near *Marseilles*. Confederates lost all their cannon and about 8000 killed and wounded on the field, amongst them duke Schomberg mortally wounded, who died a few days after at Turin. Same day, *Limerick*, Ireland, surrendered to king William III's troops, which put an end to the war in Ireland.

4. 1763. Died *Augustus III.* king of Poland and elector of Saxony. He was succeeded by Stanislaus Augustus II.

4. 1776. First *loan office* established in the United States.

4. 1777. Battle of *Germantown*. The main body of the British army under gens. Howe, Grey, Grant and Agnew, attacked by the Americans in the following order. Washington with the divisions of Sullivan and Wayne flanked by gen. Thos. Conway's brigade entered the town by the Chesnut hill

5. 1813. The flotilla of transports belonging to gen. *Wilkinson's* army got under way, and arrived without accident below Morrisville.
 5. 1815. Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, acknowledging the *Ionian* or *Seven Islands* free and independent. They are the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo.
 3. 1816. Died at N. Orleans *Daniel Carmick*, major U. S. marines. He was one of the first, who were appointed officers in that corps.
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- November 6. 1406. Died Come de Meliorati, pope *Innocent VII.* a native of Sulmone in Abruzzo, elected pope 1404, but was opposed by the arms of Ladislaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome.
6. 1636. Died at Lisbon, aged 32, *John IV.* surnamed the fortunate, son of Theodore, duke of Braganza. He employed all the powers of his mind and of his situation, to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards after the death of Sebastian, had conquered, and since held as a tributary province, and by the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the odious yoke and was proclaimed king of Portugal.
 6. 1745. The *Young Pretender*, prince Charles, entered England and invested *Carlisle*.
 6. 1763. *Patna* in Bengal, taken by storm, by the British.
 6. 1768. Governor Barnard charged *Jas. Bowdoin* with being the whole cause of the opposition of the council, of which he was a member, to the quartering of the British troops on Boston.
 6. 1783. *John Dickenson* elected president and *James Ewing* vice president of Pennsylvania.
 6. 1784. *John Dickenson* re-elected prest. and *James Irvine* vice prest. of Penn.

3. 1787. The house of major *Alex. Boyd*, attacked in the night by a mob of about 30 or 40 persons, who threw stones against it, on account of some members of assembly who lodged there and who had opposed the calling a convention to adapt the state constitution to that of the U. States. Those members were termed anti-federalists. Benj. Franklin then governor offered a reward of 300 dollars for discovering the aggressors. No information was obtained.

4. 1790. Died in Boston in his 64th year, *James Bowdoin*, governor of Massachusetts. Born in Boston.

5. 1792. Battle of *Gemappe*. The Austrians under the duke of Saxe-Teschen and generals Clairfait and Beaulieu, were defeated by the French under generals Dumourier, d'Harville, Rozieres, Ferrand, Bournonville, duke de Chartres and duke de Montpensier, sons of the duke of Orleans, colonels Labayette, Thouvenot, &c. The Austrians lost nearly 4000 men and 13 cannon and fled as far as Mons. Dumourier acknowledged the loss of 2000 killed and wounded.

6. 1793. Philip Louis Joseph, *duke of Orleans* guillotined in Paris. He was born at St. Cloud, April 13, 1747, and during his father's life had the title of duke de Chartres. From his earliest years he devoted himself to low pleasures, but with the desire to acquire consideration in the fleet, he entered in the navy, and he obtained the command of the *St. Esprit*, of 84 guns in 1778, under the orders of admiral d'Orvilliers. The sight of the English fleet, it is said, terrified the cowardly prince, and during the action with admiral Keppel, it is reported that he concealed himself in the hold of the ship until the danger was over. This conduct was ridiculed not only by the wits of Paris, but by the court, and the duke felt the severity of the satire so deeply

commander of the armed force in Paris and the interior.

4. 1799. The Russians under Suwarrow took from the French *Brunnen* in Switzerland; but here the progress of the invaders ended, through the prudent measures of Massena, who reinforced general Lecourbe, and shut up the passage between the lakes Wallenstadt and Zurich.
4. 1804. A wooden building in Beach street, Boston, destroyed by *fire* and 2 Irishmen, Fortune and Jordan perished in the flames.
4. 1809. *Cephalonia* one of the 7 islands surrendered by the French to the British.
4. 1811. Gen. Lacey surprised *Iqualada*, and forced the French to abandon that town after killing 50 of them. Same day, died suddenly at Longbranch, N. Jersey, *James Green*, maj. gen. of the 3d division of N. Jersey militia.
4. 1812. The American entrenched camp of colonel *Newnan*, attacked by the Indians, who were repulsed and lost in killed and wounded about 30 warriors, amongst them three principal chiefs and their Young King slain. Bow Legs was wounded. Col. *Newnan* then retired on the Picolleta road unmolested about 10 miles. Same day, the British attacked *Ogdensburg* defended by gen. Jacob Brown, who repulsed them, he shattered 2 of their boats so as to be compelled to abandon them, and took another.
4. 1813. American gen. *Harrison* attacked by the Indians at Chatham, whom he repulsed and compelled to fly. He took there 2000 stand of arms, a quantity of clothing, and several cannon; also 3 vessels laden with ordnance stores and arms. He pursued them 4 miles.
4. 1814. The U. S. revenue cutter of Newport, R. Island, captured the British privateer sloop *Dart*.

Same day, lieut. col. *Richard Bache's* regt. of volunteer infantry marched from the city hospital, Philad. to Marcus Hook.

. 1816. *Treaty* between the U. States and Cherokee Indians.

October 5. 1056. Died at Botfield in Saxony, *Henry III.* emperor of Germany, succeeded his father Conrad in 1039. After making war in Poland, Hungary and Bohemia, he passed into Italy, and expelled from the papal throne Benedict IX. Sylvester III. and Gregory VI. and in their room elected Clement II. by whom he was crowned.

. 1690. Sir Wm. Phipps arrived before *Quebec* with a British force. On the 6th he summoned it, but the French governor count Frontenac refused to surrender, and the expedition failed in consequence of the fleet being dispersed in a storm. About this time the government of New England issued *paper money* which afterwards depreciated from 12 to 14 shillings in the pound, by which the soldiers sustained great loss. In 1749 bills of credit or paper money was abolished.

. 1778. British expedition to *Little Egg harbour*. They destroyed at Chesnut neck several vessels, settlements, store houses and works of every sort, and in the neighbourhood considerable salt works, &c.

. 1789. *Parisians* marched to Versailles.

. 1793. An English and Spanish squadron attacked a French frigate in the neutral port of *Genoa*, and took her and two other cruisers.

and 6. 1794. Great *storm* at Plymouth, Portsmouth, Harwich, &c. Eng. many vessels were lost.

. 1795. Island of *Manar*, East Indies, taken by the British. Same day, the disturbances in Paris continued, gen. Berringer had a horse shot under him.

5. 1804. British king's ships Indefatigable, commodore Graham Moore, 40 guns, Medusa 38, Lively 38, and Amphion 32 guns, captured off cape St. Mary, Spanish ships *La Medee* 42 guns, *La Fama* 36 guns and *La Clara* 36 guns. The 4th frigate *La Mercedes*, 36 guns and 280 men, blew up with 811,000 dols. On board of her were several Spanish gentlemen and 19 ladies with their families returning from Lima to Old Spain, who with the capt. his wife and 7 children unfortunately perished, 41 persons only were saved. On board the other Spanish ships 20 were killed and 80 wounded. On board the captured ships exclusive of a very valuable cargo of merchandize were found 2 millions, 538 thousand 885 dollars, 3593 bars of tin, and 774 pigs of copper. No war existed at the time between Britain and Spain, but commodore Moore had orders to seize them notwithstanding.
5. 1805. Died in his 67th year, at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, E. Indies, gen. Charles marquis *Cornwallis*, aid de camp to the king of England. Lord Cornwallis though captured at York town, Virg. by the Americans, was never blamed for want of courage, prudence or sagacity. In 1790, he was sent out as governor gen. of India and distinguished himself highly there, he was afterwards sent as civil and military governor of Ireland, and finally was in 1805 again sent out as governor gen. of India. He left a son and a daughter. Same day, British ship *Princess Charlotte*, capt. Geo. Tobin, captured near Tobago, the French corvette *Cyane*, of 28 guns.
3. 1808. French took the Island of *Capri* from the English.
5. 1811. The *Merino Society* of the middle states held their first meeting after their organization, at the farm of their president Mr. Caldwell, near Had-donfield, New Jersey.

5. 1813. American commodore *Isaac Chauncey*, captured five British schooners on lake Ontario, and burnt one sloop, abandoned by the British, and one gun boat that they ran on shore; he took 252 prisoners. Same day, the combined British and Indian forces under gen. Proctor and Tecumseh, totally defeated by the Americans under gen. *Harrison*, at the Moravian towns, on the river Thames, Canada. He took the whole of their cannon, 6 pieces, camp equipage, baggage, private papers, &c. and nothing but the precipitation with which Proctor fled prevented his being taken prisoner or slain. British force 800 regulars and 1200 Indians, the latter under the celebrated chief *Tecumseh*, aged about 44, who it is believed was slain in a personal rencounter by col. R. M. Johnson, the latter received 5 wounds in this battle. British lost about 90 killed and as many more wounded and about 5 or 600 taken prisoners. Their official account stated their loss at 634 killed, wounded and missing. 120 Indians were found dead on the field of battle. The result of this victory was, that many tribes of hostile Indians buried the hatchet, and made peace. Of the Americans, col. Whiting, a revolutionary officer, and 50 men were killed and wounded. The troops engaged under Harrison consisted of 120 regulars of the 27th regt. under col. Paul; col. R. M. Johnson's mounted volunteers; gov. Shelby's Kentucky volunteers in the whole about 2500. Gen. Trotter formed the front line, gen. King's brigade as a 2d line, 150 yards in the rear of Trotter, and gen. Chiles brigade, as a corps de reserve; these 3 brigades formed the command of maj. gen. Henry; the whole of maj. gen. Desha's division, consisted of 2 brigades under gens. Allen and Caldwell, were formed *en potence* upon the left of Trotter; col. R. M. Johnson's reg. formed on the left

with a view to defeat the right of the Indians, on the advance of the infantry; with this regt. were the following officers, lieut. col. Jas. Johnson, majors Payne and Thompson. With great gallantry and bravery, the regt. broke through the Indian line, and put them to the route. Gen. Harrison's staff consisted of capt. Butler act. assist. adj. gen. aids lieut. O' Fallon and capt. Todd, volunteer aids the gallant commodore O. H. Perry, gen. Cass, John Speed Smith and Jno. Chambers. The brave and venerable patriot gov. Isaac Shelby's staff consisted of col. M'Dowell adj. gen. col. Walker qr. mas. gen. his aids were majors Barry and Crittendon and volunteer aid gen. Adair. Of the engineers major Wood distinguished himself.

5. 1814. *Simon Snyder* governor of Penn. visited the advance light brigade under gen. Cadwallader, at Camp Dupont.



October 6. 877. Died *Charles II.* surnamed the bald, son of Lewis the Debonnaire, succeeded to the French crown 840. He was elected emperor by the pope and the Roman people in 875, and he distinguished his reign by the victory which he obtained over his brother Lothaire, at Fontenay, in Burgundy. Prudence however did not mark his conduct, and he found at last his enemies too powerful, and whilst he fled into Italy he was poisoned at Briord, by one of his servants. The feudal government may be said to have begun under his weak government.

6. 1470. The duke of Clarence and earl Warwick released *Henry VI.* from the tower of London, and again proclaimed him king of England, but he was again taken prisoner in 1471 and privately murdered in the tower.

6. 1552. The Czar Iwan IV. took by assault the city of *Kazan*, on the river *Kanzanka*, and conquered the kingdom of *Kazan*, and in 1554, that of *As-trachan*.
6. 1748. Admiral *Boscawen* raised the siege of *Pondicherry*. He lost by sickness and in action 1065 Europeans. *M. Dupleix* commanding the French garrison lost during the siege 200 Europeans and 50 Seapoys.
6. 1762. British took by storm, the town of *Manilla*, and port of *Cavite*; several ships, and a large quantity of military stores. The town was ransomed for 4 millions of dollars. Admiral *Cornish* and brig. gen. *Draper* conducted the expedition.
6. 1777. About one hour before sun set, the American forts *Montgomery* defended by gen. *Geo. Clinton*, and *Clinton* on the North river, carried by assault, by the British under gen. sir *Hen. Clinton*. In the assault the American governor *Geo. Clinton's* brother *James Clinton* was wounded. The Americans then destroyed without orders, fort *Constitution*, and burnt their two new frigates and several other vessels and retreated. The cannon and ammunition taken or destroyed by the British was very considerable. These successes enabled the British to open the passage up the North or *Hudson* river, which had been obstructed by 2 booms and chains running across the river, and which had cost the Americans incredible labour and above 50,000 pounds sterling, in continental or paper money. In the assault the British lost killed count *Grabouski*, a Polish nobleman, acting aid de camp to sir *H. Clinton*, lieut. col. *Campbell*, majs. *Grant* and *Sill*, besides a number of the officers and upwards of 300 rank and file killed and wounded. Governor *Tryon* was sent off with a detachment and burnt a new settlement called *Continental Vil-*

lage, which contained barracks for 1500 men, besides many stores.

6. 1779. Action between the British frigate *Quebec*, capt. Farmer, of 32 guns and French frigate *La Surveillante*, 40 guns. The *Quebec* took fire and blew up, and the capt. and most of the crew perished.
6. 1780. *Henry Laurens* sent to the tower of London, for high treason. Same day, col. *Daniel Boone* the intripid settler of Kentucky, with his brother fired upon by the Indians near Blue licks. His brother was killed, and he narrowly escaped by shooting a dog, with which they followed him.
6. 1781. The combined American and French armies, opened their trenches against *York town*, Virginia.
6. 1787. *John Franklin* of Luzerne co. Penn. committed to the new prison of Philad. for high treason, in opposing the laws against the Connecticut claimants, or squatters.
6. 1789. *Louis XIV.* brought from Versailles to Paris by the populace. The palace at Versailles was broken into on the morning of the 7th, and the queen in great danger of losing her life. At this time *M. Mounier* was president of the National Assembly. He was deputy from Dauphiny, his virtue and attachment for the public good triumphed over his ambition, and although he was very active in promoting the revolution, but wishing for one without crimes, therefore, when he saw it taking a turn repugnant to his heart, he returned to Dauphiny and on the 21st Nov. sent in his resignation. He afterwards retired to Geneva, from whence he emigrated to England, from England he went to Gotha, and was received by the reigning duke with great kindness. He established there a seminary which attained some celebrity. He returned to France, and died at Rennes, about the year 1806, universally regretted.

5. 1794. Brig. gen. C. Graham surrendered *Gaudaloupe*, by capitulation to the French. Fort Matilda excepted. Same day, fall of the party in the French National Convention called the *Mountain*.
5. 1799. Action at *Baccum* in Holland.
5. 1800. Attempt made by the British admiral lord Keith, on *Cadiz*, then dreadfully ravaged by an epidemical distemper, exactly similar to the plague. Don *Thos. de Morla* governor of *Cadiz*, was summoned to deliver up the Spanish shipping which he refused, and the weather proving unfavourable the enterprise was abandoned. Same day, great fire at Wapping, London, several stores and about 50 houses were destroyed.
5. 1804. Died near Port Tobacco, Maryland, doctor *Gustavus R. Brown*, one of the physicians to gen. Washington.
5. 1813. American gen. Harrison destroyed the *Moravian town*, on the river Thames, Canada, and marched to Detroit, where he negotiated peace with a number of vanquished tribes of Indians.
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October 7. 929. Died aged 50, *Charles III.* or simple. He was born 879 and succeeded to the throne of France 893. His abilities were unequal to the arduous labour of governing a kingdom already distracted by the rebellious spirit of the nobles, and by the invasions of the Normans, and instead of mounting the imperial throne, which a little art might have secured, he was obliged to resign some of his provinces to his victorious enemies. The haughty conduct of his minister Haganon, a man of obscure birth, but of intriguing abilities, at last totally alienated the hearts of his subjects, and soon an army headed by Robert of the blood royal, appeared in the field. Charles notwithstanding the feebleness of his conduct, obtained the victory and killed his rival; but

another battle, fought by Hugh the great, son of the fallen prince, proved fatal to the fortunes of Charles. He escaped to the palace of the count of Vermandois, where he died after 7 years of cruel confinement in the castle of Peronne.

7. 1646. The prince de Conde took *Dunkirk*.
7. 1675. Solemn *fast* in Massachusetts.
7. 1677. French marshal de Crequi defeated Charles V. duke of Lorraine at *Kokersberg*, in Alsace.
7. 1708. Peter the great, emperor of Russia, defeated after five battles fought in three days, the Swedish gen. Lewenhaupt, near *Lesno*, near the conflux of the Promio and Sesso rivers, which fall into the Boristhenes. Russian force 40,000. Swedes 16,000. Lewenhaupt was marching with supplies and men, to relieve Charles XII. but was enabled to join Charles with only 5000 men. The Russians took 5000 carriages, part of his cannon and baggage. This was a severe blow to Charles and reduced him to great extremities.
7. 1748. Definitive treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* signed.
7. 1775. British cannonaded *Bristol*, Rhode Island.
7. 1777. Gen. Burgoyne with 1500 British attacked the Americans near Still water, but was repulsed. The Americans in turn stormed and carried the German intrenchments, at *Saratoga*, and took 200 prisoners and 9 cannon. American gen. Arnold was wounded. The British gen. Frazer and lieut. col. Breyman were killed, and sir Jas. Campbell aid to Burgoyne mortally wounded and taken, together with majors Williams and Ackland, the latter was also wounded.
7. 1780. Battle of *King's Mountain*. The Americans under colonels Campbell, Cleveland, Isaac Shelby, Sevier and Williams of Ninety-six, with about 3000 volunteers attacked and defeated major Ferguson, with about 1600 men principally refugees and tories. Major Ferguson and 150 of his men were killed and 810 taken prisoners, of whom 150 were wound-

ed; they also took 1500 stand of arms. Of the Americans col. Williams was mortally wounded, and about 20 killed, and a great many wounded. They hung ten of the prisoners immediately, one of them col. Mills was a militia officer who had taken a British commission.

7. 1782. British commodore, capt. sir *James Lucas Yeo*, born.
7. 1787. Died in Philad. rev. *Henry Melchior Muhlenburg*, D. D. in his 77th year.
7. 1793. French frigate *La Modeste*, 36 guns, taken by a British squadron at Genoa.
7. 1794. *Antoine Jos. Gorsas*, a Girondist, guillotined at Paris. He was born at Limoges March 20, 1751. Gorsas was a schoolmaster, a man of letters, and editor of the "Courier of Paris and Versailles." He was one of the first instigators of the revolution, and actively promoted the events of the 20th June and 10th August 1792, and in September was elected a deputy to the Convention. He was hurried off with great celerity, having been condemned and executed the same day.
7. 1795. A French squadron captured the British king's ship *Censeur*, and 30 richly laden ships.
7. 1797. *Wm. Orr* hanged at Carrickfergus, for high treason.
7. 1800. British East Indiaman *Kent*, capt. Rivington, captured in Bengal bay, by the French privateer *La Confiance*, capt. Surcouff. Rivington and 10 of his men killed and 44 wounded. Same day, British king's vessel *Gipsey* of 10 four pounders and 42 men, lieut. Croydon Boger, captured the French sloop *Qui Pro Quo*, of 8 guns, 6 and 9 pounders, and 98 men off the north end of Gaudaloupe.
7. 1810. The British under col. Trant attacked the French at *Coimbra* and carried the town. Trant took 80 officers and 5000 men prisoners, principally sick and wounded.

7. 1811. Died at Jamaica, British admiral *Bartholomew Sam. Rowley*. Same day, arrived in Philad. from Washington city, a number of Indian chiefs of the *Ottawas* nation, near Michilimackinac.
7. 1813. Lord Wellington's advance under gen. Graham passed the Bidassa, and entered the French territory. He stormed the *Hermitage of the Rhine*, with the loss of 1000 men. The French lost nearly the same number.
7. 1815. *Louis XVIII.* opened the French chambers of peers and deputies, and they took the oath to him.

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- October 8. 1693. Battle of *Marfaglia*, between the French and Piedmontese.
8. 1729. Died sir *Richard Blackmore*, an English poet and physician to king William III. by whom he was knighted.
 8. 1774. First *congress* resolved to support Massachusetts, if the acts of parliament were attempted to be carried into execution by force. Same day, the general court of *Massachusetts* having met at Salem, though ordered by the British gen. Gage not to assemble, resolved themselves into a provincial congress, chose John Hancock their president, and adjourned to meet at Concord on the 17th of October.
 8. 1777. The Americans cannonaded British gen. Burgoyne's camp near *Saratoga*. The American gen. Lincoln whilst riding in company with gen. Gates, was wounded in the leg by a random shot.
 8. 1782. *Treaty* between Holland and America.
 8. 1789. Wm. Dernofoe, William Smith and Rachel Wail *hanged* at Boston for highway robbery.
 8. 1790. Oran in Barbary, with the greater part of its inhabitants destroyed by an *earthquake*.

1793. Grand duke of *Tuscany* declared against the French, and ordered their envoy M. de la Flotte and their adherents away. Same day, died aged 56; *John Hancock*, gov. of Mass. In 1775 Hancock and Sam. Adams were excepted from the pardon offered to the Americans by gen. Gage. Had not the Americans succeeded in the struggle for liberty, those two would inevitably have been executed. He was president of the congress that signed the declaration of Independence. He was born at Braintree, Mass. and was succeeded as governor by Sam. Adams.

1795. Three *military commissions* met in Paris, in order to try the authors and instigators of the conspiracy and rebellion against the French convention of the 3d, 4th and 5th Oct.

1796. Spain declared *war* against England.

1804. British schr. *Speedy* foundered on lake Ontario, and 20 persons perished.

1805. Murat defeated the Austrians at *Wertingen*.

1808. British king's ship *Modeste*, captured the French corvette *La Jena*, of 18 guns, pierced for twenty four.

1809. *Ithaca* one of the Seven Islands surrendered to the British.

1810. Schooner *Lapwing*, capt. Wm. E. Baxter, upset at sea, and 6 persons were drowned. Same day, great inundation at *Botany bay*. Same day, great *fire*, at Charleston, S. C.

1811. Second election of *Simon Snyder* as governor of Pennsylvania.

1812. The *Baptist* meeting house Brunswick, New Jersey, consecrated. By a return made about August 1817, there appeared to be 2664 *Baptist* churches in the U. States, and 163,201 members. Massachusetts had 203, New York 321, Virginia 314 and Kentucky 421 churches.

8. 1814. Gen. Cadwallader released the prisoners at *camp Dupont*, and discharged the provost guard. Same day, the plenipotentiaries of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, having met at Vienna, agreed to postpone the formal opening of the *congress of Vienna*, until November 1, 1814.
8. 1816. Commodore *Thos. Truxtun* elected sheriff of the city and county of Philad. he had 4401 votes. *Thos. Elliott* had 3993 votes, gen. *Isaac Worrell* 3205 votes, col. *Joshua Sullivan* 2722 votes, *Rich. Palmer* 1823 votes, and *Paul Cox* 837 votes.



- October 9. 1047. Died pope *Clement II.* bishop of Bamberg, he was elected pope by the council of Sutri 1046. By birth he was a Saxon, and distinguished himself by his zeal against simony.
9. 1760. *Berlin* taken and sacked by the Russians and Austrians.
 9. 1762. *Fred. II.* king of Prussia, retook the strong fortress of *Schweidnitz*.
 9. 1779. Unsuccessful assault by the Americans and French on *Savannah*, Geo. then in possession of the British col. *Maitland*. Force, 3500 French, 6000 American continentals or regulars, and 350 Charleston, S. C. militia under count d'Estaing and gen. Lincoln. Count Pulaski at the head of his legion of cavalry penetrated into the town, but was mortally wounded, and died 2 days after. 637 French and 234 continentals were killed or wounded. Capt. *Tawes* and 6 militiamen were killed.
 9. 1781. The American batteries opened their fire upon *York town*, Virginia, and continued it through the night from 24 and 18 pounders and 10 inch mortars.
 9. 1793. French prohibited the importation of *English* merchandize.

1794. *Bois-le-duc* taken by the French.
1799. British frigate *La Lutine* lost in a storm in the night on the outward bank of Fly Island passage; all on board perished, except one person. She had on board 140,000 pounds sterling in specie.
1802. Died don *Ferdinand*, infant duke of Parma. In consequence of which Bonaparte annexed Parma, Piacenza, Guastalla, &c. to France.
1804. Tremendous storm which did great damage at Boston, &c. The Hallowell packet, capt. Weston, was lost on cape Porpoise, and 20 passengers, amongst them doct. Appleton, wife and child, and 11 ladies, all perished. A vast number of vessels were lost at sea.
1805. Bonaparte defeated the Austrians at *Guntzburg*, under prince Ferdinand, and took 2000 prisoners.
1806. Bernadotte prince of Ponte Corvo, defeated a corps of 10,000 Prussians at *Schleitz* in Saxony, being the re-commencement of hostilities between Prussia and France.
1810. Col. *Francis Johnson* elected sheriff of Philad. number of votes 2363. Jacob Baker 2118, John Dennis 908, and gen. Worrell 825.
1812. Lieut. *Elliott*, U. S. navy, with 50 volunteers, attacked and carried 2 British vessels, the *Caledonia* and *Detroit*, on lake Erie. The *Detroit* was burnt, her cargo valued at 200,000 dols. Sailing master Waits and captain Towson, and lieutenant Isaac Roach were with the party. Midshipman J. C. Cummings was wounded in boarding the *Detroit*.
1813. British broke up their cantonments before *fort George*, and marched rapidly for Burlington bay which they reached on the 11th.
1814. *Independent riflemen* of Philad. capt. John Uhle, marched 84 strong and encamped at Gray's
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ferry. Joined gen. Cadwallader's brigade at camp Dupont, Oct. 13. Capt. Uhle being joined by 57 men from Union county, under capt. John Snyder; 46 men under capt. Middlesworth; and 41 men from Lower Merion, Montgomery county, Penn. under capt. John Rawlins formed a battalion of 228 riflemen, of which captain Uhle took command as senior officer.

October 10. ST. SYMPHORIEN'S DAY.

10. 1616. Died in Oxford, England, aged 57, *Henry Airay*, an eminent English calvinist and provost of Queens college.
10. 1668. *Earthquake* in Peru.
10. 1747. British admiral Edw. lord *Hawke*, with 14 ships engaged the French fleet under M. de Letender, and captured 7 ships of the line and a 50 gun ship. The *Intripide* and *Tonant* only, made their escape in the dark and got into Brest. French lost 800 men. British had 200 killed, amongst them capt. Saumarez, who had served under lord Anson on his expedition to the Pacific ocean.
10. 1769. Providence adopted the *non intercourse* agreement of Aug. 1, 1768. It was not adopted by the whole state of *Rhode Island* until 30th October. The same month North Carolina adopted it, for which gov. Tryon, afterwards very famous in the war of the revolution, dissolved that house. Portsmouth the only port in New Hampshire never came into the measure. Wentworth was gov. of New Hampshire at that time.
10. 1773. The first settlers of Kentucky under col. *Dan. Boone* attacked near Cumberland mountain by the Indians, who killed 6 and wounded one man. They were repulsed but Boone was obliged to retreat 40 miles to Clench river.

1775. British gen. Gage sailed from Boston for Great Britain, and the command of the army devolved on gen. Howe.
1780. Col. *Wm. Will* elected sheriff of Philad. he had 1012 votes, and *Wm. Dewees*, 646, total 1658 votes. Same day, dreadful *hurricane* at Barbadoes, which continued nearly 48 hours. Bridgetown was nearly levelled. Some thousands of lives were lost; and such was the force of the wind and waves that a cannon, a 12 pounder, was removed from the South to the North battery a distance of 140 yards. St. Lucie, Grenada and St. Vincent's were likewise nearly laid waste and a number of vessels lost. Excepting Barbadoes the French Islands suffered the most. At Fort royal, Martinique, more than 1400 houses were blown down, and an incredible number of persons were killed. Every house in St. Pierre shared the same fate and 1000 persons perished; 62 sail of transports were driven to sea and several were lost. At Grenada several French frigates and 19 Dutch vessels were dashed to pieces. At St. Eustatia between 4 and 5000 persons lost their lives.
1781. The French opened their batteries on *York town*, Virg. The *Charon* a British 44 gun frigate and a transport were burnt by the shells thrown by the French.
1782. In the night the combined fleet suffered much in *Gibraltar* bay, from a violent storm. One ship of the line and a frigate were driven on shore: The *San Michael* of 72 guns, was driven under the works of Gibraltar and taken, with her commander and 654 men. The British got her off the rocks.
1793. The French took from the Vendéans under *Charette* the town of *Chatillon*.
1794. The Poles defeated by the Russians near *Maekowicze*. *Kosciusko* their general, was twice

wounded, had 3 horses killed under him and was taken prisoner.

10. 1797. British king's ship *Thalia*, capt. H. Paulett captured the French sloop of war *L'Espoir*.
10. 1799. British king's ship *Excellent*, capt. Stopford, captured the French corvette *L'Arethuse*, of 18 guns. Same day, gen. Abercrombie attacked by the French at *Zyper Shuys* in Holland.
10. 1801. *Treaty* between Bonaparte and pope Pius VII.
10. 1803. The town of *Funchal*, in the island of Madeira, greatly damaged by a deluge; many lives were lost and great damage done to property.
10. 1806. Sanguinary battle of the bridge of *Saalfeld* on the river Saal in Saxony. The French under Suchet defeated the Prussians, and their general prince Ferdinand Louis, aged 34, was killed.
10. 1811. *Fort Oropessa* in Valentia, taken by the French. Same day, *St. James's church* at Hyde park, near Poughkeepsie, New York, consecrated. Same day, 15 negroes and mullato's executed at Martinique for a plot to set the town on fire and to murder the inhabitants.
10. 1812. The French gen. Dalzel took *Demetroff*, and sacked it. Same day, the Russians under gen. Dorochoff carried by assault *Vereya*, in Russia. It was garrisoned by 1500 French and Westphalians, of whom 400 were made prisoners and 500 slain. The standard of Westphalia and 500 muskets were taken, and being a depôt for provisions, &c. great quantities were taken. On the retreat the destruction of the French, by the Cossacs was very great.
10. 1814. Capt. Lazaroff in the Russian ship *Suwarrow*, discovered a new Island which he named *Suwarrow Island*, in lat. 13, 10 S. long. 163, 29 West. It was 8 and 1-2 miles long and about 7 wide.
10. 1816. Died suddenly at Washington city, colonel *Tobias Lear*, accountant of the war department; formerly private secretary to gen. Washington.

October 11. 1347. Killed by a fall from his horse. *Louis V.* called the 4th, by those who exclude the short reign of the infant *Louis IV.* from the list of emperors. He was son of *Louis the severe.* duke of Bavaria, by *Matilda* daughter of *Rodolphus I.* and was elected emperor at Frankfort 1314. His elevation was disputed by some of the electors, who declared *Frederick the fair*, son of *Albert I.* emperor and consecrated him at Cologne, and this unhappy division produced a civil war. After various skirmishes, however, *Louis* proved victorious, and *Frederick*, after an imprisonment of three years renounced his claims to the throne, to recover his liberty. This decision displeased the pope, *John XXII.* who declared the empire vacant, but *Louis* no way intimidated, appealed from the pontiff to a general council, and at last retorting injury for injury, he caused *Peter de Corbiere* to be elected pope in the room of his enemy. These divisions were still fomented by the conduct of five of the electors, who at the instigation of *Clement VI.* the new pope, chose *Charles of Luxemburg*, marquis of Moravia, to fill the throne. A new civil war which threatened the happiness of Germany, was however put an end to by the sudden death of *Louis V.*

1. 1492. *Bahama's* discovered by *Columbus*, being his first discovery.

1. 1698. *Treaty* between England, France and Holland for the partition of Spain.

1. 1702. British admiral sir *Geo. Rooke* and gen. the duke of Ormond, attacked the French fleet and Spanish batteries and galleons at *Vigo*. The French destroyed 8 ships and 8 advice boats. About 14 millions of pieces of eight, in rich goods and plate were destroyed in 6 galleons, that were burnt by the British. They razed the fortifications and took and brought off 10 ships of war and 11 galleons, with 7 millions of pieces of eight.

11. 1709. *Mons* taken by the allies.
11. 1727. George II. aged 44, and his queen Wilhelmina Charlotte Caroline, daughter of the marquis of Brandenburg-Anspach, crowned at Westminster abbey. The queen died Nov. 20, 1737, aged 55. They were married Sept. 2, 1705. Their children were, 1st, Fred. Louis prince of Wales, born Jan. 31, 1707, died March 20, 1750. 2nd, Wm. Augustus duke of Cumberland, born April 15, 1721, died Oct. 31, 1765. 3d, Anne princess dowager of Orange and Nassau, mother of the stadholder, died in the beginning of 1759. 4th, Amelia. 5th, Carolina died early in 1758 aged 45, and 6th, Louisa Matilda married Christian VII. king of Denmark from whom she was divorced.
11. 1763. *Monghir*, East Indies, surrendered to the British.
11. 1776. Americans under gen. *Arnold* attacked on lake Champlain by the British under capt. Pringle. Lieut. afterwards vice admiral James Ric. Dacres, father of J. R. Dacres of the *Guerriere*, served under Pringle. Arnold lost 2 gondolas taken and one blown up; owing to the inferiority of his force Arnold had to retire in the night.
11. 1781. Siege of *York town*, Virg. continued. A British guard ship was burnt by the American shells. A heavy cannonading was kept up. One of the American captains was killed by a British shell.
11. 1793. *L'Imperieuse*, French frigate of 40 guns, taken by British king's ships Captain, of 74 guns, and Speedy sloop of war, in *Especia* bay.
11. 1797. British fleet under admiral Duncan of 14 ships and a 50 gun ship, 2 frigates and a sloop of war, defeated the Dutch fleet of 11 sail of the line, 2 of 56 guns, 2 of 54, 3 frigates and 5 of an inferior force, under admiral de Winter off *Camperdown*. Duncan captured 9 ships, viz. 1st, *Vryheid* adm.

De Winter and 2d, Jupiter adm. Reyntier each of 74 guns. 3d, Haerlem, 4th, Devries, 5th, Gelykheid each of 68 guns, 6th, Wassenaer, 7th, Hercules each of 64 guns, 8th, Delft, 9th, Alkmaar each 56 guns, 10th, Munnikkendan of 44 guns, and 11th, Ambuscade 32 guns. Admiral Duncan was created baron Camperdown, and viscount Duncan Oct. 30, and died August 4, 1804 at Cornhill, England, aged 73.

11. 1798. British frigate *Melampus* 36 guns, captain Moore captured French frigate *Bellone*, of 44 guns, off the Rasses.
11. 1799. British king's ship *Revolutionaire*, captured French privateer *Le Bordelais*, 202 men, pierced for 26, mounting 24 guns.
11. 1801. *Denmark* by treaty of accession adopted the articles of the treaty of June 17, 1801.
11. 1808. British king's ship *Greyhound*, capt. Pakenham, lost on the coast of Luconia. Same day, died at Richmond, Virginia, in the 65th year of his age, *John Page*, gov. of Virg. He was a firm patriot, a statesman, a philosopher and a christian.
11. 1811. Died in his 60th year on Naushan island, near Boston, *John Bowdoin, jun.* only son of gov. James Bowdoin. Same day, in a storm of wind and rain a large tree fell directly across captain, since gen. *Gaines's* company's rooms, and crushed every thing before it; what is extraordinary, is, that the only room uninjured had seven men in it. Captain *Gaines* was out with his own and another company cutting a road from fort Stoddart through to Georgia.
11. 1813. A beautiful *standard* was presented to the 32d regt. U. S. inf. col. Stephen E. Fötterall, by some ladies of Philadelphia. Same day, col. *Isaac Clark* with 130 American riflemen landed at Caldwell's manor, and captured 3000 dols. of smuggled goods, took 93 prisoners, 120 stand of arms, 8 hor-

ses and 7 oxen with the loss of only two men wounded.

11. 1814. Third election of *Simon Snyder* as governor of Pennsylvania. He had a majority of 20,605 votes.

11. 1816. *Matthew Chapman* hanged at Baltimore.

October 12. 638. Died pope *Honorius I.* elected pope after Boniface V. in 626. He presided over the church with great zeal and wisdom, though he is blamed for yielding to the artful insinuations of Sergius patriarch of Constantinople, on some controversial points. Honorius II. was made pope in 1124 and died Feb, 14. 1130. Honorius III. elected pope 1216, and died 18th March, 1227. Honorius IV. the last pope of that name was elevated to the papal chair, April 2, 1285, and died April 3, 1287. He ably supported the rights of the Roman church, and defended the Crusades.

12. 1303. Died Benedict Cajetan pope *Boniface VIII.* born at Anagni and employed in ecclesiastical affairs at Lyons and Paris. Martin II. made him cardinal, and after the abdication of Celestinus, which he procured by terrifying him at midnight, and threatening him with eternal damnation, if he did not immediately resign, he filled the papal chair in 1294. His ambition was unbounded, he hurled the thunder of the Vatican against the kings of Denmark and France, and annulled the election of Albert, to be king of the Romans. The family of the Colonnas were particularly marked as objects of his vengeance, and neither submission nor entreaty could procure a lasting reconciliation. Such insolence did not however long triumph, though the pope in his will had declared that God had placed him as lord over kings and kingdoms. Philip king of France despised ecclesiastical threats, he ordered him to be seized by his

- general Nogaret at Anagni, that he might bring him to the council of Lyons, but the crafty prelate escaped from his guards to Rome, where, overpowered with the indignities offered to his person he died one month after.
12. 1492. Columbus discovered the island of *St. Salvadore*, one of the Bahama's, W. Indies, then called Guanahani, now Cat Island.
12. 1689. *Bonn* surrendered to Charles V. duke of Lorraine and elector of Brandenburg after a siege of 3 months and 14 days. The chief commander, baron d'Asfield was mortally wounded in a general assault.
12. 1776. Greater part of the British general *Howe's* army landed at Frogs Neck, West Chester, New York.
12. 1784. Col. *Thos. Proctor* re-elected sheriff of Philadelphia.
12. 1789. *John Logan*, John Byrns alias Francis Byrns, John Bennett, Daniel Cronan and John Ferguson alias Taylor, *hanged* at Philad. for robbing and murdering John M'Farland on Friday night, Sept. 19th, 1789. The murder was committed by beating his brains out in a house at the S. W. corner of 13th and Market streets. M'Farland's brother saved his life, by escaping through the trap door. They were all wheelbarrow men so called or convicts, and had escaped by breaking jail.
12. 1793. *St. Domingo* ceded by the inhabitants to the British.
12. 1798. British admiral sir *John Borlase Warren* in the *Canada* 74 guns, *Robust* 74, *Foudroyant* 80, *Magnanime* 44, *Amelia* 44, *Melampus* 36 guns and *Ethalion* intercepted a French squadron of *La Hoche* of 80 guns and 8 frigates off the *Rossas*, and captured *La Hoche*, now called the *Donnegal*, citizen *Bompard*, the same who commanded the *Ambuscade* in 1793, *La Bellone* of 36 guns; now cal-

led the *Proserpine*, La *Resolue* 40 guns and Le *Ambuscade* 36 guns, all of them full of troops and stores, destined for Ireland.

12. 1800. American frigate *Boston*, capt. Little, captured the French corvette Le *Berceau*, capt. Stein, in 1 hour and 40 minutes.
12. 1808. Proposals made by the French and Russian emperors to England for *peace*.
12. 1809. *Cerigo* one of the Seven Islands, surrendered by the French to the English.
12. 1810. First meeting of the *Cortes* in Spain, after the usurpation of Bonaparte. Same day, gen. *St. Croix* ancient aid de camp to Massena, cut in two by a cannon ball near Villa Franca on the Tagus, Portugal. *St. Croix* commanded Massena's advance guard at the passage of the Danube, July 5, 1809.
12. 1811. Baron d'Ayroles or Eroles, took the important post of the castle of *Belpuig*, near Lerida, in Catalonia, from the French. It opened the communication between Arragon and Catalonia.
12. 1813. *Jacob Fitler* elected sheriff of Philad. He succeeded col. Johnston.
12. 1814. American gen. *M^cArthur* with 700 mounted men and 2 or 300 Indians arrived at Detroit.
12. 13 and 14. 1814. *Mutiny* amongst part of the volunteer and militia troops in the U. S. service at the camp of *Marcus Hook*, Penn. occasioned by the orders to consolidate them, agreeable to the laws of the U. States. A lieut. col. was tried and "on account of his general good character, the purity of the motives which actuated him, resting as they did upon an honest misconception of his duties," the court martial sentenced him to be dismissed the U. States service, which took place on the 10th Nov. and on the 19th of the same month, he was re-elected by the men of his regt. The life of the U. S. officer who came for the purpose of effecting the consolidation was threatened and actually jeopardized.

October 13. 1515. Francis I. king of France defeated the Swiss at *Marignon*, in Italy.

3. 1534. Alexander Farnese chosen pope *Paul III.*

3. 1776. The American gen. *Arnold* overtaken on Lake Champlain by the British capt. Pringle, who obliged him after a gallant and desperate resistance to run his vessel on shore and blow the Congress galley and 4 others up. The Washington, with brig. gen. Waterburg on board was captured. The remainder 4 or 5 escaped to Ticonderoga. Pringle's force besides being manned with 700 choice seamen, was far superior to that of the Americans in guns and size of the vessels.

3. 1777. *Esopus* on the North river, totally burnt, not a house being left by the British gen. *Vaughan*.

3. 1782. *Abdul Fatcan* in a pitched battle defeated Murat Kan, lord regent of Persia, who was slain with his three sons. His 4 daughters were taken prisoners. Abdul caused himself to be proclaimed and acknowledged sovereign of Persia.

3. 1793. Allies invested *Landau*, and the lines of Weissembourg were carried by them under gen. Wurmser. The French retreated towards Haguenau and lost 26 cannon, 7 pair of colours, 5 standards, muskets, ammunition, &c.

3. 1795. Died the *Nabob* of *Arcot*.

3. 1796. British king's ship *Terpsichore*, capt. Rich. Bowen, 32 guns, 215 men, captured in one hour 40 minutes, the Spanish frigate *Mahonesa*, of 32 guns, 275 men. British 4 wounded. Spanish 30 killed and about 30 wounded. Same day, British king's ship *Unicorn*, capt. Williams, 32 guns, captured French frigate *Tribune*, of 40 guns.

3. 1797. Sir *Benj. Hammett* fined 1000 pounds sterling for refusing the office of lord Mayor of London.

3. 1799. The *duke* of *York* arrived in Holland.

3. 1804. Brig *Flora* of Philad. capt. Thos. Burrows, was struck by a whirlwind and hove on her beam

ends and Jos. Wilden was drowned in the fore-castle. Wm. Davidson supercargo and Josiah Smith, were washed overboard and drowned. Jas. Cameron and Wm. Story were washed overboard at the same time, but next morning about 9 they drifted on board on the cambouse house. At this time they were obliged to take to the bowsprit. About noon the boy Cameron, died through fatigue, and on Monday 15th, Wm. Story for want of subsistence, the mate from extreme hunger actually devoured a part of his flesh, the rest, however, refused to share with him and the remains were committed to the deep. On the 19th, a ship passed them, they made every possible signal for her, but in vain. On the 20th they got 5 kegs of butter which floated out, but the salt only increased their thirst. Sunday 21st Jacob Oldenburg the mate became delirious. Same day a schooner passed them and although they hoisted all the signals they could make and could see the men on her deck, yet it was without effect. On the 23d, the mate died, and being reduced to the last extremity for want of food and water, they agreed to eat his flesh. He was accordingly dissected and they drank his blood from which they found great relief. Being surrounded with sharks, with a piece of his flesh they fortunately caught one of the largest of them, they then committed the mates body to the deep. On the 24th the survivors capt. Burrows, John Nevan, Sam. Badcock and Josiah Anderson steward were taken off the wreck, by the snow Thames, capt. Charles Burton.

13. 1805. British king's ship Jason, captain P. W. Champain, captured French corvette *Naiad*, mounting 16 pierced for 22 guns.

13 and 14. 1810. In the night the *powder mills* belonging to messrs. Tilden, Avery and Patterson, New

Lebanon, New York, containing about a ton and a half of powder exploded.

13. 1812. The Americans under col. Van Rensselaer attacked and carried the heights and fort of *Queens-ton*, Canada. In crossing, lieut. col. Christie was wounded in the leg by a grape shot, col. Van Rensselaer was wounded by 4 balls, lieut. col. Bloom was wounded, and also lieut. col. Fenwick received 3 severe wounds. Cpts. Armstrong, Malcolm, Ogilvie and J. E. Wool*, since promoted col. were also wounded. Killed capt. Nelson of the 6th regt. lieut. Valleau of the 13th regt. and lieut. Rathbone of art. and ensign Morris (brother of capt. Morris, U. S. navy.) Owing to the refusal of about 1200 militia, to cross over to support the troops and the flight of the boatmen, and the capture and destruction of others, as well as of great reinforcements of regulars having arrived from Fort George and several hundred Indians from Chippewa, the Americans to the number of 386 regulars and 378 militia, total 764, were, after bravely contesting the field, obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. Having lost in killed about 90, and 62 regulars and 20 militia wounded. Officers engaged, gens. Van Rensselaer and Wadsworth, cols. Mead, Stranahan and Allen of the militia, lieut. col. Scott*, since general, major Mullany, captains Gibson, Lawrence and M^cChesney, lieuts. Carr, Kearny, Hugunin, Sammons, Randolph, Gansevoort and Totten* and ensign Reeve were in the action. Capt. M^cKeon commanded the south block house of Fort Niagara, whose fire destroyed several houses in the village of Newark. The British loss could not be ascertained, but their gen. Brock was killed by 3 balls, as also his aid capt. M^cDonald. Same day, French gen. *Dalzel* evacuated Demetroff. He was attacked by Vinzingerode who recovered great part of the plunder taken on the 10th.

13. 1813. *Pampeluna* surrendered to the allies, after a blockade of 4 months and 10 days.
13. 1814. The boats of the British king's ships *Narcissus* and *Dispatch*, captured the American revenue schooner *Eagle*, pierced for 10 but carrying only two guns.
13. 1815. *Murat* with lieut. gen. Franceschetti and about 30 officers, mostly Corsicans, landed at Piggio, in Upper Calabria, were taken prisoners. Captain Pernice was killed and Franceschetti wounded. At 5 o'clock P. M. *Murat* was tried and at 6 he was shot. He met his death with his accustomed bravery and fortitude, he refused to be blindfolded and gave the word to fire himself. About the beginning of Dec. following, the mob collected and dug up the body of *Murat* and committed it to the flames, together with that of the Syndic of the town, whom they murdered for attempting to dissuade them from their purpose.
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October 14. 1066. The Battle of *Hastings*, between Harold king of England and William of Normandy, from thence surnamed the conqueror. Harold was totally defeated and slain by an arrow, together with his two brothers Gurth and Leofwin. This battle lasted from morning until sun set. William had 3 horses killed under him, and there fell about 15,000 Normans, but on the side of the vanquished the loss was much greater, and William ascended the throne of England.

14. 1292. Edward I. king of England, declared *John Baliol* king of Scotland.
14. 1644. *William Penn*, first proprietor of Pennsylvania, was born in London.
14. 1656. Masters of vessels forbidden by law from bringing a *Quaker* into Massachusetts, New England, and subjecting the *Quakers* to receive 20 lashes.

and imprisonment at hard labour until transported, &c. and if they returned they were to suffer death.

4. 1758. The Austrian marshal Daun defeated the Prussians under their king Fred. II. at *Hochkirchen*. Fred. lost 7000 men, all his tents and part of his baggage and military stores; he also lost marshal Keith killed, and gen. Geist mortally wounded. Prince Maurice of Anhalt was wounded. On the same day, the king's favourite sister the marchioness of Bareitti died.

4. 1760. The hereditary prince of Brunswick worsted in a short but sanguinary conflict at *Rhynberg*.

4. 1781. In the night the Americans under col. *Alex. Hamilton* and the French carried by assault, two British redoubts at *York town*, Virg. The whole under marquis de la Fayette. Lieut. col. Laurens personally took the commanding officer of one of the redoubts prisoner. Americans had 8 killed 28 wounded, amongst the latter major Gibbs in the knee by a grape shot. Same day, died at Shepperton, Middlesex, England, admiral Edward lord *Hawke*, son of a barrister, this heroic commander entered early into the service of his country, to which he added much glory. In 1734 he was made capt. of the *Wolf*, and he soon distinguished himself under the English admirals, Mathews, Lestock and Rowley, off Toulon, and took a Spanish ship of superior force, the *Pader*, of 60 guns. In 1747, he was made rear admiral of the white, and that year he took two 74's, one 70, two 64's and one 50, for which he was honoured with the ribbon of the Bath. In 1748, he was made vice admiral of the Blue, and 2 years after of the white, and in 1757, he assisted on the expedition against Rochfort. In 1759, he was sent off Brest, from which the French fleet escaped, but he pursued them and attacked them off Belleisle and totally defeated them, for which he received a pension of 2000 pounds from the king. In 1765, he

was appointed vice admiral of Great Britain, and first lord of the admiralty, and in 1776 raised to the peerage.

- 14 and 18. 1782. British admiral lord Howe fully relieved *Gibraltar*.
14. 1788. *James Ash* elected sheriff of Philad.
14. 1794. French defeated the *Sardinians*.
14. 1799. British king's ship *Nassau* lost on the Hicks off the Texel and about 100 of her crew perished.
14. 1804. British admiral Cochran declared all the Leeward Islands *blockaded*.
14. 1805. Battle of *Ulm*, and capture by the French of the bridge and Austrian position of Elchingen. Bonaparte commanded in person.
14. 1806. Battle of *Jena* or Armstead, in Saxony, between Bonaparte and Frederick William III. king of Prussia in person. The Prussians and Saxons 150,000 strong whose whole line extended 18 miles were defeated with great slaughter and pursued to Wiemer 18 miles. French order of battle: Angereau left, Lannes centre, Soult right wing; Ney, Bernadotte and Lefebvre the imperial guards; Murat, Davoust, Suchet, gens. Gazan, Victor, Guadin, Friant, Morano, Daultanne, Duroc, Bessieres, Alex. Berthier, &c. held commands. The total number of men engaged estimated at from 230 to 300,000 men, death and destruction issued from no less than 7 or 800 cannon. The carnage was horrid and undoubtedly was on the part of the French much greater than they admitted, viz. 10 or 1200 killed and 3000 wounded. The French took about 30 or 40,000 prisoners and 19 gens. amongst them lieut. gen. Schmettaw mortally wounded. Charles Wm. Ferdinand, *duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, was mortally wounded by a ball which struck him in the face below the eyes, and died at Ottensen, Nov. 9th. He was born Oct. 9, 1735. His mother was

sister to Frederick II. king of Prussia, his wife the princess Augusta, was sister to George III. king of England. His daughter, the present princess of Wales, was married to George, prince regent of England. She was born in 1768. His grandson was Frederick William, duke of Brunswick Oels, whose father George Augustus, was born February 8, 1766. The duke of Brunswick was commander in chief of the allied army that invaded France in 1792 and this was the fifth time that he was wounded. The Prussian gen. Ruchel was killed, prince Henry of Prussia, gen. Moellendorf aged 84, were wounded, the king of Prussia had 2 horses killed under him and was twice wounded, prince William of Brunswick and prince Hohenloe were mortally wounded. Blucher had a command in this battle. The Prussian loss is stated at 20,000 killed and wounded; 60 pair of colours, 300 cannon and immense magazines and military stores were taken. The French lost generals Debilly aged 43 years and Conroux aged 36, and colonels Marigny aged 34 years, Verges aged 49, Viala aged 40, Dulemborg aged 50 and Houdar de la Mott killed. This battle certainly decided at that time the fate of Prussia, and compelled the king to subscribe to the terms dictated by Bonaparte. Same day, British frigate *Constance*, capt. Burrowes, captured off St. Maloes, the French frigate *Salamander*, which sunk after taking out her crew, and the *Constance* drove on shore and was taken possession of by the French. Capt. Burrowes and great part of his crew were killed.

- 14. 1807. British king's ship *Blonde*, capt. V. V. Ballard, captured French privateer *Alert* of 20 guns.
- 14. 1809. *Peace* signed at Vienna between Bonaparte and Austria.
- 14. 1811. French gen. Villat compelled the Spanish

gen. *Ballasteros* to retreat upon Gibraltar. Same day, British frigate *Pomone*, lost on the Needle rocks, Isle of Wight. Crew, guns and 51,000 dols. saved. She had on board 55,000 dols.

14. 1813. Bonaparte accompanied by the king of Saxony arrived at and passed through Leipzig. Having between the 10th and 14th assembled in its neighbourhood, an army whose numbers are variously stated from 150 to 400,000, but most probably which amounted to 170,000 men, with 600 cannon, and commanded by the ablest generals of the age, viz. Ney, Regnier, Bernard, Marmont, Angereau, Murat then king of Naples, &c. The first day's battle of *Leipzig* commenced at the villages of Lindenthal, Freydora, Radefeld, Duben, Probstheide, Leibkertwolkwitz, &c. night alone put an end to the destruction of the human race. The allied army in this day's battle was commanded by Blucher, who lost about 6 or 7000 men, hors de combat, amongst them were the Russian gen. Chinchin killed, and the prince of Mechlenburg Strelitz wounded, he had two horses killed under him.
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October 15. 1492. Columbus discovered the islands of *St. Mary* of the Conception, and also *Fernanda*, West Indies.

15. 1757. Frederick II. king of Prussia, laid *Leipsic* under contribution by military execution.
15. 1760. The hereditary prince of Brunswick repulsed in an attack on the French at *Campen*. He had a horse killed under him, and lost 1600 killed, wounded and taken, chiefly British troops. Lord Downe was mortally wounded.
15. 1778. The British surprised count *Pulaski's* infantry in the night and killed 50 of them, amongst them the baron de Bose and lieut. de la Borderie.

The whole of them would have been slaughtered had not Pulaski came to their relief with his cavalry.

5. 1789. Died in Philad. doct. *John Morgan* in his 54th year.

5. 1790. Edw. V. Brown and John Bailey a black man, *hanged* in Boston for burglary. Same day, died in Baltimore, capt. *Jas. M'Fadon*, a brave and faithful officer of the U. S. continental army.

5. 1793. The Austrians under Clairfait defeated the French at *Tirlemont* or Barlemont, on the Sambre. He killed about 2000, took 24 cannon, &c. Austrian loss 1500.

5 and 16. 1793. Battle of *Maubege*. The French under Jourdan defeated the prince de Cobourg, being the first time that he was beaten in a pitched battle, and compelled him to repass the Sambre and retreat towards Bavia, and Maubege was in consequence relieved.

5. 1800. The French seized *Tuscany*.

5. 1802. Francis Barrett ascended with a *balloon* at Swansea, England.

5. 1810. Unsuccessful attack on *Triangirila*, near Malaga, Spain, by lord Blaney, who was taken prisoner by the French under Sebastiani.

5. 1811. *Michael Keppeler* elected mayor of Philadelphia. Same day, the Spanish partisan general don Julian Sanchez surprised the French gen. *Raymond*, governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, on a ride, and took him prisoner. Same day, Emanuel college, Cambridge, England, destroyed by *fire*; damage estimated at 7 or 8000 pounds sterling.

5. 1812. U. S. frigate President, commodore *Rodgers*, and Congress frigate in company, captured the British king's packet *Swallow*, with from 150 to 200,000 dollars on board. Same day, revd. *Theodore Dehon*, D. D. consecrated bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of South Carolina, by the

right rev'd bishop Wm. White. Bishop Dehon born in Boston in 1776, was admitted into Havard college in 1790, received the degree of A. B. in 1794. He died of the yellow fever at Charleston, S. C. August 1817, most deeply regretted by all ranks of people.

15. 1813. Died at South Kingston, Rhode Island, aged 83, *Freeman Perry*, grand father of the gallant commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

15. 1814. *Skirmish* between detachments of the American generals Brown and Izard's armies, each of whom had advanced to reconnoitre the British works. Major Lush was wounded and 4 Americans killed before the mistake was discovered.



October 16. 1529. *Solyman II.* raised the siege of Vienna. Solyman II. surnamed the Magnificent, succeeded to his father Selim I. 1520. His reign was useful and splendid, he defeated the rebellious Mamelukes in Egypt, and made peace with Ismael Sophi, after which he carried his arms against Europe, and took Belgrade. In 1522 he attacked Rhodes, which was held by the knights of Jerusalem, and after a vigorous defence he took it, and then invaded Hungary and defeated the Hungarian army at the celebrated battle of Mohatz, 1526. The conquest of Buda was followed by the siege of Vienna, but after 20 assaults, Solyman retreated from the place, with the loss of 80,000 men. In 1534 he made war against Tauris and Persia, but suffered a defeat, and was disappointed in his attack on Malta, though in 1566, he took from the Geonese the island of Chios. This brave emperor died Aug. 30, 1566, aged 76, at the siege of Sigeth in Hungary, four days before its surrender. *Solyman I.* emperor of the Turks was proclaimed after his father Bajazet in 1402. He was a great warrior, but his glory was tarnished by

- his excessive love of pleasure, which at last hastened his end. He was dethroned in consequence of effeminacy by his brother Musa, 1410, and assassinated. *Solyman III.* emperor of Turkey, 1687, after the deposition of Mahomet IV. He was a very indolent and superstitious prince, whose affairs were administered by his favourite Mustapha Coprogli. He died 22d June, 1691.
6. 1679. Died in his 59th year *Roger Boyle*, baron Broghill and first earl of Orrery. He distinguished himself much by his courage and bravery in the Irish wars, but the death of Charles I. affected his feelings so highly that he quitted the army, and lived in retirement. He afterwards accepted a command in Cromwell's army in Ireland, &c. whom he served faithfully. On the restoration of Charles II. he was created earl of Orrery and president of Munster. After a splendid display of the character of a statesman, general, and writer, this excellent man died, leaving two sons and five daughters by lady Margaret Howard sister to the earl of Suffolk. His writings were numerous and respectable, and among them several tragedies, comedies, &c.
6. 1756. Frederick II. king of Prussia, defeated the Saxons at *Pirna*, and took 17,000 prisoners.
6. 1769. *Henry Christophe*, black emperor of *Hayti*, born. This year 1817 his wife is in her 40th year and his son Jas. Victor Henry, prince royal, is in his 11th year, he has 2 sisters princesses and 5 princes of the blood. There are 8 dukes, 19 counts, 34 barons and 9 knights. He also appointed Bishops, &c.
6. 1774. *Gerry*, Worcester county, Mass. incorporated. A church was gathered there 16th November, 1785.
6. 1778. *Pondicherry* after a gallant defence by the French under M. de Bellecombe, surrendered to the British gen. Munro. The garrison consisted of 3000 men, of whom 9000 were Europeans.

16. 1779. The Spanish fortress of *St. Fernando de Omoa*, situated on the south side of the bay of Honduras taken by the British, by assault. In the fort they found 250 quintals of quicksilver, and on board of the vessels 3 millions of piastres. On the 28th Nov. the British evacuated it.
16. 1781. Sortie from the British garrison of *York town*, Virginia, led by lieut. col. Abercrombie, they carried two French batteries and spiked 16 cannon, but so hastily that they were soon rendered serviceable. In the night lord Cornwallis attempted to evacuate the town, but was prevented by a violent storm of wind and rain.
16. 1784. *Hanged* in Philad. James Burke, an Irish boy aged about 17 for murdering his master Timothy M'Auliffe, in Front street, opposite Black horse alley, by beating out his brains with a large claw hammer; also Peter Brown and Rich. Williams for wounding capt. Tolbert on the German-town road and robbing him of his hat, watch and money; and George Crowder for burglary. Williams or Brown had only one arm.
16. 1793. French National Convention decreed that "*death is but an eternal sleep.*" This decree was signed by Fouche, now duke of Otranto. It also directed that the above quoted inscription should be put up in the grave yards, which were to be planted with trees, &c. It also forbid the erection of tombs. Same day, the French again attacked Clairfait and succeeded in taking the village of *Haye d'Avesnes*. Same day, British frigate *Crescent*, captured the French frigate, *Reunion*, after a desperate action off Cherbourg. Same day, *Maria Antoinette*, queen to *Louis XVI.* king of France, guillotined in Paris in her 38th year. She was the daughter of the emperor of Germany Francis I. and Maria Theresa, and born Nov. 2, 1755. Antoine Quentin Fouquier Tinville was her accuser. She was hurried off with horrid

celerity, having been sentenced at half past four in the morning and at half past twelve beheaded, a period of but 8 hours between the sentence and the final execution of it.

5. 1799. *Bonaparte* arrived in Paris from Egypt. Same day, British frigate *Ethalion*, capt. Young, captured the Spanish frigate *Thetis*, 36 guns; with a million and a half of dollars on board, besides merchandize. She arrived safe at Plymouth with her prize.

5. 1800. French entered *Leghorn*.

5. 1802. Colonel *Sebastiani* arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on a mission from Bonaparte. For his report, see sir R. T. Wilson's expedition to Egypt.

5. 1806. *Erfurt* or *Erfort*, the capital of upper Thuringia on the river Gera, Germany, about 6 miles N. W. from Jena, surrendered to the French under Murat; prisoners taken 14,000 of whom 8000 were sick or wounded at the battle of Jena: amongst the prisoners were the prince of Orange, field marshal Moellendorf, lieut. gens. Larisch and Graver, maj. gens. Leffave and Sweissel, a park of 28 pieces of artillery and immense magazines of stores, &c. were taken.

5. 1807. *British seamen* recalled by proclamation from on board neutral vessels.

5. 1811. The celebrated partisan officer *Empecinado*, don Juan Martin, attacked Calatayad and took 400 French prisoners.

5. 1812. Henry Whiteman's stables, in Philad. destroyed by fire.

5. 1813. The *Bank of Muskingum* at Zanesville, robbed of 10,505 dollars. Same day, second sanguinary and hard fought battle near *Leipzig* between the French under Bonaparte, Ney, Murat, &c. The allies under Blucher, Bennigsen, Bernadotte, &c. Night alone put an end to the carnage. The French gen. Latour Maubourg lost a leg.

16. 1815. *Bonaparte* arrived at the island of *St. Helena*. The island was taken from the Dutch and given by Charles II. of England, to the English East India company, and has but two landing places, viz. St. James's and Rupert's valleys.
16. 1816. Was caught from on board the brig *Lerwich*, capt. M'Lean, on the passage to Havanna a female *Shark*, 14 feet long, with 76 young ones in her. Another was caught out of which 50 young ones were taken.

October 17. 707. Died *John VII.* a Greek who succeeded John VI. on the papal throne in 705. He was a weak pontiff and too compliant with the requests of Justinian.

17. 1346. Battle of *Durham*. Lord Percy, surnamed Hotspur, who commanded the English forces defeated the Scots under their king David at Neville's cross and took him prisoner.
17. 1691. King William III. and Mary granted a new charter to New England. Sir Wm. Phips was appointed *governor*, he died in London 18th February, 1694-5. The lieut. governor Wm. Staughton acted for 4 years, when the earl of Bellamont came out governor, he died in N. York in 1700. Joseph Dudley was appointed *governor* and arrived in 1702. In 1716 col. Sam. Shute arrived as governor. In 1717 governor Burnet was appointed, he died Sept. 27, 1729. In 1730 Jonathan Belcher arrived, he was displaced in 1740 by Wm. Shirley's being appointed.
17. 1748. *Peace* between England, France and Spain signed at Aix la Chapelle. The British took during the war 1249 Spanish and 2185 French prizes, total 3434, and during that time the Spaniards captured 1360 British vessels and the French 1878, total from the British 3238 sail.

7. 1774. First provincial *Congress* of Massachusetts met by adjournment at Concord.

7. 1777. The British army under general sir *John Burgoyne* at *Saratoga*, surrendered to the American army under general Horatio Gates. The British army was undoubtedly reduced to great extremities, and it is stated that they had neither bread nor flour and but one day's rations of salt meat remaining. The number of prisoners taken were 5791, also 42 cannon, &c. General Gates however, who undoubtedly had the means of obtaining proof irrefragible, stated that Burgoyne had 12 days provisions. The American army under Gates consisted of 9093 continentals or regulars, 4129 militia, total 13,222, of which 2103 continentals and 562 militia were on furlough, being sick, being 2665, leaving a total of 10,557 effectives. Burgoyne is well known for his defence of Portugal in 1762, and for the fatal day of *Saratoga*, when after fighting 2 battles he was compelled to surrender to Gates. He was supposed to be the natural son of lord Bingley. He was author of four dramatic pieces, several epilogues, and some fugitive pieces, and died Aug. 4th 1792, and 9 days after was privately buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

. 1781. Lord *Cornwallis* requested a cession of hostilities for 24 hours, in order to prepare articles for the capitulation of *York town*, Virginia.

. 1784. *Bonaparte* entered the royal military school at Paris, from the royal military academy at Brienne.

. 1788. The *Indians* took Gallaspey's fort, below the mouth of Little river, Holstein, and put to death upwards of 28 persons. Same day, a negro man and woman were *hanged* at Rariton, Somerset co. N. Jersey, for setting a barn on fire.

. 1793. The French defeated the Vendeanes at *Ghor*

let. Same day, actions at *Hagenau* and *Brumpt*, in both of which the allies under gen. Mezaros beat the French and took those places.

17. 1797. *Treaty* of Campo Formio, between Bonaparte and emperor of Austria.
17. 1798. British king's ship *Anson*, capt. P. C. Durham, captured the French frigate *La Loire* of 46 guns, off cape Clear.
17. 1803. British took *Agra*, a fortress in Hindustan.
17. 1804. British king's sloop of war *Cruiser*, capt. Hancock, captured the French privateer brig *Le Contre Amiral Magon*, commanded by the celebrated capt. Blakeman, of Dunkirk.
17. 1805. *Ulm* surrendered by the Austrian general Mack, to Bonaparte. On the 20th it was delivered up. The number of prisoners taken are stated variously, the French say 40,000. By the accounts of the allies however, exclusive of gen. Mack, 8 Austrian gens. and 7 lieut. gens. with 15,000 men, were certainly captured. The Arch duke Ferdinand with a corps of 17,000 Austrians effected his escape the night before, by a masterly piece of generalship.
17. 1806. The French under Bernadotte, prince of Ponte Corvo, defeated prince Eugene of Wirtemberg and took *Halle* in Saxony. He took 2 gens. 3 cols. 4 pair of colours, 34 cannon and 5000 men.
17. 1807. British king's brig *Superieure*, capt. Buller, captured in the West Indies, French privateer *La Jopo l'Œil*, carrying 6 guns but pierced for 14 guns, capt. Buller and 3 men were killed and 8 wounded. French 15 killed and 19 wounded.
17. 1811. The Spaniards under their celebrated partisan chief Espos y Mina destroyed a French detachment of 1100 men at *Ayorbe*.
17. 1813. British lieut. gen. sir Geo. Prevost notified general Wilkinson that in consequence of the Americans having put into confinement 23 British pri-

soners as *hostages*, for the safety of 23 soldiers of the 1st, 6th and 13th regts. U. S. infantry who had been sent to England for trial as British subjects, that he had received orders to put 46 American officers and soldiers into close confinement as hostages. The American government immediately put 46 British officers and soldiers in confinement as hostages for those confined by gen. Prevost.

. 1814. The American army 7000 strong under gens. Brown, Izard, Bissell and Peter B. Porter, lay on the south side of *Chippewa* creek, a few miles above the village, and were engaged in constructing a bridge over it. On the 20th gen. Brown left the army for Sackett's harbour. Same day, two large vats in the brew house of *Henry Meaux*, London, burst suddenly with a tremendous crash, deluging and destroying several neighbouring houses. Several lives were lost, and the beer lost was estimated at 8 or 9000 barrels.

tober 18. ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST'S DAY. St. Luke the evangelist, was a physician of Antioch in Syria, converted to the christian faith by Paul, of whom he afterwards became the faithful associate. Besides his gospel which is composed in very pure language, he wrote the acts of the Apostles. He lived according to Jerome to his 83d year. Some have called him falsely a painter.

tober 18. 1760. British king's ships *Boreas*, *Hampshire* and *Lively*, engaged 5 French frigates, and drove 2 of them the *Prince Edward* and *Fleur de Lys* on shore, which were blown up by the French. The *Lively* captured the *Valeur*.

1775. The Americans under majors Brown and Livingston took *Chamblée* in Canada. Here the Americans took for the first time the British colours,

they belonged to the 7th regt. also 4 tons of powder. Same day, British capt. Mowatt in the *Canceaux* of 16 guns, with an armed large ship, schooner and sloop burnt *Falmouth*. He destroyed 139 houses, 278 stores and other buildings. About 100 of the worst houses escaped entire destruction but were very much damaged.

18. 1783. Congress presented to general *Greene* two field pieces taken from the British.

18. 1799. *Treaty* for the evacuation of Holland by the British and Russians. Same day, the British frigates *Naiad*, *Triton* and *Alcmene* captured near *Muros*, the Spanish galleon *Santa Brigida*, of 36 guns, and 320 men, with 1 million 500,000 Spanish dollars on board, and a cargo of rich merchandise, ivory, cochineal, &c. of equal value. She arrived safe at *Plymouth*.

18. 1806. The French under *Davoust* took possession of *Leipzig*, in Saxony, of which gen. *Macor* was appointed governor. The French found there 15,000 quintals of flour, &c. and *British goods* to an immense amount which were all confiscated. 60 millions were offered as a ransom for the goods.

18. 1809. Spaniards under the duke del Parque, defeated the French under marshal *Ney*, near *Salamanca* and forced him to fall back to *Toro* and *Valladolid*, with the loss of 1500 men.

18. 1811. The *ladies* in *Cadiz* entered into a society to supply the wants of the Spanish soldiers.

18. 1812. U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*, mounting 11 guns, capt. *Jacob Jones*, captured the British king's sloop of war *Frolick*, of 22 guns, capt. *Whinyates* in 43 minutes. *Wasp* 5 killed 5 wounded. *Frolick* about 30 killed 50 wounded. Lieut. *Biddle* had mounted the hammock cloth to lead the boarders when midshipman *John C. Baker*, anxious to get on board, caught the skirt of the lieutenant's coat

drew him back on the deck and was the first who boarded the Frolic. Lieut. Biddle,* since promoted captain, sprung up and ascending to the Frolic's bowsprit, boarded her also, and struck her colours himself, when he got upon the Frolic's deck he found but 3 officers there and one seamen at the wheel, who immediately threw down their swords and surrendered. Lieutenants Rodgers first of the Wasp, Claxton and Booth, Mr. Rapp, midshipman Gaunt were in the action, and also behaved with great coolness and bravery. Jack Lang, a seaman on board of the Wasp, mounted the bowsprit of the Frolic, before any of his brother tars had attempted to do so, and, notwithstanding his commanding officer called him back, he descended from it to the Frolic's deck in so eccentric and jocular a manner, as shewed the greatest indifference for his personal safety. Same day, the British king's ship Poictiers, of 74 guns, capt. J. P. Berresford, however, came up with both of them, and as the Frolic was much damaged, and the Wasp disabled in rigging, it was impossible for them to escape, they were therefore both taken and sent to Bermuda, where midshipman Baker closed his short but honourable career, highly regretted by his friends, relations and brother sailors. Same day, the Russians under count Vigtenstein general of Russian cavalry and general Steingel attacked the French, Bavarians and Saxons, under gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, at *Polotsk* on the river Dwina. The Russians compelled them to seek shelter behind their entrenchments, and the gloom of night alone put a stop to the carnage. Same day, the Russian general Bennigsen with count Orloff Denisoff's Cossacs and gen. Millerzakomelsky's forces forming the right column, lieut. gen. Baggavout and major gen. count Strogonoff, with the 2d column and count

Osterman Tolstoy with the 3d column of the Russians defeated 50,000 French under *Murat* at *Taralavitz*, 2500 French were killed, amongst them general *Derie* and 12 field officers. The Russians took 1000 prisoners, also the great standard of honour belonging to the regiment of *Curassiers*, 38 cannon, 40 ammunition waggons, all their baggage, an immensity of plunder and spoil of various descriptions. The Russians stated their loss at 300 killed, including lieut. gen. *Baggavout* killed by a cannon ball; undoubtedly their loss must have been much greater, the French having fought with great desperation.

18. 1813. Wilmington and Newport, Delaware, *illuminated* in honour of Harrison's victory at the Moravian towns. Same day, third battle of *Leipzig*. The allies having concentrated their forces at the villages of *Probethede*, *Stelleritz*, *Konnevitz*, &c. after a most bloody and hard fought battle defeated Bonaparte and compelled him to retreat into *Leipzig*. The French loss was estimated at 40,000 men, *Ney* was wounded by a cannon ball in the arm. 200 cannon, &c. fell into the hands of the allies. 8000 Saxons constituting the greater part of the 7th corps of the French army, under gen. *Regnier*, who had just been brought into action, to the astonishment and dismay of their leader, shouldered their arms, marched forward in close files with their artillery, and went over to the allies. Several French battalions, misled by this movement, joined them, and were immediately disarmed and made prisoners, and gen. *Regnier* experienced the same fate.
18. 1814. British transport *Sovereign* wrecked on the island of St. Paul, gulf of St. Lawrence, and of 239 persons on board only 37 were saved. Same day, American gen. *Bissell* arrived at *Lyon's creek* and after throwing over a company of the 5th U. S. regt.

inf. under capt. Dorman and lieut. Horrell of the 16th U. S. inf. and a company of riflemen under capt. Irvine encamped for the night, after surprising a picket guard and capturing the commanding officer. One of the picket guards under lieut. Cassaway stationed on the Chippewa road were attacked by 2 companies of Glengary light inf. whom he repulsed.

18. 1815. *Bonaparte* and suite, landed at St. Helena from on board the British king's ship Northumberland, of 74 guns. St. Helena having been selected as his place of confinement where he remained a prisoner to this day, Sept. 12, 1817. Of those who accompanied him count Lascasses and his son, were sent away in 1817, from the Island, for endeavouring to forward privately some communication in hieroglyphics to Europe. A reduction had also taken place in his establishment, Poniatowski, a Pole, and three French domestics were sent away. Bonaparte's residence was at Longwood, where for a long time he had kept himself much secluded, on account of the British refusing to permit him to take a ride or walk about, without being accompanied by an officer. In consequence, he allowed no person to visit him but his own retinue, his billiard table being the only exercise he enjoyed. Marshal and countess Bertrand are his greatest favourites; they are represented by the British as most deservedly so, of any of his suite, and the latter an elegant woman, highly accomplished, and of an amiable disposition; she is nearly related to lord Dillon. In 1817 their family circle consisted of 4 beautiful children, 3 boys and a girl. So strictly was he guarded that no person on the Island is allowed to have a boat, nor are any vessels allowed to touch there unless belonging to the East India company, or having despatches on board, or under some peculiar circumstances. Vessels are kept cruising in every direction of the Is-

land to ascertain what ships approached ; and pickets are kept posted on every spot where it might be possible to get to sea.

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- October 19. 1216. Died *John*, 7th king of England, surnamed Lackland, and 4th son of Henry II. He unjustly deprived his nephew Arthur of his possessions in Brittany, and confined him in the tower of Rouen, where he was cruelly put to death, and having thus cut off the right heir of the English crown he was declared king. The states of Brittany, and Constance the mother of the murdered Arthur complained of the cruelties of the usurper before Augustus Philip of France, and the tyrant was condemned for the murder, and his dominions in France confiscated. He retired to England, derided and despised by his subjects, and to complete his disgrace he quarrelled with the pope and the barons. The pope excommunicated him, but he reconciled himself to him, by acknowledging himself the vassal of Rome, and when he found the barons opposing force to his measures and threatening his deposition he consented to their request, and signed the Magna Charta, the glorious basis of British freedom. As this was extorted from him, John showed little inclination to observe it ; and the barons to punish and dethrone him called over Louis the son of the French king, and swore allegiance to him. Deserted by his subjects, and harrassed by an army of foreigners, John at last found relief in death. His misfortunes pressed so heavily upon his spirits that he fell a victim to a fever at Newark and was buried in Worcester cathedral. His son Henry III. succeeded him.
19. 1492. Columbus discovered the Island of *Isabella*, W. Indies.
19. 1660. Colonels Axtel and Hacker *executed* for the murder of king Charles I. Axtel commanded the guard that attended the king's execution.

9. 1675. The *Indians* repulsed in an attack on Hatfield, New England.
9. 1735. Birth day of *John Adams*, late president of the United States. He was born at Braintree, Massachusetts.
9. 1742. The roof of a *church* at Fern, in Scotland, fell in during divine service and killed 60 persons.
9. 1761. British king's ship *Boreas* captured the French frigate *Sirenne*.
19. 1781. The British army under lord Cornwallis surrendered at *York town* and Gloucester, to the combined American and French forces under Washington and count Rochambeau. The articles of capitulation were drawn up by lt. col. Laurens, assisted by viscount de Noailles, so that lord Cornwallis as governor of the Tower of London, col. Laurens's father being then a prisoner there, became a prisoner to the son of his own prisoner. The honour of marching out with flying colours having been denied to gen. Lincoln, was on that occasion refused to lord Cornwallis and Lincoln was appointed to receive the submission of the royal army at York town precisely in the same way that his own had been conducted at Charleston 18 months before to sir Henry Clinton. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 7000 troops, of whom only 3800 were capable of bearing arms, such was the number of sick and wounded. 1500 seamen were taken who became prisoners to the French and the land forces to congress. The Gaudaloupe frigate of 24 guns and a number of transports were surrendered to the conquerors. About 20 transports were sunk or burnt, during the siege. 79 brass ordnance and 69 iron cannon, howitzers and mortars were taken.
19. 1794. The duke of York defeated at *Puffleck* by the French under Pichegru with severe loss. The emigrant legion of Rohan were cut to pieces by gen.

- Jardan who took only 62 prisoners. The greater part of the 37th regt. of foot were also taken.
19. 1799. British king's ship *Stag* captured off the Garonne, the Bordeaux privateer *L'Hereux* of 10 guns.
19. 1804. Died in Philad. major *William Nichols*, in the 50th year of his age; United States marshal for the district of Pennsylvania.
19. 1807. Died at Ipswich, England, *William Gordon*, D. D. in his 78th year. Born at Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Eng. author of the history of the American revolution, &c.
19. 1810. Restrictions and regulations laid on the press in France by Bonaparte, and all servants ordered to be registered. Same day, the British sloop *Brittania*, lost on a sunken rock, near Shipwash sand, between Harwich and Orfordness. 2 of the crew were saved and 3 drowned.
19. 1811. Dixon's chocolate manufactory, a stable and one or two buildings destroyed by *fire* in Drinker's alley, Philad. 4 horses were burnt to death in the stable. Horses cannot be moved out of a place on fire unless they are completely blindfolded, in that case they may be led even through the fiercest blaze. Same day, captain Collier of the British ship *Surveillante* and a party of British marines and Spanish Guerillas under their chief Pastor, attacked and carried the battery of *Mundaca*, blew up the fortifications and carried off the stores.
19. 1812. *Bonaparte* left *Moscow* with the principal part of his force. Same day, second day's battle of *Polotsk*. The Russians under count Vigtenstein and gen. Steingel attacked the French under St. Cyr, and carried the town by assault; and killed and wounded about 3000 French. St. Cyr was wounded in the foot by a ball and was obliged to retreat, leaving 45 officers and 2000 men prisoners.

Of the Russians, maj. gen. Balk, princes Siberski and Gamen, col. Rott, the chamberlain Mordwinoff chief of a division, generals Vlastoff, Sassonoff, and Dibsitch, col. Redinger, and the senator Bibikoff were wounded : captain Willoughby a volunteer of the royal British navy was taken prisoner.

9. 1813. *John Geyer* elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia, he succeeded John Barker. Same day, Fourth battle of *Leipzig*. The allied army under the emperors Alexander I. of Russia and Francis I. of Austria, Frederick William III. king of Prussia, the arch dukes Constantine and Charles John, Bernadotte crown prince of Sweden, prince Schwartzenberg, generals Blucher, Miloradovitch, Platoff, Bulow, Bennigsen, count Vigtenstein, &c. assaulted and carried by storm Leipzig, defended by the French under Bonaparte, count Bertrand, Murat then king of Naples, the king of Saxony, Angereau duke of Castiglione, Macdonald duke of Tarentum, Ney duke of Elchingen and prince of Moskwa, Marmont duke of Ragusa, prince Poniatowski nephew to the king of Poland, Caulincourt duke of Vicenza, Alex. Berthier prince of Neufchatel and duke of Wagram, Mortier duke of Treviso, &c. Dreadfully horrid was the carnage; so much so, indeed, that it is utterly impossible to form any estimate of the killed and wounded. In this battle were personally engaged 3 emperors, 2 kings and the heir apparent to another throne, and an assemblage of generals on both sides, all of the highest military talents and such as the world never before produced and most probably that never will again meet in any single battle. Upwards of half a million of men were engaged, and death and destruction were poured forth from the mouths of at least 2000 cannon. Bertrand the French military governor of Leipzig, and the king of Saxony, with a numerous train of officers, commissaries, &c. were taken prisoners. In the

hospitals were found upwards of 20,000 sick and wounded. It was about half past one o'clock when the allies penetrated the city and the French precipitately retreated. Prince Poniatowski who had been twice wounded, on the 14th and 16th, was again wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and with count Lauriston succeeded in cutting their way through the allied troops in the suburbs, crossed the Pleisse with the loss of his horse, but in crossing the Elster was drowned. His body was found on the 24th Oct. by a fisherman. Who is it that can possibly pourtray in their proper colours the dreadful sufferings of the wounded military, or the heartrending pangs of the peaceable inhabitants, from the united miseries attendant upon such a scene of deplorable carnage, and their concomitants famine and the pestilential effluvia arising from such a mass of bodies, both man and beast. Vain indeed, must be the effort.

19. 1814. Brig. gen. *Bissell* with detachments from the 5th regt. U. S. inf. lieut. col. *Ninian Pinkney* 14th U. S. inf. major *Barnard*, 15th and 16th col. *Cromwell Pearce*, a small party of dragoons and riflemen in all 900 men, were attacked at *Lyons creek* by a select British corps of 1200 men whom he defeated. Advance guard of *Bissell's* corps, 2 companies under capt. *Dorman* 5th regt. lieut. *Horrel* 16th regt. and riflemen under captain *Irvine*. The picket by lieut. *Gassaway*. The following officers were also in this action: inspector gen. col. *Sneling*, major *Barker* 45th acting with the 5th, brigade major lieut. *Prestman* 5th inf. capt. *J. S. Allison* 5th inf. whose horse was shot under him, lieut. *Ans* pach of dragoons. American loss 68 killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. *Smurr* 4th rifle regt. was mortally wounded and died 18 hours after the action. Having destroyed the provisions for the British army at *Cook's mills*, gen. *Bissell* returned to

Black creek which he left on the 18th. Same day, major gen. Gaines, commanding 4th military district, having reviewed the troops issued his general orders approving highly of gen. *Cadwallader's* brigade at *Camp Dupont*, he liberated from confinement several of the regulars who had been sentenced to light punishments, &c. in Fort Mifflin, and directing that "deserters must be shot," and highly disapproving of the conduct of the militia and volunteers on the 14th Oct. at the encampment at Marcus Hook, towards col. *Wm. Duane* adj. gen. of the 4th U. S. military district. Soon after this date the Americans destroyed *Fort Erie* and gen. *Izard's* army went into winter quarters at Buffaloe, Black Rock and Batavia.

October 20. 480 years before the Christian Æra the great naval battle of *Salamis* was fought between the Persians and Greeks. The Persians were defeated and 200 of their gallies sunk and a great number taken. The Persian naval force could never afterwards make head against the Greeks.

1422. Died *Charles VI.* or well-beloved, was son of *Charles V.* king of France, whom he succeeded in 1380, at the age of 12. His inexperience, and the ambitious views of his three uncles, the dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Brittany, unfortunately tended to disturb and weaken the kingdom, when unanimity and vigour were so necessary to withstand the attacks of the victorious English. An unhappy delirium with which the monarch was seized, followed by mental imbecility, completed the ruin of the nation, while the civil war on one side depopulated the country, and the successes of the English, and the glorious victory of Agincourt, on the other, left the unfortunate *Charles* little beside the title of king. *Henry V.* of England was crowned at Paris and

ruled the kingdom at his pleasure; but his death, and that of Charles soon after, produced a change of affairs, and restored to France the benefit of her own native sovereigns.

20. 1677. *Stanislaus Leczinski*, king of Poland born. He was son of the grand treasurer of Poland; and to an elegant person he joined an insinuating address, which prevailed so much with Charles XII. that he determined to make him king, and in 1705 had him crowned in the room of the deposed Augustus. He continued attached to his benefactor, till the defeat of the Swedes at the battle of Pultowa, and the incursions of the Russians rendered his situation dangerous and obliged him to fly from the kingdom. Augustus was restored to his crown, but on his death, in 1733 Stanislaus though supported by the interest of Lewis XV. who had married his daughter, was unable to re-ascend the throne, and remained satisfied with the humble title of duke of Lorraine and Bar, in which character he gained the affection of his new subjects, and deserved the name of the beneficent. He died Feb. 23, 1766, in consequence of being burnt by his night gown catching fire.
20. 1714. *George I.* crowned king of England.
20. 1759. *Westminster* and *Princeton*, Worcester, co. Mass. incorporated. A church was embodied at Princeton 12 Aug. 1764.
20. 1780. *Maria Pauline* sister to Bonaparte, born. She married the prince of Borghese.
20. 1782. Action between lord *Howe* and the French fleet, nothing decisive took place. British lost 265 killed and wounded.
20. 1793. British expedition from Jamaica against *St. Domingo*.
20. 1796. British evacuated *Corsica*.
20. 1798. British king's ship *Fisguard*, capt. T. B.

Martin, captured off Brest, the French frigate *L'Immortalité* of 36 guns.

20. 1799. *Rome* capitulated to the English.

20. 1807. Ports of *Portugal* shut against British shipping. Same day, the British troops evacuated *Copenhagen*. Two ships of the line and two frigates being unserviceable were destroyed. They brought off the stores in the arsenal amounting to 92 cargoes, exclusive of the ships of war, which were made prizes of.

20. 1810. *John Barker* elected mayor of Philad.

20. 1815. Dreadful storm at Jamaica, which lasted until the 22d.

20. 1816. Sunday—sometime before day, the bank of *Philadelphia* was robbed. W. L. A. Learnerd was arrested on the 23d in consequence of some cuttings from the sheets of bank note paper being found on the floor in his room. In his trunk and on his person was found the property stolen from the bank. He was tried and convicted on the 31st October, and sentenced to hard labour in the Philadelphia prison 12 years.

October 21. 1591. *Nimeguen* surrendered to prince Maurice of Nassau, who built the fort of Knotsembourg.

21. 1692. Wm. and Mary granted a commission to col. *Benj. Fletcher*, governor of New York, conferring on him the government of Pennsylvania and depriving Wm. Penn of it. Thos. Lloyd then being deputy governor. Lloyd died in 1694 aged 54. Wm. Penn was restored Aug. 20th, 1694, and Wm. Markham was appointed lieutenant governor. In 1701 Andrew Hamilton who had been governor of New Jersey, was appointed deputy governor, he died in 1702, and John Evary succeeded him, he was removed in 1709, and Chs. Gookin succeeded

him. In May 1717 Gookin was superceded by sir Wm. Keith.

21. 1766. Cumana the capital of New Andalusia entirely destroyed by an *earthquake*. There was another one there in 1776 and in 1794. Also in 1530.
21. 1771. Died in Italy, in his 51st year, *Tobias Smollett*, M. D. a Scotch physician, but more celebrated as an author. He served as a surgeon on board of the fleet that bombarded Carthage, but as his professional talents did not meet with encouragement he commenced author and wrote some plays and poems. He afterwards published the well known novels of Roderick Random, Peregrine Pickle, &c.
21. 1773. The legislature of Penn. passed a law to build the *New Jail* at the corner of 6th and Walnut streets, Philad. the old prison stood at the N. W. corner of Market and Third streets and was pulled down in 1784.
21. 1774. The provincial congress of Massachusetts determined to raise and enlist men for the defence of the province for the first time. They were called *minute men*, and a motion was made to vote 1000 pounds lawful money, being one fourth less than sterling money, but finally 20,837 pounds lawful or 15,627 pounds, 15 shillings sterling was granted to purchase military articles. Jedediah Preble, Artemus Ward and col. Pomeroy were appointed to command the troops.
21. 1777. Died suddenly at Dover, England, *Samuel Foote*, a celebrated mimic and dramatist, commonly called the English Aristophanes. He was born at Truro in Cornwall in 1722, and wrote 20 dramatic pieces, mostly built on temporary topics and full of personalities; and although he borrowed liberally from Moliere, yet he made all his own by his peculiar powers of humour and originality. In his private character Foote was respectable, and the

wit and humour of his conversation were very powerful.

. 1789. John Roberts and Wm. Brown *hanged* at Charleston, S. C. for robbing the house of Mrs. S. Marks.

. 1792. The French captured *Worms*.

. 1799. *Insurrection* at Cairo against the French.

. 1800. Died on his farm in Cumberland township, Rhode Island, in the 63d year of his age *Simeon Thayer*, the brave volunteer defender of Mud fort, now Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, at which time he was a major. He was born in Mendon, Mass. and went with Arnold as a captain, through the wilderness on the expedition against Quebec, where he was made a prisoner at the second barrier in that city. He was also in the battle of Monmouth, in which he was wounded by a cannon ball. After the war he was appointed a brigadier gen. of the Rhode Island militia.

. 1805. Battle off cape *Trafalgar*. After a most sanguinary conflict of 4 hours, the British fleet of 27 sail of the line and 4 frigates, under lord Nelson, defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, under admirals Villeneuve and Gravina. Spanish 15 ships, French 18, total 33 sail, and captured 19 sail of the line including the *Beaucentaur*, admiral Villeneuve, commander in chief, and 2 Spanish admirals, D'Alivā, who died of his wounds, and Cisneros. One Spanish admiral, Magon, was killed and Gravina mortally wounded. Of the 14 ships that escaped from the battle 2 were captured after the bad weather came on, when Gravina came out of Cadiz, in hopes of recapturing some of the hulks of the captured ships. The total of the combined fleet consisted of 33 ships, of these, 4 ships of 74 guns, arrived at Gibraltar, the *Santissima Trinidad* 40 guns, one of 80 and one of 74 guns were sunk, the *Achille*, 74, caught fire and blew up during the

action, 200 of her crew were saved, 2 of 74 guns were burnt. A succession of heavy gales having followed the battle, the following French and Spanish ships were driven on shore and wrecked, *El Rayo* 100 guns, *Neptuno* and *Indomptable* of 84 guns, all perished in the latter, *Beaucentaur* 80 guns, some of the crew saved, *Monarcha*, *Aigle*, *Berwick*, *San Francisco de Asis* and *Fougeux*, all of 74 guns, in the latter all perished and 30 of the British ship *Temeraire*'s men. Recapitulation, taken to Gibraltar 4, destroyed 16, in Cadiz wrecks 6, in Cadiz serviceable 3, escaped from the battle 4; these last were captured Nov. 4, total 33. British loss 423 killed, 1164 wounded, total 1587. Lord Nelson was mortally wounded in the left breast, by a musket ball which entered just below his shoulder, and carried with it a part of his epaulette and coat, he died during the battle 2 hours and 45 minutes after he received the wound. The command of the fleet devolved on lord Collingwood. Capts. Duff and John Cooke were killed. Independent of those killed in the battle, the loss on board the French and Spanish ships blown up, or wrecked must have been far greater than that of the English. Horatio Viscount *Nelson*, duke of Bronti, an illustrious seaman, was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, England, September 29, 1758, of which place his father was rector. In Oct. 1797, Nelson stated in his memoirs that he had been in 120 engagements, and had lost an arm and his right eye. *Cuthbert* lord *Collingwood* was born at Newcastle upon Tyne, and entered the British service in 1761, at a very early age. He died March 7, 1810, on board of the *Ville de Paris* on his passage from Minorca to England. The French admiral *Villeneuve* in 1806, was found stabbed in 5 places at Rennes in France, and is supposed to have been assassinated.

31. 1811. *Drury lane Theatre* began to be rebuilt

- 21 and 22. 1811. The treasury of *Virginia* robbed in the night, of about 17,000 dollars in notes.
21. 1813. Grand *illumination* in Philadelphia, on account of gen. Harrison's victory at the Moravian towns. Same day, American gen. *Wade Hampton* put his troops in motion from Champlain down the Chateauguay, to co-operate with gen. Wilkinson's movement on Montreal. This expedition however failed in all its points.
21. 1816. *Squirrel hunt*, 86 gentlemen of Newport, New Hampshire, in one day killed 5000 squirrels and other game, in all 5934, and measuring 33 bushels.
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October 22. 741. Died in the 50th year of his age, *Charles Martel*, son of Pepin Heristal, by a concubine, obtained great power as duke of Austrasia, and by defeating Childeric II. of France, he made himself master of the kingdom. Instead of ascending the throne, he remained satisfied with the title of mayor of the palace, whilst the government was conducted agreeable to his will. He waged war against the Saxons; and in a battle near Poitiers against the Saracens, in which he slew Aberdam the chief, it is said that not less than 375,000 of the enemy were destroyed. So much valour accompanied with the most consummate prudence, rendered him popular, and at the death of Thierri the king 737, Charles retained in his hands the reigns of government under the title of the duke of the Franks. He died respected as a father, and a benevolent prince. His sons Carloman and Pepin inherited his dominions, and Pepin thus became the first king of the Carlovingian race.

22. 1495. Died of a dropsy, aged 41, *John II.* king of Portugal. He was surnamed the Great and succeeded his father Alphonsus V. 1481. He was success-

ful in his suppression of some insurrections, the leaders of which he punished with death, and afterwards he carried his arms into Africa, and was at the taking of Arzile and Tangiers. He afterwards defeated the Castilians at the battle of Toro, 1476, and with wise policy encouraged the maritime excursions of his subjects, and favoured their settlements on the coasts of Africa, and in the Indies.

22. 1671. *Frederick IV.* king of Denmark born. He succeeded his father Christian V. as king of Denmark, 1699. He joined the Czar Peter, and the king of Poland in hostilities against Charles XII. of Sweden, but he was obliged to make peace, by the rapidity of the victories of his enemies. During the captivity of Charles in Turkey, Frederick drove the Swedes from his dominions, and recovered some of the places which the fortune of war had wrested from his hands.
22. 1744. *Hurricane* in the W. Indies, a great number of vessels were lost, amongst them the *Greenwich*, capt. Edw. Allen.
22. 1764. The British defeated Mir Cossim's troops at *Buxar* in Bengal; killed 4000 of them, and took 133 cannon, all their tents and great quantities of military stores.
22. 1775. Died in Philad. of an apoplectic stroke, aged 52, *Peyton Randolph*, a native of Virginia. Elected president of the first congress Sept. 5, 1774, and of the second congress May 10, 1775, but on the 24th of the same month being obliged to return to Virg. John Hancock took the chair during his absence.
22. 1777. The Hessians under count Donop repulsed in an attack upon the American fort at *Red bank* defended by col. Christopher Greene of R. Island. About 4 or 500 were slain. Count Donop was mortally wounded and his second in command dangerously wounded. Fort Mifflin attacked at the same

- time by the British men of war and frigates but without success. The *Augusta* man of war and *Merlin* sloop of war grounded, the *Augusta* took fire and blew up and the *Merlin* was hastily evacuated and burnt. Col. Samuel Smith now of Baltimore commanded Fort Mifflin.
22. 1781. *John Hart* treasurer of Bucks co. Penn. robbed by the *Doan's* and Solomon and Jesse Vickers. In the August preceding, major *Kennedy* was killed in attempting to take them at Nathaniel Horsley's house. Moses Doan was killed, but two of them Abraham and Mahlon Doan escaped. Most of the Doans were outlawed at that time.
22. 1788. *George III.* king of England became insane. Same day, a comet visible in the N. East, at Elizabeth town, N. Jersey.
22. 1793. The British took possession of *Grand Ance* and cape *Nicola Mole*, St. Domingo.
22. 1794. Action between the British king's ships *Centurion* and *Diomede* and 3 French frigates and a brig off the Isle of France; no capture was made.
22. 1795. Dutch ship *Overysse*, 64 guns, captured at Cork by the British king's ship *Polyphemus*, capt. G. Lumsdaine.
22. 1802. Died in London, in his 63d year, doctor *Samuel Arnold*, an eminent musical composer.
22. 1804. About 120 Hanoverian soldiers were quartered in the stables at the sign of the Spotted Dog in Chelmsford, Eng. about 8 at night a fire broke out in one of the stables and 13 of them were burnt to death.
22. 1812. Russian general *Vinzingerode* with his aid *Narishkin* rode up to Warsaw with a white flag to offer terms, but were made prisoners. Bonaparte sent them on to Hesse intending to put *Vinzingerode* who was by birth a Hessian, to death, as he had done d'Enghein and col. Englehart; but they

were retaken on the road by a party of Cossacks. Same day, major *G. P. Young* with a party of American militia from Troy, attacked and captured at St. Regis a British party of 40 men, with 38 muskets, one stand of colours, their despatches, baggage and 2 batteaux.

22. 1813. Died in Clarke county, Kentucky, general *Charles Scott*.

22. 1814. Gen. *M. Arthur* with 720 Americans penetrated 200 miles into Canada, took 150 prisoners, destroyed 200 muskets, &c. and returned to Detroit 17th Nov. Same day, major gen. Izard ordered the *volunteers* and *militia* of the N. Western army encamped near Fort Erie under maj. gen. Peter B. Porter to march to Batavia, there to be discharged the U. S. service. Cols. Dobbin and Hopkins, majors Lee, Matteson and Dox he noticed particularly for their zeal and attention to discipline. C. K. Gardner was at that time adj. gen. of the North western army. Same day, sergeant *Jos. Van Osten* of capt. Altemus's company of Frankford, Penn. volunteers was accidentally shot by a centinel, at camp Marcus Hook, while relieving guard.

October 23. 1520. Coronation of the emperor *Charles V.* at Aix la Chapelle, about the same time Solyman the magnificent ascended the Ottoman throne.

23. 1641. *Rebellion* headed by Phelim O'Nial, broke out in Ireland; during which from 30 to 40,000 protestants, men, women and children were cruelly *massacred* in cold blood. A variety of opinions exist among historians as to the real number of victims. Lord Clarendon states that 40 or 50,000 were massacred in the first 2 or 3 days, while sir John Temple says but 150,000 were slain in 2 months, sir Wm. Petty makes the number to be 30,000, while others

- state the whole number at 200,000. Hume thinks 40,000 the most reasonable calculation.
23. 1642. Battle of *Edgehill* or *Keinton*, between Charles I. in person, prince Rupert, &c. and the parliament forces under the earl of Essex. Each side claimed the victory. 5000 were slain on the field.
23. 1706. First *parliament* of Great Britain met, after the union with Scotland. Same day, died aged 76, *John Foy Vaillant*, M. D. a celebrated French medalist and traveller.
23. 1730. Died in London, aged 47, *Anne Oldfield*, a celebrated actress.
23. 1739. England declared *war* against Spain.
23. 1789. Joseph Butler for burglary, William Parin, Mich. Gainer and William Kearney for robbery, and Charles Berry for forgery were *hanged* at New York.
23. 1793. French attacked *Nieuport* and *Furnes*.
23. 1794. French under Moreau took *Coblentz*.
23. 1800. British king's ship *Indefatigable*, capt. H. Curzon, captured the French frigate *La Venus* of 32 guns. Same day, *Charles Baring*, West India-man, capt. John Aris, foundered at sea in a heavy gale. General Beauvais and 26 persons were lost. Capt. Aris, general le Grand and 26 persons were picked up in a boat by the brig *Hannah*, of New York.
23. 1805. British transport *Eneas*, cast away upon a rock on the coast of Newfoundland, and of 347 souls but 35 escaped to land and of those 28 perished from hunger and cold.
23. 1807. *British factory* at Lisbon dissolved and the British merchants removed
23. 1811. Between 11 and 12 P. M. a *fire* broke out in an alley north of Arch between Front and 2nd streets in a windsor chair maker's shop; and a considerable quantity of cotton and coffee were destroyed in some adjoining stores.

23. 1812. The French under Mortier, duke of Treviso, by order of Bonaparte, blew up the *Kremlin*, or ancient palace of the Czars of Russia, and evacuated *Moscow*. This work of destruction was trifling in comparison with the mischief intended, for upon the first explosion taking place, in the midst of the confusion, the Russian general Iloviaskoy forced the gates and assaulted the French with the firebrands in their hands, before the other mines could be sprung.
23. 1814. British king's ship *Bulwark*, capt. D. Milne, captured the American privateer *Harlequin*, of 10 guns and 115 men. Same day, the American army under maj. general *Izard* lay opposite *Black Rock*.

October 24. 1601. Died at Prague, in his 55th year, *Tycho Brahe*. He was descended from an illustrious Swedish family and born at Knudstorp in Denmark. Great as an astronomer and chemist, Brahe was superstitious, too much given to credulity and astrological presages, irritable in his temper and not always respectable in his connections. The Rodolphine tables and the *historia cœlestis*, are the best of his works, but the wildness of his opinions is sufficiently proved by the absurdity of the system, which he endeavoured to establish in mere opposition to the Copernican.

24. 1644. The English parliament issued a *bloody ordinance* that no quarter should be given to any Irishman, or papist born in Ireland, who should be taken in hostility to the parliament.
24. 1678. Desperate action between the ship *Concord*, capt. Thos. Grantham, of London and the admiral of Algiers, called the *Rose* of 48 guns, commanded by Canary, a Spanish renegado, who was beat off

having 70 or 80 killed. The Concord had twenty one killed.

24. 1682. *Wm. Penn* first arrived in America in the ship *Welcome*, Robt. Greenway, and landed at Newcastle, Delaware, with 100 passengers; next day peaceable possession of the country was given him.

24. 1781. Official information received in Philad. of the capture of Cornwallis. Congress went in procession to the German Lutheran church, Philad. and returned thanks to Almighty God. for the success of the allied French and American armies in capturing Cornwallis and his whole army. In the evening the city was brilliantly *illuminated*, but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather the exhibition of the fire works did not take place until the next evening.

24. 1793. British ship *Thames*, capt. Jas. Cotes, captured by the French frigate *Carmagnole*. British loss 10 killed, 1 drowned and 28 wounded.

24. 1796. Battle of *Schlingen*. The French under Moreau repulsed the Austrians.

24. 1798. British king's ship *Sirius*, captain P. King, captured in the North seas the Dutch frigate *Wilhelmina*, 36 guns and the *Waakzaamheid*, of 26 guns.

24. 1806. The French under Lannes entered *Potsdam*. In the evening Bonaparte arrived. It is remarkable that on the 24th Oct. 1805, the emperor Alexander I. of Russia arrived there, and that both occupied the same apartments in the palace.

24. 1811. Brig *Success*, capt. Tobias Lear Porter, of Salem, Mass. 84 days from St. Petersburg, struck on the Brant rock, Maasfield beach, and was totally lost. The capt. and John Nichols mate, Pet. Union, John Chapell, Wm. Brooks and Giles Pike were drowned. 2 only of the crew were saved. The ho-

dies of the others were found and all interred on the following Sabbath.

- 24. 1812. Russians under count Steingel and gen. Sassanoff, wounded Oct. 19th, defeated the Bavarians at *Ouschatch* and captured a commissary gen. 7 officers and 200 men and killed 300. They also took 40 waggons, 22 regimental standards, and a great quantity of stores.
- 24. 1813. Affair of outposts between general Wade Hampton's army and the British at *Chateauguay*. American loss killed, wounded and missing 33, amongst them major Bates wounded.
- 24. 1816. *Treaty* between U. States and the Choctaw Indians.

October 25. **ST. CRISPIN'S DAY.** St. Crispin a famous patron of the Cordwainers vulgarly called Shoemakers. St. Crispin's lance, an awl so named from St. Crispin. In 1565, Edward IV. it was proclaimed throughout England, that the beaks or peaks of shoes or boots should not exceed 2 inches on pain of cursing by the clergy and forfeiting 20 shillings, to be paid one noble to the king, one noble to the Cordwainers of London and the other noble to the chamber of London. Before this time and since the year A. D. 382 the peaks of shoes and boots were of such length, that they were tied up to the knees with chains of silver gilt or at least with silk lace. *Shoes* of the present fashion first worn in England 1633. About the year 1794 in England and throughout America the wearing of pantaloons became very general, and consequently boots; the use of buckles, which had been almost universally worn, was done away. The fashion took its rise in France during the early stage of the revolution, hence the term of *sans culottes*, that is without breeches. In 1817 the prince regent of England recommended the use of

buckles, strings having been worn for many years in place of them.

25. 1154. Died a natural death, aged 49, *Stephen*, 4th king of England from the Norman conquest. He was son of Stephen earl of Blois and Adela, Wm. the conqueror's daughter. By well concerted measures he seized the English crown in 1135 and thus in her absence dispossessed the lawful sovereign, Matilda the daughter of Henry I. by whom Stephen was defeated and taken prisoner, but he finally triumphed over all opposition, and by arrangements made with Matilda, was succeeded by her son Henry II. to the exclusion of Stephen's son.

25. 1400. Died in England, aged 72, *Geoffrey Chaucer*, commonly called the father of English poetry.

25. 1415. Battle of *Agincourt*. Henry V. king of England, in person was attacked by four times his number, headed by the constable d'Albret, the dauphin and all the princes of the blood royal of France, whom he defeated, and it is computed killed 10,000 men, amongst them d'Albret, the dukes of Brabant, Alencon and Barre, the counts Nevers, Vaudemont and Marle, and the archbishop of Sens. He took 14,000 prisoners including the dukes of Bourbon and Orleans, counts d'Eu, Vendome and Richemont, and mareschal Boucicaut. Henry's loss was very small, the duke of York was slain. Henry's camp being attacked by a party of the runaway enemy, he supposed it to be a new army, and with a view to his own safety, he issued an order to put his prisoners to death, but upon discovering his mistake, he put a stop to the carnage.

25. 1555. The emperor *Charles V.* resigned his hereditary states in the Low Countries to his son Philip, husband of Mary, queen of England; and shortly after his Spanish dominions, and March 25. 1556, Philip was crowned king of Spain.

25. 1701. Philadelphia first chartered by Wm. Penn. *Edw. Shippen* was appointed mayor.
25. 1755. *Lefebre*, marshal of France, duke of Dantzic, born at Ruffach, department of the Rhine. He served as a sergeant in a regt. of the French guards in which he entered in 1773.
25. 1760. Died suddenly at his palace at Kensington, aged 77, *George II.* 31st sovereign of England, having reigned 34 years. He requested to see his daughter the princess *Amelia*. but he died before she could reach his apartment, although she was in the palace. There is a singular instance of coincidence in this circumstance and one that occurred to his successor on the very same day 50 years afterwards. He was succeeded by his grandson *George III.* the son of Frederick prince of Wales and Augusta princess of Saxe Gotha. *George III.* was proclaimed Oct. 26, the coronation took place 22d September, 1761.
25. 1778. Lord *Howe* arrived at St. Helens in the Eagle, and immediately struck his flag.
25. 1779. The British evacuated *Newport*, R. Island, and reached New York on the 27th. To the honour of gen. Pigot who commanded no wanton injury was committed.
25. 1780. *John Hancock* elected the first governor of Massachusetts, under their new constitution. The people not having chosen a lieut. gov. on the 30th the senate and house of assembly made choice of Jas. Bowdoin, who declined serving and Thomas Cushing was then chosen. Same day, American gen. *Marion* attacked near the high hills of Santee 200 British and tories under col. Tyne, a tory, killed 6, wounded 14 and took the col. several officers and 23 men; also 80 horses, saddles and muskets, &c.
25. 1781. The Americans under col. *Marinus Willett*, of New York, defeated major Ross with 600 British regulars, rangers and Indians. Same day, grand

exhibition of *fire works* in Philad. on account of the capture of Cornwallis.

25. 1784. First national *congress* of Ireland met.
25. 1793. The Austrians under Wurmser defeated the French at *Wauzenau*, near the Rhine. French loss 3000 men, all of their baggage, and 10 cannon. Same day, the grand duke of *Tuscany* dismissed the French minister. Same day, rev. Mr. *Butler*, chaplain to the bishop of Meath, and a magistrate way laid and shot by the defenders at *Ardbraccan*, Ireland. For this murder and for robbery Thomas Shieran was hanged August 9, 1794.
25. 1794. *Hardy*, *Tooke*, *Bonney* and others put on their trials at the old Bailey, Eng. for high treason; they were acquitted.
25. 1799. Capt. Hamilton of the British king's ship *Surprise*, in his boats, cut out of Porto Cavallo the late British frigate *Hermione*. Spanish loss 119 killed, 100 wounded. British one officer killed, capt. Hamilton received six wounds and had 12 men wounded.
25. 1804. Died at *Riacknell* banks, aged 65, British admiral *Isaac Vaillant*. Same day, the French seized at *Hamburgh* the English minister sir *George Rumbold*.
25. 1806. The French under *Davoust* entered *Berlin*, the capital of Prussia. They found in the arsenal 500 cannon, several 100,000 pounds of powder and some thousands of muskets. Bonaparte held a court in the king's palace in the evening. Same day, *Span-dau*, a fortress nine miles from Berlin, surrendered to the French under Victor; they found there oats and provisions for the French army for 2 months, and ammunition sufficient to double the stores of the artillery. Same day, *baron Hund* surrendered with a battalion of Saxons, to the French under gen. Clarke, at *Little Sommerda*, in Thuringia.

Same day, died at Thomas town, district of Maine, in consequence of swallowing a chicken bone, aged 56 years, major gen. *Henry Knox*. He was of Scottish descent, born in Boston, July 25, 1750. Few if any stood higher in the estimation of the venerated Washington, than gen. Knox; throughout the revolutionary war, he was at the head of the American artillery, and in 1789, when the present form of government went into operation Washington appointed him secretary of war, which office he resigned Jan. 1, 1795.

25. 1809. Grand *Jubilee* throughout the kingdom of Great Britain on account of king George III. having entered into the 50th year of his reign. Such an event had not occurred since the time of Edward III. who died in 1377, in the 51st year of his reign, and only twice since the Norman conquest. The other was Henry III. who died 1272, having reigned 56 years. Another singularity is, that each of those kings are the 3d of the name.
25. 1810. *George III.* king of England, exhibited strong symptoms of mental derangement and a regular communication of the fact was made by Mr. Perseval the prime minister. To this time Sept. 1817, no alternation had taken place. It was occasioned by the princess *Amelia*, his daughter, putting a ring as a token of remembrance, upon his finger, she died nine days afterwards.
25. 1811. The Spaniards attacked and carried the village of *Arroya del Purco*, in Estremadura, the French gen. Girard retreated. Same day, French marshal Suchet defeated the Spaniards under gen. Blake at *Puche*, near Saguntum, in Valentia. Spaniards lost 6000 men.
25. 1812. American frigate *United States*, commodore Stephen Decatur, rated 44 guns, mounting 54, captured off the Western Islands, in lat. 29 N. long. 29, 30 W. after an action of one hour and a half,

the British king's frigate *Macedonian*, capt. John Carden rated 38, but mounting 49 guns, the odd gun shifting. The *Macedonian* is of the largest class, then 2 years old, and but 4 months out of dock, and was reputed one of the fastest sailers in the British service. Being to windward she had the advantage of engaging at her own distance, which was so great, that for the first half hour Decatur did not use his carronades, and at no moment was within complete effect of the U. States musketry or grape, to this circumstance and a heavy swell which prevailed, Decatur attributed the unusual length of the action. Of the bravery of capt. Carden, no doubt can be entertained, he having seen much service, particularly in the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar. Killed on board his ship 36; wounded 1st and 3d lieuts. 2 midshipmen and 64 men, total 104. U. States killed Thos. Brown, Hen. Shepherd, Wm. Murray, Mich. O'Donnel and John Roberts, 5. Wounded lieut. John Musser Funk and John Archibald, both mortally; Christian Clark, Geo. Christopher, Geo. Mahar, Wm. James and John Laton 7, total killed and wounded 12. Lieutenants Wm. H. Allen, (afterwards killed on board the *Argus*) and Hamilton were on board the U. States.

25. 1813. U. S. frigate *Congress*, capt. John Smith, captured the British ship *Rose*, and after taking out of her 35 hogsheads wine, 10 tons of potatoes, &c. destroyed her. Same day, American general *Izard* and col. Purdy, attacked by the British and Indians, who were repulsed. Col. Purdy commanded the 1st brigade and re-crossed the river on a bridge of logs which he constructed; Americans lost about 50 men. Same day, the American northern army under gen. *Wilkinson*, about 8000 strong, having been concentrated at Grenadier Island, embarked in their boats, ostensibly with a view to attack Montreal, a junction of his forces and those of gen. *Wade Hampton*

did not take place, and the expedition failed. Gen. Hampton ascribed it to the utter impossibility of bringing up his ordnance and want of provisions, but it is generally believed to have arisen from a want of proper concert, as well as, an unfortunate misunderstanding which existed between the two generals. Certain it is, however, that a succession of extreme bad weather prevailed for a long time, and which no doubt opposed formidable obstacles to the transportation of heavy battering pieces and heavy stores. The troops embarked consisted of col. Forsythe's U. States riflemen, col. since gen. Moses Porter's U. S. light artillery, some companies of col. since gen. Scott's 2d U. S. regt. of art. the 3d U. S. art. col. since gen. Macomb, 6th U. S. inf. commanded by capt. Humphreys, 12th U. S. inf. col. Coles, 13th U. S. inf. commanded by col. Preston of the 23d, 14th U. S. inf. lieut. col. Dix, 15th U. S. inf. col. Brearly, 16th U. S. inf. col. Cromwell Pearce, 21st U. S. inf. col. since gen. E. W. Ripley, 22d U. S. inf. col. Brady and the 5th, 11th and 25th regts. U. S. inf.

25. 1814. Died in Maryland, in his 24th year, *Benj. Lawrence*, president of the Philad. literary Lyceum.

25 and 26. 1815. Severe *storm* at Madeira.

25. 1816. Belvoir castle, the splendid mansion of the duke of Rutland, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, Eng. destroyed by *fire*. It was insured for 40,000 pounds sterling, but the collection of paintings alone was estimated at double that sum.

October 26. 1773. Conspiracy of *Palermo*.

26. 1774. The first *congress* of North America, having finished their deliberations adjourned.

26. 1788. Died at Bordentown, New Jersey, *Thos. Read*, a captain in the continental or U. S. navy.

26. 1794. Russian gen. Suwarrow after defeating the Polish van guard, invested *Praga* the suburb of Warsaw.
26. 1795. Renewal of *hostilities* in Italy. Same day, the *National Assembly* dissolved itself, after three years duration, having appointed a *directory*, consisting of Reubel, Barras, Revelliere Lepaux a botanist, Letournier and Carnot both engineers, the latter of superlative merit, supposed to be the greatest engineer the world ever produced. The other part of the government, consisted of a *council* of ancients and another of 500.
26. 1796. *Moreau* crossed the Rhine.
26. 1802. *Earthquake* at Constantinople, Algiers, Servia, Bosnia, &c.
26. 1803. Died at Richmond, Virg. in his 83d year, *Edmund Pendleton*, a distinguished statesman. He was a member of the first congress.
26. 1805. *Treaty* of Schwerin.
26. 1806. Affair of Cavalry at *Zehdenick*, 13 leagues north of Berlin. French gen. Lascelles defeated 6000 Prussians, killed 300 and took 700.
26. 1807. *Treaty* of Fontainebleau between Bonaparte and Spain, for the conquest of Portugal. Same day, Russia declared *war* against England.
26. 1811. The Spanish governor Cendriani, surrendered *Saguntum* to the French marshal Suchet. Same day, Spanish general baron d' Eroles, or Ayroles, defeated the French at *Puycerda*, and pursued them into the French territory, where he levied heavy contributions.
26. 1816. Died at Moscow, the Russian general *Donturow*.
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October 27. 941. Died at Gloucester, Eng. *Athelstan* or *Æthelstan*, 24th king of the West Saxons, in the 46th year of his age, and 16th of his reign. He was

natural son of Edward the elder, and was successful against the Danes, whom he defeated in Northumberland, and afterwards he devoted himself to the arts of peace. He encouraged commerce, by bestowing the title of thane, on such of his merchants as had performed three voyages.

27. 1553. *Michael Servetus*, a most learned and ingenious Spaniard of Villanuova in Arragon, burnt at Geneva, aged 44 years. Eager to publish his Arrian opinions on religion, he sent three questions to Calvin on the Divinity of Christ, on Regeneration and on the necessity of Baptism, and when answered with civility, he reflected on the sentiments of his correspondent with arrogant harshness. This produced a quarrel and ended in the most implacable hatred, so that Calvin, bent on revenge, obtained by secret means, copies of a work in which his antagonist was engaged, and caused him to be accused before the archbishop as a dangerous man. Servetus escaped from prison, but on his way to Italy, he had the imprudence to pass in disguise through Geneva, where he was recognized by Calvin and immediately seized by the magistrates as an impious heretic. Forty heretical errors were proved against him by his accusers, but Servetus refused to renounce them and the magistrates at last yielding to the loud representations of the ministers of Basil, Berne, and Zurich, and especially of Calvin, who demanded the punishment of a profane lunatic, ordered the unhappy man to be burnt. The wretched Servetus was conducted to the stake, and as the wind prevented the flames fully reaching his body, two long hours elapsed before he was freed from his miseries. This cruel treatment deservedly called down the general odium on the head of Calvin, who ably defended his conduct and that of the magistrates. Servetus published various works against the Trinity, which were

burnt in disgrace at Geneva, and other places. Also "Christianisimi Restitutio," in which as he said that the whole mass of blood passes through the lungs by means of the pulmonic veins and arteries, some have attributed the discovery of the circulation of blood to him, which however, must be, with more satisfactory reasons, claimed by Harvey.

27. 1644. Second battle of *Newbury*. Charles I. in person defeated by the parliament forces under earls Manchester and Essex, night alone prevented a total defeat, and Charles leaving his baggage and cannon in Dennington castle, near Newbury, retreated to Wallington and thence to Oxford.
27. 1659. Wm. Robinson, Marmaduke Stephenson and Mary Dyer, having been sentenced to die for returning into New England, from whence they had been banished for being *Quakers*. Mary was reprieved but the other two were *executed* this day. Mary however again returned and was executed June 1, 1660, and a number of men and women were whipped for not disowning that they were *Quakers*.
27. 1775. The British under lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, cannonaded *Hampton*, Virg. they were repulsed. Same time, the British wantonly and sacriligiously appropriated, the *Old South meeting house*, Boston, as a riding school and stable. The beautiful carved pew was taken down and converted into a hog-stye, by order of an officer.
27. 1780. *Eclipse* of the sun, visible in Boston; not a cloud was to be seen during the eclipse.
27. 1790. Leshers *powder mills* between Germantown and the falls of Schuylkill blown up, and a man and a boy very much injured.
27. 1794. The British outposts in Dutch Brabant, driven in, and gen. *Abercrombie* wounded.
27. 1795. French *directory* entered upon the duties of their appointment as the executive government.

27. 1800. The boats of the British king's ship *Phæton*, cut out from under the fortress of Fangerollo, near Malaga, Spanish king's ship *San Josef* of 14 guns.
27. 1805. *Neutral ships* exempted from the blockade of Cadiz and St. Lucar, except carrying naval or warlike stores.
27. 1808. British gen. sir *John Moore* marched from Lisbon for Madrid.
27. 1810. All *British* manufactured goods found in France, ordered by Bonaparte to be burnt. Immense quantities were seized and destroyed.
27. 1811. Died at Bhanpoorah, the celebrated Mah-rattah chieftain *Jeswunt Rao Holkar*.
27. 1812. Sailed from the river Delaware, on a cruise to the South seas, the U. S. frigate *Essex*, commodore David Porter. The amount of British property captured by the *Essex* amounted to several millions. She however was captured in a neutral port, by two British king's ships of vastly superior force.
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October 28. ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE THE APOSTLE'S DAY. *St. Simon*, surnamed Zelotes, an apostle of our Saviour, who, according to some preached the gospel in Egypt, Libya and Mauritania, and at last suffered martyrdom in Persia. *St. Jude* an apostle, and the author of an epistle, was brother of James the less, and he is called sometimes Thaddeus Lebbeus, or the zealous. He preached the gospel in Libya, Mesopotamia, Syria, Idumæa and Arabia, and suffered martyrdom at Berytus as it is supposed A. D. 80.

28. 900. Died *Alfred* the great, youngest son of *Æthelwolf*, king of the West Saxons, in his 51st year and 28th year of his reign. He succeeded *Elfred*.
28. 1492. Columbus discovered *Cuba*.

38. 1524. Francis I. in person laid siege to *Pavia*, defended by the imperialists under Leyva, who made a most gallant defence.
28. 1541. Dreadful storm of wind, rain and hail, accompanied with violent shocks of an *earthquake* at *Algiers*, which totally destroyed 86 Spanish ships and 15 gallies with their crews, belonging to a powerful fleet fitted out by the emperor Charles V. for the reduction of that place, and compelled him to raise the siege and return to his own dominions.
28. 1562. Earl Huntley defeated and slain by the earl of Murray at *Corriche*, in Scotland.
28. 1652. Died in England, *Wm. Mead*, M. D. aged 148 years and 9 months. Same day, action between British admirals *Blake*, Bourne and Penn and the Dutch fleet under de Witt and *De Ruyter*. A Dutch rear admirals ship was taken and 2 others were sunk and one blown up.
28. 1681. The French admiral Duquene and Bernard Renaud bombarded *Algiers*. *Bomb vessels* were first used on this occasion and were invented by Renaud who had 5 of them built.
28. 1701. *Wm. Penn* granted Pennsylvania and the counties, now Delaware state, a *charter* of privileges, in which the liberty of conscience was fully recognised. This charter was, however, abolished in consequence of the successful termination of the war of the revolution, which placed the whole American family upon an equal footing in regard to their rights as freemen.
28. 1704. Died at Oates in Essex, England, in his 73d year, *John Locke*, author of an "Essay on the Human Understanding," &c.
28. 1708. Died in England, prince *George* of *Denmark*, lord high admiral of England, and husband of Anne queen of England.
28. 1776. Battle of *White Plains*, the brunt of this battle was sustained by the American gen. McDougall

posted on the right of the American army, who nobly sustained his post with 600 men against the British army, though basely deserted by 4 regts. of militia, who fled on the approach of 250 light horse; he lost 47 killed and 70 wounded. Both armies laid on their arms awaiting another attack.

28. 1794. French gen. Laurent took *Venloo*.

28. 1795. *Cochin* on the Malabar coast taken from the Dutch by the English.

28. 1798. The French garrison of *Goza*, in the island of Malta, surrendered to the British king's ship *Alexander*, capt. sir Alex. John Ball.

28. 1800. Died at Shrewsbury, Mass. aged 73 years, *Artemus Ward*, senior major gen. of the continental or American revolutionary army.

28. 1805. The French defeated the arch duke Charles at the *Adige*. Same day, the remnant of the combined Spanish and French fleets that escaped from the battle of Trafalgar came out of Cadiz, with a view to pick up some of the prizes taken by the British on that day, the Spanish ship *El Rayo* of 100 guns, was dismasted in the gale, and captured by lord Collingwood, but parted her cable and drove on shore, as did the *Indomptable* of 84 guns, whose crew perished.

28. 1806. Battle of *Prentzlow* in Brandenburg. The French under Murat, generals Lasalle, Beaumont, Grouchy, Beliard, &c. defeated the Prussians, and compelled prince Frederick Louis Hohenloe, commander in chief of the Prussians, after the duke of Brunswick was wounded, to surrender with 16,000 infantry, mostly guards and grenadiers, being the remnants of the king of Prussia's guards who escaped from the battle of Jena, also 6 regts. of cavalry, 45 pairs of colours and 64 pieces of harnessed artillery. Prince Hohenloe was born in 1746 and was wounded in this battle, lieut. gen. Gustavus Wm. prince of Mechlenburg Schwerin, born Jan. 1781. He is grand

son of the emperor Paul I. of Russia, prince Fred. Wm. Aug. Henry son of prince Ferd. of Prussia great uncle to the king, born September 1779, was wounded, he is brother to prince Louis killed at Saalfeld. These princes and several other generals were taken prisoners.

28. 1810. Rev'd. doctor *John Egan*, consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic church of Philadelphia, by the most reverend archbishop doctor John Carroll.

28. 1811. The French under gen. Girard surprised at *Arroya del Molinos*, by gen. Hill, of 3000 men he lost 2000, of whom 1400 were taken prisoners, amongst them gen. of cavalry Brune and col. the duke of Aremberg.

28. 1814. Six soldiers of the U. States army *shot* at Plattsburgh for desertion.

28. 1816. The *powder mills* at Lee, Massachusetts, blown up; no lives were lost.

October 29. 1591. John Anthony Facchinetti, a native of Bologna, elected pope *Innocent IX.* and died 2 months afterwards. He was made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. for his services at the council of Trent.

29. 1618. Sir *Walter Raleigh* beheaded in old palace yard, London, aged 66 years. This illustrious English seaman, the discoverer of Wigandacoa, now Virginia, was on the accession of James I. to the throne, stripped of his honours, tried and condemned for high treason on charges, not only frivolous, but oppressive and arbitrary. He was reprieved and remained 13 years a prisoner in the tower of London, from whence he was liberated by James I. in 1616 and sent by James on an expedition to explore the golden mines of Guiana, which he had discovered and conquered in 1595. His expedition proved unfortunate, sir Walter lost his eldest son who was killed at the town of St. Thomas, which was burnt,

but not by his orders. Though no blame could be attached to him for his conduct there, the king determined on his punishment, and to his eternal disgrace ordered his execution on the sentence passed 15 years before on his attainder. Thus perished one of the greatest and most useful characters of those times, a victim to the basest and most malignant tyranny and injustice. He was distinguished not only as a bold navigator and a valiant leader, but as an able negociator and man of letters. In 1584 he obtained a patent for Virginia.

29. 1666. Died and were buried in the same grave, *Jas. Shirley*, aged 72, and Frances his wife, in consequence of fright received at the great *fire* of London in Sept. 1666. Shirley was a dramatic writer and poet. He published 37 plays.

29. 1727. *Earthquake* in New England, 40 min. after 10 at night, during the night there were 4 or 5 slighter shocks. It was also felt in Philad. and New York.

29. 1745. Died aged 78, rev'd. doct. *Jonathan Swift*, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, a distinguished divine and able writer on politics, poetry, sermons, &c. his *Gulliver's travels* attained great celebrity. By his will he left 11,000 pounds to endow a hospital for ideots and lunatics. Early in 1742 Swift's reason was subverted and he became absolutely insane.

29. 1762. Prince Henry of Prussia defeated the allies at *Freyburg*; the allies lost 8000 men.

29. 1776. The British and Hessians repulsed in an assault on the Americans under col. *Glover*, at *White plains*

29. 1777. General Washington's entire *force* including the Americans at Fort Mifflin then called Mud fort, at Red bank, and those on the Schuylkill, amounted to 12,480 men, of whom 8963 were regulars then called continentals. Same day, *John Hancock* resigned as president of congress, and Charles Thomp-

- son then secretary of congress was appointed president pro tempore. Henry Laurens was elected Nov. 1, 1777. Oct. 31, 1778 he resigned for the sake of example but was unanimously re-elected. Dec. 9th following he resigned and John Jay was elected. Sept. 28, 1779 he resigned and Sam. Huntington was elected. July 10, 1780 Thos. M'Kean was elected. In 1781 John Hanson. 1782 Elias Boudinot. 1783 Thos. Mifflin. 1784 Rich. Hen. Lee. 1786 Nathaniel Gorham. 1787 gen. Arthur St. Clair, and 1788 Cyrus Griffin being the last president of the old congress. Charles Thompson was continued secretary during the whole time.
29. 1778. The American major *Talbot* captured the British schooner *Pigott*, of 8 twelve pounders and 45 men, near Howland's ferry on the eastern side of Rhode Island, and brought her safe into Stonington.
29. 1783. Died John Le Rond *d'Alembert*, an eminent French philosopher. He wanted but 18 days to complete his 66th year.
29. 1788. Died in France the renowned marshal duc de *Biron*, he distinguished himself at the battle of Fontenoy, &c.
29. 1790 The *powder mill* of Jos. J. Miller near Frankford, Penn. containing one ton of powder, blew up in consequence of the carelessness of a workman throwing the snuff of a candle amongst some loose powder.
29. 1791. *Treaty* of peace, signed at Yassy in Moldavia, Turkey, between Austria, Russia and Selim Gihandria III.
29. 1795. The Austrians under gen. Clairfait defeated the French under gen. Schaal in his entrenched camp before *Mentz*, which he carried; took 106 cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, 2 generals and 2000 men prisoners. In consequence of this event the French raised the siege of *Mentz*. Same day, *George III.*

king of England, attacked in his coach by a mob, on his way from the house of peers. Several stones were thrown and the glasses of his coach broke, but he was not injured.

29. 1801. Treaty of Madrid signed, between France and Portugal.

29. 1804. Schooner *Mars*, capt. Ranson of Washington, N. C. lost on Abacco. Capt. and crew saved; also at the same time and place the brig *Samuel*, capt. Kentwell, of Baltimore, crew lost, except John Craig.

29. 1806. French gen. Milhaud captured at *Passewalk*, gen. Hagel and 6000 Prussians. Same day, surrendered 41 Saxon officers and 516 non com. officers and privates at *Rathnow*, to the French under Soult. Same day, *Stettin*, in Prussian Pomerania, surrendered to the French gen. Lasalle; prisoners taken 6000 men and lieut. gen. baron Romberg governor, major gen. Knobelsdorf, gen. of engineers Raudem, major of engineers de Barun and a number of generals, &c. 500 cannon were also taken and considerable magazines, &c.

29. 1808. British king's ship *Banterer*, capt. A. Sheppard, lost near point Mille Vache, river St. Lawrence, crew saved.

29. 1809. French under Angereau, attacked the Spaniards under gen. Blake at *Brunolo*, and forced them to retreat.

29. 1810. The Spanish patriots under parson Allende Aldamo defeated by the king's troops under gen. Callejas at *Aculco*, Mexico. Their loss stated at 6000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

29. 1811. Soap and candle manufactory of Fred. Resler, No. 347 Pearl street, New York, destroyed by fire.

29. 1813. Died at Sackett's Harbour, *Sam. M. Dewey*, capt. 3d regt. U. S. artillery.

29 and 30. 1813. By order of Lt. gen. sir G. Prevost, 46 American officers and soldiers were taken from Beaufort and the prison ships and sent to the new jail as *hostages* for the safety of 23 British soldiers held as hostages by the Americans for the safety of 23 soldiers of the 1st, 6th and 13th regts. U. S. inf. sent to England to be tried as British subjects found in arms against that government. The prompt measures of the American government in retaliation, fortunately prevented their being brought to trial.

29. 1814. The steam frigate *Fulton* launched at New York. Same day, arrived at New York the U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, capt. L. Warrington, from a cruise of 147 days, during which time she lost only one person Denizen Baldwin master's mate. June 17th she captured and burnt brig *Sea Flower* value 20,000 dols. July 5 captured and burnt brig *Stranger* value 120,000 dols. sloop *Fortitude* sunk value 10,222 dols. brig *Venus* value 40,000 dols. sunk. Brig *Adiona* of Liverpool she captured and made a cartel of, for 30 prisoners. Sloop *Leith* packet sunk value 32,000 dols. Aug. 2d, sloop *Wm.* and *Ann* sunk value 5000 dols. and sloop *Peggy* and *Jane* also sunk value 15,000 dols. Aug. 14th barque *William* burnt value 35,000 dols. Aug. 15th captured and made a cartel of, for 50 prisoners, ship sir *Edw. Pellew*. Aug. 21st captured and sunk brig *Bellona* 6 guns value 100,000 dols. Aug. 23d brig *Triton* sunk value 25,000 dols. Sept. 2d captured and sunk brig *Duck* 2 guns value 21,000 dols. Oct. 12th ship *Mary* 2 guns sunk value 70,000 dols. all British vessels. Total value destroyed 494,222 dollars.

October 30. 1485. Coronation of *Henry VII.* 19th king of England. This great and good king died of the gout in the stomach, April 22, 1509, aged

52 years, and in the 23d of his reign. At this time, October 1485, there prevailed in London a malady called the *sweating sickness*, of which people generally died in 24 hours.

30. 1682. *George II.* king of England, born.

30. 1713. French marshal Villars took *Fribourg*, the capital of Upper Austria.

30. 1732. Shipped for transportation to Virginia, in the *Cesar*, 68 men and 50 women, felon *convicts*.

30. 1760. Dreadful *earthquake* in Tripoli and over Barbary. In Damascus 6000 persons lost their lives.

30. 1762. British king's ships *Panther*, capt. Parker, and *Argo* frigate, capt. King, captured off Embocadero the Spanish galleon *Santissima Trinidad*, from Manilla to Acapulco, valued at 3 millions of dollars.

30. 1781. The Oneida Indians, part of col. *Willett's* force, defeated colonel *John Butler* and his Indians, and killed a number of them and that execrable savage Butler. See Nov. 11. 1778.

30. 1788. The house of John Howe, jun. of Glastenbury, Connecticut, destroyed by *fire*.

30. 1789. National assembly of France, refused to restrict the licentiousness of the *press*.

30. 1793. Austrian gen. Kray, defeated the French at *Marchiennes*, with the loss of 12 cannon and 2000 killed and wounded. Same day, 22 deputies of the National assembly tried, convicted and sentenced to death. Dufriche de Vallaze, a lawyer, heard his sentence with great sang froid, drew a poignard and stabbed himself. He died in the court. They were called the *Gironde* party.

30. 1794. British king's ships *Ganges* and *Montague* captured near cape Finisterre the French ship *Jacobin* of 24 guns, now called the *Matilda*.

30. 1805. Arch duke Charles defeated at *Caldiero*, by the French.

30. 1806. *Maldonado*, river of Plate, taken by the British.
30. 1807. *Louis XVIII.* as count de Lille, arrived in a Swedish frigate at Great Yarmouth. Same day, king of *Denmark*, issued a rigorous decree against all intercourse with England.
30. 1809. British king's ship *Surveillante* captured the French corvette *Le Milan*.
30. 1812. Sailed from Boston, on a cruise; the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, capt. Wm. Bainbridge, and sloop of war *Hornet*, capt. Lawrence.
30. 1813. Died in Philad. in her 24th year, miss *Sarah Rodgers*, a celebrated paintress.

October 31. 1448. Died Palæologus, *John VII.* emperor of Constantinople after his father Emanuel in 1425. He reigned 29 years, being unfortunate in his opposition against his Turkish invaders, he solicited in his last moments the assistance of the Emperor. More effectually to secure the support of the princes of the West, he meditated an union between the two churches, and the pope, Eugenius IV. favouring the plan called a council at Ferrara where the emperor attended in person, and where a reconciliation took place 1439, but did not continue long.

31. 1517. Commencement of the *reformation* by Martin Luther, he having on this day published his 95 Theses, against the indulgences, &c. It was celebrated as a great *jubilee* in 1617, 1717 and in 1817. In commemoration of it in 1817, the jubilee lasted three days in Denmark; it was also celebrated in 1817, in the United States.
31. 1732. Died at Rivoli near Turin, *Victor Amadeus*, duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, born May 14th 1666, and succeeded his father Chas. Emanuel, in 1675. He married a niece of Louis XIV. by

which he ensured the co-operation of France, but no sooner was he established in his power, than he declared against his new allies. In several battles he was defeated and robbed of his newly acquired dominions and compelled to make peace in 1696. In 1701, he again waged war, was defeated by Vendome, and Turin his capital saved from capture by prince Eugene. By the peace of 1713, Victor was acknowledged king of Sicily, by the king of Spain, soon after he resigned his title in favour of the emperor, who in return supported his assumption of the name of king of Sardinia. In 1730, Victor after a reign of 55 years abdicated the throne in favour of his son, but the next year, with the same capricious inconsistency he reclaimed the regal honours. His son wisely refused.

31. 1760. Foundation stone laid of *Blackfriars Bridge*, London.

31. 1765. Died suddenly in his 45th year, William Augustus, duke of Cumberland, second son of George II. an active, able general.

31. 1776. General Washington retired from *White plains* to North castle district. Col. Austin of Mass. burnt the town on White plains, unnecessarily and without orders.

31. 1783. Peter John *Van Berckel*, minister plenipotentiary from the states general of Holland admitted by congress to an audience in Princeton college. Same day, *New Hampshire* adopted a new form of government.

31. 1784. A young man a ship carpenter, named *Burns*, playing with a loaded gun in Kensington, Philad. the charge went off and blew out the brains of a black boy who was standing by.

31. 1793. The *Gironde party* members of the National assembly of France guillotined in Paris. This party was generally opposed to the death of the king and the violent and bloody measures pursued by Marat,

Robespierre, &c. and being men of transcendent talents and abilities, it is by no means matter of surprise that in those times they should be led to the scaffold; it is only a matter of wonder, that they retained their power so long. The names of those executed this day, were, 1st Jean Pierre *Brissot* de Warville, advocate, born 14th Jan. 1754. From the dissolution of the monarchy in Aug. 1792, to Jan. 1793, when Louis was condemned *Brissot* was in effect, king of France. 2d *Vergniaux*, a native of Limoges, he was a most able and eloquent orator and was in favour of suspending, not dethroning Louis. 3d *Duprat*. 4th *Le Hardis*. 5th *Ducos*. 6th *Boyer*. 7th *Fonfrede*. 8th *Boileau*. 9th *Gardiou*. 10th *Duchatel*. 11th *Sillery*. 12th *Fauchet* a bishop. 13th *Carra*. 14th *Duperet*. 15th *La Source* a protestant minister. 16th *Beauveau*. 17th *Mainville*. 18th *Antiboul*. 19th *Vigee*. 20th *Lecaze* and 21st *Gensonne*.

. 1803. U. S. frigate *Philadeiphia*, capt. William Bainbridge, grounded on a rock three and a half miles from Tripoli and was taken after an action of four hours, with the Tripolitan gun boats, having thrown overboard all her guns in the vain hope of getting her off. Officers names taken in her, David Porter, Jacob Jones, Theodore Hunt and Benjamin Smith, lieutenants; W. S. Osborn lieut. marines, John Ridgely surgeon, Keith Spence purser, Wm. Knight sailing master, Jonathan Cowdery and Nicholas Harwood surgeon's mates, Bernard Henry, James Gibbon, Benj. F. Reed, Wallace Wormley, Robt. Gamble, Jas. Biddle, Richard B. Jones, Dan. T. Patterson. William Cuthbush, Simon Smith and James Renshaw, midshipmen; Jos. Douglas sailmaker, Geo. Hodge boatswain, Rich. Stevenson gunner, Wm. Godley carpenter, Wm. Anderson captain's clerk, Minor Forentan master's mate, Jas. C. Morris ship's steward, Otis Hunt and David

Irving sergeants of marines, Wm. Leith cook, Jas. Casey master at arms and Peter Williams corporal of marines.

31. 1805. Gustavus Adolphus IV. king of Sweden, appointed a regency during his absence at the head of his army, in Pomerania, where he joined the Russians.
31. 1806. The French general Savery, with 600 horse took *Strelitz*, where he took gen. Geo. Fred. Charles Joseph, hereditary prince of Mechlenberg Strelitz, brother to the late queen of Prussia; he was born in 1779. Same day, the Bavarians under gen. Becker, with gen. Boussart's dragoons defeated the Prussians under gen. Bila, at *Anklan* and took him and 4000 prisoners. About this time a revolution took place in St. Domingo, the black king of Hayti *Dessalines*, was killed and general Christophe was elected to supply his place.
31. 1807. Alexander I. emperor of *Russia's* declaration annulling all former treaties with England and proclaiming anew the principles of the *armed neutrality*.
31. 1808. The French under marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzig, attacked the Spanish gen. Blake, at Guenez, near *Bilboa* and Savareosa, and obliged him to retreat.
31. 1812. The Cossacs under Hetman Platoff, defeated the French rear guard, near the monastery of *Kolotsk*, with terrible slaughter; it being an invariable rule with the Cossacs in their battles with the French not to take any prisoners. They took 27 pieces of ordnance and a number of colours. Same day, the Russians under count Vigtenstein, attacked and compelled the French to evacuate *Tchasniki* with the loss of 900 killed and 12 officers and 800 men taken prisoners.
31. 1813. Americans under gen. Wade Hampton, retreated to the Four corners at Chateauguay.

31. 1814. The British under major gen. Gillaspie, made an unsuccessful attack on the fort of *Kalunga*, in the Dhoon, East Indies; killed gen. Gillaspie and 33 officers and men, and wounded 221 officers and privates. Same day, British landed at *Deep Creek*, 15 miles below Annapolis, Maryland, when capt. *John A. Burd*, U. States cavalry and col. John F. Mercer, attacked them with a small party at Kirby's windmill, took 2 prisoners. Capt. Burd was wounded in the head and narrowly escaped being made prisoner, 6 of his dragoons were wounded.
31. 1815. Great fire in the Mint, London.

NOVEMBER.

November, (of novem, Latin, nine) so called as being the ninth month, from March. The Saxons called it Windy Month, because of the high winds happening commonly in that month. It is the eleventh month in the year.

November 1. FEAST OF ALL SAINTS.

1. 1684. Duke of Lorraine raised the siege of *Buda*.
1. 1724. Died in London, aged 76, doctor *Humphrey Prideaux*, an English divine of excellent abilities and learning; author of the "Connexion of the Old and New Testament," &c.
1. 1755. Dreadful earthquake at Lisbon, 10,000 persons are supposed to have perished. The sea was violently agitated, even as far as Barbadoes, more than 1200 leagues from the coast of Portugal.
1. 1761. Earthquake in Massachusetts and N. Hampshire, about 8 P. M. course N. W. to S. E.
1. 1765. Stamp act went into operation in America.

The great dissatisfaction it created was manifested by the bells being tolled, &c.

1. 1775. The provincial *congress* of South Carolina met.
1. 1777. *Henry Laurens*, elected president of congress.
1. 1778. *Gustavus Adolphus IV.* king of Sweden, born.
1. 1782. Funeral procession in Boston, of a *Roman catholic knight*, an officer of the French frigate *L'Amazon*. Such a circumstance had never occurred before in Boston.
1. 1783. Congress elected general *Thomas Mifflin* their president.
1. 1789. French National assembly decreed the abolition of *Lettres de Cachet* and all *arbitrary punishments*.
1. 1792. French gen. *Dumourier* invaded *Austrian Flanders*.
1. 1804. Great part of the south western part of *Gottenburg* destroyed by *fire*; between two and 300 houses were consumed.
1. 1805. Died in the Temple at Paris, the British naval captain *Wright*. He was taken prisoner with sir W. Sidney Smith and was most unjustly detained by Bonaparte. It is said that he was put to the torture and strangled. Same day, Murat defeated the Prussians and Austrians at *Sambach*. Same day, British transport ship *King George*, and the *Brittania*, East Indiaman. lost on the Roccas, near Fernando Noronha, and of 160 chests of silver on board the *Brittania* but 12 were saved, so suddenly did she go down. Of her crew all were saved, but one sailor who would not be saved, from madness or drunkenness; he had got a cutlass, and flourishing it, he swaggered over the treasure, which had been got on the quarter deck, swearing vehemently, that as he had been all his life a poor man, he would go out of it gloriously rich, loading himself at the

same time with dollars from the chests that had been broken open. All were saved from the transport excepting brigadier gen. Yorke and an artilleryman, the latter was drowned after he got safe to the rock.

1. 1806. The Prussian gen. Blacher's rear guard, attacked by the French under Bernadotte, now crown prince of Sweden, near *Jabel* or *Wahren*. Same day, died of a putrid fever, at *Leipzig* in Saxony, of which he was governor, the French general *Macon*. He was born at *Chasselay*, department of the *Rhone*, in Jan. 1769, and entered the 6th regt. inf. as a private in 1787. In 1788, he was made a corporal. In 1789, he was made quarter master serjeant. In 1793, lieutenant and as chief of a battalion made the campaigns of 1793, 1794 and 1795, during which he was wounded, and was soon after appointed chief of a brigade. He was in the battles of *Romano*, *Montebello*, *Marengo*, the passage of the *Mincio*, &c. In 1804, he was appointed brigadier gen. *Macon* was an intelligent officer, brave and of an even temper. Same day, French gen. *Gudin* of *Davoust's* division, entered *Custrin*, he took 4000 Prussians, 90 cannon and sufficient stores to supply the French army for two months. Same day, the French under marshal *Mortier* took possession of *Cassel*, and all *Hesse*. The *Hessian* troops were made prisoners of war; the whole country to be disarmed, those refusing to be shot; the whole revenues of the landgrave were confiscated; those found concealing public treasure to be tried by a military commission. *Hesse* was erected into a principality in 1394. The then elector of *Hesse Cassel* was prince *William*, of the reformed religion. He was born June 3, 1743, and began to reign over the country of *Hanau* in 1764, and over all *Hesse* in 1785, he was made an elector according to the new arrangements of the empire

in 1803. The elector was a field marshal in the Prussian service and married a princess of Denmark, she was born in 1746. They had 3 children, the eldest William, hereditary prince was born in 1776, and is married to a princess of Prussia, their eldest son prince Fred. Wm. was born in 1800.

1. 1807. The French and Spanish armies invaded *Portugal*.
1. 1809. The boats from the British admiral lord Collingwood's squadron, led by lieut. *John Tailour*, who was severely wounded, burnt in the bay of Rosas 7 French armed store ships, one of them pierced for 22 guns, and captured and brought off 3 laden with corn, flour and biscuit and one vessel of war, carrying 10 guns. British loss 15 killed, 55 wounded.
1. 1810. Rev. Dr. *John Cheverus*, consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic church of Boston, by the most rev. archbishop Dr. John Carroll.
1. 1813. Four large British vessels and a number of boats, attacked the advance guard of the American gen. *Wilkinson's* army. They were repulsed by gen. *Brown*.
1. 1814. The *congress of Vienna* opened. Same day, the British king's ship *Bacchante*, captain Stanfell, captured the American privateer brig *Macdonough* of five guns and 71 men, out 24 hours from Portsmouth.
1. 1815. Died in London, doctor *Letson*.

November 2. 1688. The dauphin of France, with marshal Duras, Catinat and Vauban, took *Philipsburg*, after 19 days siege.

2. 1754. *Charleton*, Worcester co. Mass. incorporated. In April 1761, a church was embodied there.
2. 1772. Town meeting in *Boston*, in which committees of correspondence were appointed by the *sons of Liberty*. Sam. Adams and James Warren, the

latter was killed at Bunkers hill, and a few others were the originators of this plan. In 1773, the example was followed by Virginia and Connecticut, R. Island, Maryland and New Hampshire, soon followed. The appointment of those committees was undoubtedly the origin of the congress.

2. 1783. General *Washington* issued from head quarters Rocky hill, near Princeton, his farewell orders to the American armies.

2. 1784. Joseph Alexander and Wm. Guthry were *hanged* on Long Island, for a robbery, and burglary in Mr. Thorne's house at Cow Neck.

2. 1788. *Mass* was publicly said at the French chapel in School street, Boston.

2. 1793. Lord *George Gordon*, died in Newgate, aged 43, after an imprisonment of 5 years. In 1780, he headed the mob that presented the petition to parliament against granting certain immunities to the Roman catholics, and by his artful and intemperate conduct occasioned the dreadful riots that took place in June 1780, he was arrested, tried but acquitted. In 1786, he was excommunicated for refusing to appear as a witness, and in 1788 he was found guilty of publishing a gross libel against the queen of France, to avoid punishment he fled to Holland, but soon after returned in the habit of a Jew, was arrested and sent to Newgate.

2. 1802. The *Philadelphia Typographical society* instituted. It was incorporated in 1810. Same day, died at St. Domingo, gen. *Le Clerc*, brother in law to Bonaparte.

2. 1810. President *Madison* rescinded all acts respecting neutrals, so far as regarded France and her dependencies, on the presumption that it was Bonaparte's intention to revoke the Berlin and Milan decrees.

2 and 3. 1810. About midnight the Spanish frigate

Magdalena and Polemo brig of war, were drove on shore in a *storm*, near Vivero and totally lost; of 700 men, their crews, only 12 were saved.

2. 1811. The French under Suchet opened the campaign of 1811 and 12, by the capture of *Serranoa*, a suburb of Valentia.
2. 1812. Hetman Platoff with his Cossacs defeated a French division at *Ghatz*. They gave no quarters. 70 waggons, 20 cannon and several stand of colours. The chasseurs took some thousands of helpless and exhausted prisoners. Same day, count *Orloff Denizoff* defeated another French division and captured 40 loaded waggons, took 1000 prisoners and several officers.
2. 1813. General *Brown* commanding the advance guard of the American army under general *Wilkinson* again repulsed the British at French creek.

November 3. 461. Died after an useful reign pope *Leo I.* surnamed the great, he was employed in affairs of moment and difficulty by popes Celestinus I. and Sixtus III. the last of whom he succeeded in 440. He pursued vigorous measures to repress heresy, and was severe against the Manicheans, the Pelagians, the Priscillianists, and the Eutycheans. He sent four legates to the council which Marcian had assembled at Chalcedon, and afterwards he was commissioned as the most powerful ambassador, by Valentinian, to meet Attila, who was ravaging Italy, and marching to the gates of Rome. His eloquence prevailed with the fierce barbarian, who was induced to make peace, and to march back his forces against the Rhine. Four years after, however, he was less successful against Genseric, who ferociously entered the capital of Italy 455, and for 14 days abandoned it to the pillage and lust of his uncivilized soldiers.

3. 1493. Columbus discovered the island of *Dominica*, W. Indies. Also *Marigalante*.
3. 1551. *Magdeburg* surrendered to Maurice of Saxony, for the emperor Charles V. after a siege of 12 months.
3. 1630. A new patent granted incorporating the adventurers to *New England*.
3. 1680. A great comet visible until March 9, 1681. It approached so near the earth, as to occasion great alarm.
3. 1758. British admiral *Tyrrel* in the *Buckingham*, of 66 guns, beat off 3 French ships, one of 74 guns. *Tyrrel* was wounded.
3. 1760. The Austrians under Daun defeated at *Torgau*, by Frederick II. of Prussia. Prussians lost 13,000 men. Austrians lost 20,000 of whom 8000 were taken prisoners. Daun was wounded.
3. 1762. France ceded to Spain, *New Orleans* and *Louisiana*.
3. 1771. Attempt made by count *Pulaski* and some other Polish noblemen to carry off *Stanislaus Augustus II.* king of *Poland*. They took the king prisoner, but after wandering about all night, in the morning they found themselves nearly where they set out, and were obliged to let the king go. *Pulaski* entered into the American service and was killed at *Savannah, Georgia*.
3. 1775. *St. John's, Canada*, surrendered to the Americans under gen. *Montgomery*, they found in the fort 17 brass and 22 iron cannon, 2 howitzers, 7 mortars, 800 stand of arms, a great quantity of shot and shells, and a small quantity of naval stores.
3. 1778. Count *D'Estaing's* fleet sailed from *Boston*.
3. 1781. *Arcot* surrendered to *Hyder Ally*.
3. 1787. Died at *Fulham, England*, aged 76, right reverend doctor *Robert Lowth*, lord bishop of *London*.

3. 1791. In Crown street, near Moor fields, Mrs. Clithérow and family were blown up by *gunpowder*, by which 11 persons lost their lives. She was employed to make fire works for the 5th of Nov. and worked by candle light.
3. 1793. Madame *Mary Olympe de Gouges*, a native of Montaubon, aged 38, guillotined for writing against the sovereignty of the people. During the revolution, she espoused the violent measures of the times, and made Mirabeau the hero of her writings. Reflection however, cooled her prejudices, and when Louis XVI. was dragged before the bloody tribunal, she had the courage to demand of the convention the privilege of defending an innocent monarch. This heroic conduct and her attacks upon Marat and Robespierre, marked her out for death. She was the author of some dramatic pieces.
3. 1806. Affair at *Krewitz*, between the French and Prussians.
3. 1811. The store house and burr mills with the valuable machinery of Robt. M^cQueen, New York, consumed by *fire* and a stable with 3 horses.
3. 1812. The Russians under Miloradovitch defeated the French under Ney, Davoust and Beauharnois near *Wiazma*; killed 6000, took 3500 prisoners and 28 cannon. Of the wounded French all who fell must have unquestionably perished, as in the night the Russian winter set in, with a degree of iron severity, almost unknown to the oldest inhabitants; on the following morning, all was buried under a deep, wide waste of snow. Horrid, dreadfully horrid were the sufferings of the living, whether man or beast from hunger and cold: hundreds of horses died, and the men were compelled to subsist on their carcasses; nay, sometimes, even upon human flesh.
3. 1813. The Americans under brig. gen. *John Coffee* defeated the Creek Indians at *Tallushatchee*.

Coffee's right column consisted of cavalry under col. Alcorn and the left column composed of mounted riflemen under colonel Cannon was led by himself. Americans 5 killed 41 wounded. Capt. Hammond and lieut. Patterson's companies began the action. They found the bodies of 186 Indians dead on the field of battle and took 80 prisoners.

- 3 and 4. 1813. The rear of the American army under gen. *Wilkinson* reached French creek.
3. 1814. The Russian troops withdrew from the occupation of *Saxony*, and the Prussians took possession of it.
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November 4. 1492. Columbus discovered the island of *St. Mary of Guadaloupe*, one of the largest of the Caribbee islands.

4. 1552. *Albert of Brandenburg* suddenly fell upon and defeated the French under the duke of Aumale, who was wounded and taken prisoner.
4. 1688. King *William III.* entered Torbay with 50 sail of the line and 400 transports.
4. 1703. Died aged about 52, the British admiral *John Benbow*.
4. 1749. A ball of fire burst about 40 yards above the British king's ship *Montagu*, adm. Chambers, about 10 min. before 12. It emitted a strong sulphureous smell, knocked down 5 men, shattered the main top mast and otherwise injured the ship. The ball was first visible about 3 miles from the ship and rose before it burst.
4. 1757. Frederick II. defeated the French, Saxons and Austrians at *Rosbach*, in Upper Saxony. The allies were commanded by prince Saxe Hildburghausen, the French by prince de Soubise, he died in 1787 aged 72. The Prussians took 7000 prisoners, 63 cannon, 15 standards and 7 pair of colours.

4. 1760. *Torgau* surrendered to Frederick II. king of Prussia.
4. 1777. *Mutiny* of about 200 New Hampshire troops. It was soon quelled, but capt. Beall was mortally wounded.
4. 1783. *Congress* adjourned from Princeton to meet at Annapolis, Maryland, on account of the mutiny of the soldiers.
4. 1788. Died at Stepney causeway, England, *Deborah Godfrey*, aged 80, widow of Benj. Godfrey of Ratchiffe, by whom she had 34 children who all lived to the age of maturity. He was twice read out of meeting for divers acts of increasing and multiplying out of his family. He is supposed to have had 150 sons and daughters.
4. 1791. General *Arthur St. Clair* defeated by the Indians about 15 miles south of the Miami villages. St. Clair's army consisted of about 1400 effectives including the militia. The right-wing composed of continentals or regulars, was commanded by gen. Richard Butler formed the first line, the left wing commanded by lieut. col. Wm. Darke formed the second. About half an hour before sun rise the Indians commenced the attack, just after the men had been dismissed from the parade, and being made upon the militia and unexpected they fled in confusion, rushing through the first line of continentals, who had been formed the instant the first gun had been fired, and threw them into disorder. The Indians pressed close upon the heels of the flying militia, and engaged gen. Butler with great intrepidity. The officers exposed themselves to the most imminent dangers, and fell in great numbers in endeavouring to change the state of affairs, and with all their exertions were not able to restore complete order. After several successive charges made by lieut. col. Darke the Americans about half past nine, cut their way through the Indians and commenced a

disorderly retreat, which was covered by major Clarke's battalion. The route continued to fort Jefferson 29 miles from the field of battle. The Americans lost all their cannon 8 in number, baggage, all their horses were killed and had 38 officers and 593 non coms. and privates killed on the field, total 632 killed, amongst them gen. Richard Butler, lieutenant. col. Oldham, Ky. militia, majors Heart and Ferguson, captains Kirkwood, being the 33d time he risked his life in defence of his country, Bradford, Phelon, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Pratt, Guthrie, Cribbs and Newman; lieutenants. Spear, Warren, Boyd, M'Math, Burgess, Kelso, Read, Little, Hopper and Lukens; ensigns Cobb, Balch, Chase, Turner, Wilson, Brooks, Beatty and Purdy; quarter masters Reynolds and Ward; adj. Anderson and doctor Grayson. Wounded 21 officers, several of whom died of their wounds and 242 non coms. and privates, total 263. Officers killed and wounded 59, ditto non coms. and privates 835, grand total 894. being nearly 2 thirds of the Americans, who were engaged in battle. Officers wounded lieutenant. colonels Gibson, who died at fort Jefferson on the 10th Dec. 1791, and Wm. Darke died Nov. 26, 1801, and Sargent adj. gen. major Thos. Butler brother to the general he had his leg broke by a ball; captains Doyle, Truman, Ford, Buchanan, Jacob Slough of Lancaster, and Darke son of lieutenant. col. Wm. Darke; captain. Darke died of his wounds Jan. 25, 1792. Lieutenants Greateon, Davidson, De Butts, Price, Morgan, M'Creary, Lisle and Thompson; ensign Bines; adjutants Whistler and Crawford and viscount Malartie who acted as volunteer aid de camp to gen. St. Clair. The general was honourably acquitted of any blame for his defeat. 1794. *Praga* carried by storm by the Russians under Suwarrow. The capture of this place compelled Warsaw to surrender.

4. 1796. *Treaty* between Jussuf Bashaw Mahomet, bey of Tripoli and the United States signed by Joel Barlow at Algiers, and Hassan Bashaw, dey of Algiers.
4. 1797. *Earthquake* in Quito ; the soil of that province underwent such a dreadful commotion that notwithstanding the extreme feebleness of the population of that country nearly 40,000 natives perished, either buried under the ruins of their own houses, swallowed up in the crevices of the earth, or drowned in the lakes that were suddenly formed.
4. 1800. The British king's ship *Marlborough*, 74 guns, totally lost on a sunken rock near Belleisle ; officers and crew saved by the Captain of 74 guns.
4. 1805. Murat defeated by the Austrians and Russians at *Enns*. Same day, a British squadron under sir *Richard Strachan* with 4 ships of the line captured off cape Ortegál, a squadron of 4 French ships of the line that escaped from the battle of Trafalgar, viz. *Formidable* 84 guns, *Monte Blanc* 80 guns, *Duguay Trouin*, capt. Du Bois mortally wounded and *Scipio*, each of 74 guns. British loss 24 killed 111 wounded.
4. 1807. British orders in council for granting letters of marque and reprisals against Denmark, Naples, Tuscany, Ragusa, the republic of the Seven Islands and all other ports in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas occupied by the French or their allies.
4. 1810. Revd. doct. *Benoit Joseph Flaget*, consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic church of Bardstown, Kentucky, consecrated by the most reverend archbishop doctor John Carroll.
4. 1811. *Congress* met this day, having been convened by president Madison's proclamation of July 24, 1811.
4. 1814. The king of Sweden, *Charles XIII.* unanimously elected and proclaimed king of *Norway*, by the Norwegian diet assembled at Christiani. Same day, declaration of the *king* of *Saxony* against the

occupation of his dominions by the Prussian troops. Same day, *Nalagurh*, East Indies, surrendered to the British under col. D. Ochterlony.

November 5. 1605. *Gunpowder plot* discovered. It was headed by Catesby, and the intention was to blow up the parliament house ; in the cellar was found 40 barrels of gunpowder and Guy Fawkes.

5. 1688. King *William III.* landed at Torbay.

5. 1764. Died at Bologne, the celebrated English poet, *Charles Churchill*, born in London in 1731.

5. 1774. The militia of *Virginia* assembled at Fort Gower, under lord Dunmore, declared their determination to support their countrymen when called upon, and not king George III. if he proceeded to execute the late obnoxious laws by force.

5. 1788. The supreme executive council and assembly of Pennsylvania, elected general *Thos. Mifflin* president and *George Ross* vice president of that state.

5. 1789. Transit of *Mercury* over the sun's disk visible in the U. States, &c.

5. 1794. French under gen. Kleber took *Maestricht*. Same day, successful sortie made by the British from *Nimeguen*.

5. 1799. British king's ship *Sceptre* lost, the captain and 290 officers and men perished.

5. 1800. *Embargo* laid on all British shipping at Cronstadt, &c. in Russia.

5. 1807. Died at Rome aged 67 years and 6 days, *Maria Angelica Kauffman* a celebrated paintress ; born at Coire the capital of the Grisons.

5. 1811. British frigate *Saldanha* lost in the Irish seas, all hands perished. Same day, Samuel Relf editor of the Philadelphia Gazette received the president's message to Congress, from Washington city by express in 9 hours and a half, distance 150 miles. It reached Boston 500 miles in 64 hours.

5. 1813. The flotilla of transports belonging to gen. *Wilkinson's* army got under way, and arrived without accident below Morrisville.
5. 1815. Treaty between Great Britain and Russia, acknowledging the *Ionian* or *Seven Islands* free and independent. They are the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo and Paxo.
5. 1816. Died at N. Orleans *Daniel Carmick*, major U. S. marines. He was one of the first, who were appointed officers in that corps.



- November 6. 1406. Died Come de Meliorati, pope *Innocent VII.* a native of Sulmone in Abruzzo, elected pope 1404, but was opposed by the arms of Ladislaus, king of Naples, who drove him from Rome.
6. 1636. Died at Lisbon, aged 32, *John IV.* surnamed the fortunate, son of Theodore, duke of Braganza. He employed all the powers of his mind and of his situation, to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards after the death of Sebastian, had conquered, and since held as a tributary province, and by the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the odious yoke and was proclaimed king of Portugal.
 6. 1745. The *Young Pretender*, prince Charles, entered England and invested *Carlisle*.
 6. 1763. *Patna* in Bengal, taken by storm, by the British.
 6. 1768. Governor Barnard charged *Jas. Bowdoin* with being the whole cause of the opposition of the council, of which he was a member, to the quartering of the British troops on Boston.
 6. 1783. *John Dickenson* elected president and *James Ewing* vice president of Pennsylvania.
 6. 1784. *John Dickenson* re-elected prest. and *James Irvine* vice prest. of Penn.

6. 1787. The house of major *Alex. Boyd*, attacked in the night by a mob of about 30 or 40 persons, who threw stones against it, on account of some members of assembly who lodged there and who had opposed the calling a convention to adapt the state constitution to that of the U. States. Those members were termed anti-federalists. Benj. Franklin then governor offered a reward of 300 dollars for discovering the aggressors. No information was obtained.
6. 1790. Died in Boston in his 64th year, *James Bowdoin*, governor of Massachusetts. Born in Boston.
6. 1792. Battle of *Gemappe*. The Austrians under the duke of Saxe-Teschen and generals Clairfait and Beaulieu, were defeated by the French under generals Dumourier, d'Harville, Rozieres, Ferrand, Bournonville, duke de Chartres and duke de Montpensier, sons of the duke of Orleans, colonels Labayette, Thouvenot, &c. The Austrians lost nearly 4000 men and 13 cannon and fled as far as Mons. Dumourier acknowledged the loss of 2000 killed and wounded.
6. 1793. Philip Louis Joseph, *duke of Orleans* guillotined in Paris. He was born at St. Cloud, April 13, 1747, and during his father's life had the title of duke de Chartres. From his earliest years he devoted himself to low pleasures, but with the desire to acquire consideration in the fleet, he entered in the navy, and he obtained the command of the *St. Esprit*, of 84 guns in 1778, under the orders of admiral d'Orvilliers. The sight of the English fleet, it is said, terrified the cowardly prince, and during the action with admiral Keppel, it is reported that he concealed himself in the hold of the ship until the danger was over. This conduct was ridiculed not only by the wits of Paris, but by the court, and the duke felt the severity of the satire so deeply

that he determined on revenge. His immense fortune gave him every opportunity to raise disturbances and create dissatisfaction, and he followed the iniquitous propensities of his heart. In 1787 he succeeded to his father's title, and soon after, the revolution afforded him occasions to gratify his revenge against the court. Though exiled and threatened, he maintained his rancorous opposition; he became one of the members of the national assembly, and as if ashamed of his family and of his birth, he took the name of Egalite. While the factious and the vile used his great opulence, and his powerful influence for their own vicious and diabolical purposes, he was satisfied if every measure tended to dishonour the monarch, and to overturn the throne, on which he hoped to seat himself. At the trial of Louis XVI. he gave his vote with the greatest indifference for the death of the king, a conduct which shocked even the most abandoned jacobins; but soon his own fate was determined by those who had squandered his riches, and abused his confidence. He was accused, and though he escaped to Marseilles, he was siezed and brought back to Paris, and led ignominiously to the scaffold. He suffered death with more courage than could be expected from a man whose character and morals were so infamous. His annual income was 150,000 pounds sterling. Same day, additional British *order in council*, to bring in all neutrals laden with the produce of the French colonies.

6. 1794. British king's ship *Alexander*, of 74 guns, rear admiral Bligh, taken by a French squadron of 3 ships.
6. 1799. British king's sloop *Speedy*, capt. Jah. Brenton, attacked by 12 Spanish gun boats in Gibraltar bay, he beat them off and saved his convoy.
6. 1806. The electors of Saxony and Hesse acceded to the confederation of the Rhine. Same day, *Lie-*

bec carried by assault by the French under Bernadotte and Soult. 300 waggons and baggage with its guard, of 1500 Swedes were taken, and in the town 4000 prisoners including 150 officers, 32 cannon, 60 pair of colours, the dead and wounded supposed to have amounted to 5000 men. 2000 of the wounded were found in the churches. Lubec was defended by Blucher, who retreated to Ratkow.

6. 1809. The British ship *Diamond* and native ship Fatty Allebhoy, lost on a reef of rocks on the island of Nobflower, East Indies. Their crews were saved.
6. 1813. The American gen. *Wilkinson* disembarked the whole of his troops and passed Prescott. A heavy cannonade was opened by the British on the troops and flotilla, of 300 boats however not one was touched.
6. 1814. Two violent shocks of an *earthquake* felt at Lyons, France, it was preceded by loud thunder. Same day, gen. *Jackson's* army arrived within two miles of Pensacola; major Piere whom he sent with a flag to summon the Spanish governor to surrender, was fired upon.
6. 1815. Died at Morrisanea, New York, *Gouverneur Morris*, many years minister to the court of France from the United States. He was also in the Senate of the U. States.



November 7. 1696. Third frame of government of *Pennsylvania* passed by governor William Matthews.

7. 1775. Lord Dunmore declared *Virginia* to be in a state of rebellion, he proclaimed martial law, and invited the slaves to join him.
7. 1777. Congress appointed gen. Thos. Mifflin, colonels Timothy Pickering and Robert Harrison a board of war. Harrison declined serving and on.

the 27th they appointed gen. Gates president of the board and added Joseph Trumbull and Richard Peters members of the board.

7. 1792. The French under Dumourier entered *Mons.*
7. 1796. Died *Catharine II.* empress of Russia, she was daughter of Christian Augustus of Anhalt-Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, and at the age of 14 married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. emperor of Russia. After some years she became the mother of a son and daughter; but the mental imbecility of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless, and on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch soon found the ambitious rival, instead of a submissive consort. By a well managed plot she seized her husband, July, 1762, and after three days confinement he expired in the castle of Robscha, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself as sole sovereign empress, and insured the stability of her government by the wisest and most popular measures. To remove every obstacle, prince Iwan, grandson of Peter, an inoffensive youth, was secretly cut off; and the empress, sure of the tranquility of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favourite, prince Poniatowski, as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, in 1764. Great as a sovereign, but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged herself in the most sensual gratifications, in the company of favourites, whom, however she rewarded with profuse liberality. The patronage which she extended to genius and literature, and the benevolent motives which influenced her government in all affairs, will always appear as illustrious features in the character of Catharine. The bloody capture of Ismael, however, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her conduct, as proceeding from the same corrupted heart which wa-

- ded to the throne over the carcass of a murdered husband. On the morning before her death she was in good spirits, and took her coffee as usual. She retired into her closet, where after remaining a full half hour, the woman who waited on her, began to be alarmed and on entering the room where she was they found her stretched on the parquet, with her feet against the door and speechless, and at 10 o'clock in the evening of the following day she died. Catharine introduced inoculation into Russia and first submitted to the operation.
7. 1803. Died at Edinburg, *Alexander Thomson*, author of *Paradise of Taste*, *Whist*, and other admired pieces.
7. 1805. *Lewis* and *Clarke's* party having descended the *Columbia* river arrived this day in sight of the ocean. Same day, frigate *Didon*, having on board *Ferome Bonaparte*, with another French frigate escaped from New York through Hell gate, and eluded a British squadron which had been on the watch for them a long time off Sandy Hook. Same day, British king's sloop of war *Orquiso*, lost off port Antonio; of the crew 101 perished and 35 were saved.
7. 1806. The Prussian general *Blucher* surrendered at Ratkow near Lubec to the French under marshals *Murat*, *Bernadotte* and *Soult*, and gens. *Tilly* and *Rivand*. *Frederick Wm.* duke of Brunswick Oels, several generals, 16,000 men, 4000 of them cavalry, and 80 cannon were surrendered. This was the last body of the Prussian army left after the battle of Jena and closed all serious opposition to the views of Bonaparte in Prussia.
7. 1808. *Travers*, British East Indiaman, wrecked in the bay of Bengal; crew saved excepting 16 persons.
7. 1811. Battle of *Tippecanoe*, within 3 or 4 miles of the Prophet's town, on the *Wabash*. About half

past 4 in the morning, which was dark and cloudy, the Indians under the Shawanoe prophet and Tecumseh, attacked the Americans under governor Wm. H. Harrison and penetrated even into some of the tents, but being charged by the 4th U. S. regt. and major Floyd's detachment they broke, and after a bloody and sanguinary conflict were defeated and obliged to evacuate their town, leaving 50 or 60 of their warriors killed on the field; of whom 38 were found within the encampment; a Pottawattamie chief with several others, were wounded and taken prisoners. Their total loss estimated at 300. The town was then burnt, one house excepted, in which an old woman was found. Their corn was either destroyed or taken. Harrison's force consisted of about 1500 of whom 200 were cavalry under major Daveiss. The 4th regt. forming a brigade of about 400 men including a company of U. S. riflemen under lieut. Hawkins, and lieut. Albright's detachment of the 1st and 7th U. S. regts. inf. with a detachment of militia commanded by col. Bartholomews forming a brigade under col. John P. Boyd. 600 riflemen under lieut. col. Decker. The spies and guides under capt. Dubois. The remainder, 2 companies of mounted volunteers under major gen. Wells of Kentucky, who acted as volunteer major. Brigade major Clarke, George Croghan aid to Boyd, Nathaniel F. Adams 4th regt. adjutant and capt. Piatt quarter master of the army; majors Hurst and Taylor aids to Harrison, the latter judge Taylor had his horse killed under him at the side of gov. Harrison, and gov. H. was shot through the hat and slightly wounded in the head and his horse was wounded. G. R. C. Floyd senior major of the 4th regt. commanded the battalion of that regt. in the front line and fought in his shirt and actually killed five Indians with his sword, nothing probably saved his life but his singular dress. Ex-

clusive of those named the following officers were in this action, caps. Wentworth, Snelling, Barton, G. W. Prescott, Brown and Cooke ; lieuts. Robb, Gardner and Larrabee and adjutant J. L. Eastman, all of the 4th regt. and of the other corps the following are named, maj. Rodman, caps. Scott, Wilson, Norris, Hargrove and Wilkins. Capt. Parke of the dragoons on col. Daveiss being wounded was promoted major in the heat of the action. Lieut. Tho. Majors and doct. Foster. KILLED—Col. Abraham Owens of Shelby county aid to gov. Harrison, col. Isham White formerly U. S. agent of the Saline salt works. capt. Spier Spencer of Corydon, Indiana territory, lieuts. Richard M'Mahon of Vincennes, and Thomas Berry, Thomas Randolph, Esq. of Vincennes, Joseph Warnock, Thomas Clendennen, Wm. Fisler, Wm. Hutchinson, Henry Jones and Wm. Kelly all of Clarke county, Indiana territory, James Summerville and Stephen Mars. Mortally wounded and since dead—major Joseph Hamilton Daveiss of Lexington, he died in 9 hours, and capt. Jacob Warrick of Vincennes. Wounded—Lt. col. Jos. Bartholomews, capt. John Norris, John Drummond, J. Robertson, and Thos. Gibson all of Clarke county, Ind. ter. Lieut. col. Luke Decker of Indiana ; adjutant capt. James Hunter, capt. Frederick Guiger, and volunteer Doct. Edward Scull, of Pittsburgh ; he died at Pass Christian, the cantonment of the 1st U. S. regt. inf. on the 28th October, 1815. Of Boyd's regt. 77 were killed or wounded, viz. KILLED—corporals Jas. Mitchell and David L. Thompson, privates Wm. H. King, Joseph Tibbets, Levi Cary, Isaac Butler and Ira Troubridge. MORTALLY WOUNDED *and since dead* capt. Wm. C. Bain acting as major ; Jos. Burdett, Isaac M. Noot, Dexter Earl, Jonathan Crowell, Daniel Gilman, Dan. Rearnes, Lewis Taylor, Lemuel E. Welch, John Sanborn, John Yoemans, Nathan

Snow, Amos Rice, Dan. Lee and one other private. Killed 7, died 14, total 21. WOUNDED Lieuts. Geo. P. Peters and Geo. Gooding, ensign Henry Burchstead, sergeants Montgomery Orr, Henry Munn, Alicott Babbett, Nathan Fairbank, Rueben Newton and Aaron Furbush, corporals Solomon Johnson and John Rice, Adam Walker musician, privates Curtis Phipps, Chas. Waite, Wm. Layman, Caleb Critchett, Jacob Keaser, Noah Fernald, Stanton Smiley, Nathan Haines, Sylvester Dean, John Donahue, Timothy Foster, John D. Jones, Daniel Rodman, John Manhannon, Francis Nelson, Isaac Ruthbone, Silethiel Hathaway, — Goodenon, Step. Pettes, Wm. Pumroy, Lucies Sallies, Jas. Stephenson, Sam. Tibbetts, John Clark, Robert Douglas, Wm. Foster, Samuel Souther, Wm. Turner, Bliss Lovell, Aug. Bradford, Dennison Crumby, Robert Thompson, Chs. Coger, Wm. M. Sanderson, Dan. Rogers, Sam. Potter, Jenis Maugun, Elisha Nappe, Eben. T. Andrews, Wm. Brigham, Ephraim Hall, Israel Newhall, Edw. R. Tuck and Samuel Thing, total 56. Total loss of the Americans 1 aid-de-camp, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 1 serg. 2 corp. 30 privates, 37. Wounded since dead, 1 major, 2 capt. 22 privates, total 62. Wounded 2 lt. cols. 1 surgeon's mate, 2 capt. 3 sub. 9 serg. 5 corp. 1 musician, 103 privates, total 126, total killed and wounded 188. Same day, *thanksgiving* day by the members of the Protestant Episcopal churches in Pennsylvania.

7. and 8. 1812. The Cossacs of the Don, under Hetman Platoff attacked the French under Beauharnois at *Zeselia*, and compelled them to retreat. On the 2d day they attacked the French on the banks of the Voipe in a heavy fall of snow, the French were again defeated and in the 2 days about 1500 of them were killed. Contrary to their usual custom, the Cossacks took 3500 prisoners, amongst them gen.

Sanson, many chiefs of regts. upwards of 100 officers, also 62 cannon, many standards, baggage, &c. were taken. Beauharnois in his official account stated that 400 of his horses perished this day. Same day, the Russian gen. Laharpe defeated the French at *Vitepsk* and took gen. Prouje the governor, col. Schvarde the commandant, 10 officers and nearly 400 men. Same day, the advanced guard of the grand Russian army under gen. Miloradovitch attacked the French at *Dorogobouche*, about 8 wersts from the river Dnieper; the contest was desperate and sanguinary in the extreme, but the French were defeated and fled from the field; which presented to the victors, one line of the dead and dying, the snow being absolutely blackened with the bodies of man and beast, destroyed by the balls or sword, cold or famine. 50 ammunition waggons were blown up and vast numbers of guns were thrown into the river by the French and many fell into the hands of the Russians, with about 1000 prisoners.

1813. The Americans under col. since gen. *Maccomb* routed a detachment of British 2 miles below Hamilton on the St. Lawrence. Gen. *Wilkinson's* army arrived about 6 miles below the town. The dragoons were at the White house and on the 8th were transported across the St. Lawrence.

1814. The Americans under general Andrew Jackson took by assault *Pensacola*. The Spaniards blew up Barrancas and St. Rose batteries. Jackson took possession of it, until the Spaniards could obtain a sufficient force, to maintain their neutrality from violation by the British. The American army set out on the 9th for fort Montgomery, and the general arrived at New Orleans on the 2d of Dec. where he reaped fresh laurels.

1816. Messrs. Sadler, jun. and Livingston, ascended with a *balloon* from Richmond barracks, Belfast, they descended at Ticknevin bog near Edenderry. Distance 30 miles.

- November 8. 532. Died pope *Boniface II.* succeeded *Felix IV.* in 530, and died two years after. His father was a Goth. He attempted to influence the cardinals in the choice of a successor and to elect *Vigil*, but another council annulled the proceedings.
8. 1226. Died of a contagious complaint, aged 39, *Louis VIII.* king of France, surnamed the lion, son of *Philip Augustus* and of *Isabella*, succeeded his father 1223. He was distinguished by his valour in his father's life time, and when he ascended the throne he waged successful war against the English from whom he conquered *Limousin*, *Perigord*, *Aunis*, &c. and afterwards he turned his arms against the *Albigenses*, and laid siege to *Avignon*. Though successful he lost the greatest part of his army by disease, and he himself perished by the contagious complaint. By his wife the beautiful *Blanche* of *Castile*, he had 11 children of whom only five sons and one daughter survived him.
8. 1517. Died aged 81, cardinal *Francis Ximenes*, a celebrated ecclesiastic. *Ferdinand*, king of Spain, on his death bed appointed him regent of the kingdom, during the minority of *Charles V.* and *Ximenes* exercised this authority, not only with wisdom, but with severity, and thus raised the complaints of the nobles, against his administration. He despised, however, their clamours, satisfied in the good opinion of his sovereign, and in the support of the people to whom he granted great and important privileges. While thus labouring for the glory of his country, this virtuous minister was poisoned in eating trout. In his character *Ximenes* was noble and patriotic, the friend of virtue and of merit, the protector of innocence, and the active and generous promoter of industry. He was himself learned, and by his munificence he caused the famous *Complutesin Polyglott Bible*, to be published in his newly erected university of *Alcala*.

8. 1519. The Spaniards under Cortez, entered *Mexico*. Montezuma then emperor.
8. 1745. Grand celebration at Berlin by *Frederick II.* of his victories.
8. 1777. British attacked Mud fort now *Fort Mifflin*. Col. Samuel Smith of Baltimore, defended the fort with the most determined resolution, and repulsed the British, but being wounded by a spent cannon ball, and severely bruised by the bricks it threw on him he was obliged to relinquish the command, which was conferred on major Simeon Thayer of Rhode Island, who nobly volunteered his services, in what was then a most dangerous post. When col. Smith took command of the fort it was in a wretched condition, without ammunition, provision or stores and garrisoned by about 30 militia.
8. 1792. The French under Dampierre and Berneron took *Ath*, which contained several large magazines. Same day, they took possession of *Nieuport*, *Ostend* and *Bruges*, and at the same time gen. Labourdonnaye took possession of *Tournay*, and all *Flanders* submitted to them.
8. 1794. French gen. Souham took *Nimeguen*. It is a very ancient, rich, strong and populous city, situated on the south side of the river *Waal*. Charlemagne in 775 made it a second imperial city, *Aix la Chappelle* being the first and *Thionville* the third. In 1248 William III. united it to *Holland*, but he sold it to Otho III. count of *Guildres*, for 21,000 marks of silver, with whose successors it remained until the states of *Holland* revolted against Philip II. of Spain. In 1585 it was assaulted without success. In 1591 it was taken and retaken. In 1672 the French took it but abandoned it in two years. In 1702 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French.
8. 1799. *Bonaparte* effected a revolution in *Paris* and

the councils of Ancients and 500 adjourned to St. Cloud.

- 8 and 9. 1800. Tremendous *storm* in the British channel.
8. 1805. The French under Davoust defeated the allies at *Marientzel*, took 16 cannon, 3 standards and 3000 prisoners.
8. 1806. *Magdeburg*, on the river Elbe, Lower Saxony, surrendered to the French under marshal Ney prince of Moskwa. He took gen. count de Kleist military governor of the city, major gen. de Renouard, 18 other generals, 16,000 men, 54 pair of colours, 7 standards, 800 pieces of artillery and immense magazines of all kinds, 1 million of pounds of powder and a vast bridge equipage.
8. 1809. The French attacked, carried and plundered the town of *Hostalrick* but were forced to retire by general Quadrado, who retook the plunder. Same day, *Francis Jas. Jackson's* functions as British minister, ceased by order of president Madison, and he was debarred all intercourse with the American government.
8. 1812. Com. *Isaac Chauncey's* squadron chased the Royal George of 26 guns, into Quanti bay, lake Ontario, but lost sight of her in the night.
8. 1813. A meeting house for *Blacks*, corner of Brown and 4th streets, Philad. nearly torn down by a mob, in consequence of a black man having fired upon and wounded a white man. Same day, general *Andrew Jackson* defeated the Indians at *Tallegada* or the End, about 30 miles below Ten Islands of Coose river. The advance of the Americans was led by gen. John Carroll and consisted of capt. Deadrick's. Caperton's and Bledsoe's companies. The bodies of 278 Indians were found on the battle ground. Of the Americans 15 were killed including lieuts. Moore and Barke, Mr. Taylor, Larkin Bradford brother in law to gen. Carroll, and 18

wounded, amongst the latter number were colonel Lauderdale in the leg, colonel M'Crory's left arm broke, colonel Pillow shot through the body, major Richard Boyd's right arm broke and Jas. Allen. Gen. Carroll's horse was killed under him. Major Dyer commanded the cavalry.

8. 1814. British king's ship *Leander*, capt. sir Geo. Collier, captured off cape Sable, the American privateer schooner *General Putnam*, of 8 guns and 57 men; her guns were thrown overboard during this and a former chase.
8. 1816. Brig *Juno*, capt. Charles Henry, of New York, upset at sea and 32 persons perished, of whom 22 were passengers. On the 11th the wreck was fallen in with by the brig *Jessica*, capt. Williams, who took from off of her mast Lorine Chas. Dowlie, who had been there 3 days without any nourishment.



November 9. LORD MAYOR OF LONDON'S DAY.

9. 1745. *Carlisle* surrendered to the Young Pretender.
9. 1775. *Arnold's* detachment arrived at point Levy. This detachment suffered incredible hardships. They eat their horses, dogs and after soaking their cartouch-boxes, belts and leather breeches, absolutely eat them.
9. 1793. The *Genoese* declared themselves neutral and the British minister quitted Genoa.
9. 1794. The *Jacobin society* attacked by the Parisian mob, and several persons severely wounded by stones thrown into the windows of the hall of their sitting.
9. 1798. Admiral Duckworth landed some troops at Addaya creek, near Fournella, *Minorca*; when the Spaniards after blowing up their magazines and spiking their guns, evacuated the fort without op-

position. At the same time col. Paget arrived at Mahon and compelled fort Charles to surrender.

9. 1799. Bonaparte having assembled the councils at St. Cloud, they declared the directory at an end, and appointed him *first consul*, and abbe Sieyes and Roger Ducos, the other two consuls.
9. 1805. The rank of *admirals of the red*, restored in the British navy.
9. 1806. *Earthquake* at Ogdensburg, N. York. Same day, died at Ottensen, of the wounds he received at the battle of Jena, the *duke of Brunswick*. Same day, Bonaparte then in Berlin levied a contribution on the Prussian dominions and its allies, of 160 millions. Same day, *Glogau*, on the Oder, the capital of Upper Silesia, surrendered to the French, under gens. Lefebre and Beroy. Same day, Fred. William III. king of Prussia, issued a *manifesto* from his camp at Naumberg, against Bonaparte. Same day, died at Lincoln, Massachusetts, brig. gen. Eleazer Brooks, aged 80 years, born at Concord, Mass. He commanded a reg. at the battle of White plains and at Still Water, and distinguished himself by his cool and determined bravery.
9. 1810. *Earthquake* at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, about 9 P. M.
9. 1811. The Americans under general Harrison, left the Prophet's town, for Vincennes.
9. 1812. Bonaparte on his retreat from Moscow, had his head quarters at Smolensk. When his army left Moscow it exceeded 100,000 men; at Smolensk it scarcely amounted to 60,000. Here Bonaparte had the brave and intrepid Russian col. Englehart shot, for heroically defending his fortress near Smolensk. He removed the bandage, and fixing his eyes upon the muskets which were levelled at him, made the sign of the holy cross upon his bosom.
9. 1813. British repulsed in an attempt upon Ogdensburg. Same day, gen. Wilkinson's troops arrived at

the Yellow house, near Longue Saut, on the St. Lawrence. Same day, commodore *Isaac Chauncey's* squadron, the whole carrying but 36 guns, again discovered the British ship *Royal George* of 26 guns, in Kingston channel, lake Ontario, and chased her under the batteries, whom he engaged for 1 hour 45 minutes, during which he had one man killed and three wounded. The *Pert's* gun bursted and wounded sailing master Arundel badly, a midshipman and 3 men. Arundel was afterwards knocked overboard by the boom and drowned. Same day, died at Harrisburgh, Penn. major gen. *Andrew Porter*, in the 71st year of his age.

9. 1814. One British 74, a razee, a frigate, 2 brigs, a schooner of 14 guns and 3 or 4 smaller vessels *blockaded* the river Delaware.



November 10. 1493. Columbus discovered several Islands, 4 of which he named *St. Mary Redonha*, *St. Maria de Antigua*, *Montserrat* and *St. Martins*.

10. 1549. Died aged 82, Alexander Farnese, pope *Paul III.* bishop of Ostia, was elected pope 1534, after *Clement VII.* In his time began the famous council of Trent, whose first sitting was in 1545. He made a treaty with the Venetians and the emperor against the Turks, and he established the inquisition, and approved of the institution of the jesuits, but condemned the interim of Charles V. and pursued measures of severity against the defection of Henry VIII. He was a pontiff of high character, respectable in private life, and at all times anxious to procure concord amongst the christian princes.

10. 1674. Died in his 66th year, *John Milton*, an illustrious English poet, author of *Paradise lost*, &c. About the year 1651, he became blind. He finished *Paradise lost* in 1666, and received but 15 pounds for that great work.

10. 1700. Died *Charles II.* son and successor of Philip IV. as king of Spain 1665. He was twice married, but had no issue. By his last will, made 1698, he called to the Spanish throne, the prince of Bavaria, the nephew of his queen; but in 1700, he declared Philip duke of Anjou his successor. The unsettled succession proved the source of civil discord. Charles was the last of the eldest branch of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.
10. 1750. Died of a lethargy, *Edward Bright*, grocer at Malden, Essex, aged 29. He weighed 5 hundred one quarter and 12 pounds. Height 5 feet 9 1-2 inches. His body round the chest, just under the arms measured 5 feet 6 inches, and round the body 6 feet 11 inches; his arm in the middle of it 2 feet 2 inches, his leg 2 feet 8 inches.
10. 1781. The Dutch surrendered *Negapatam*, to the British under gen. Munro. Prisoners taken 8000.
10. 1789. Three houses destroyed by *fire* in Noble street, Philadelphia.
10. 1794. By order of the French convention the hall of the society of *Jacobins* shut up, and the society suppressed. Same day, the convention banished the *emigrants* forever from France, and confiscated their estates and effects.
10. 1802. Capt. Sowle in the ship *Palmyra*, of Providence Rhode Island, discovered an island in the South sea, which he named "*Palmyra Island*," in lat. $5^{\circ}49'$ N. and long. $162^{\circ}23'$ West from London.
10. 1804. The office of the North Carolina Messenger, edited by R. Davidson, in Warrenton, totally destroyed by *fire*.
10. 1806. French under marshal Davoust, entered *Posen*, in Poland.
10. 1807. British king's sloop of war *Leveret*, capt. R. J. J. O'Connor lost on Albion shoal.
10. 1808. French under marshal *Soult* attacked and put to flight the Spanish army of Estremadura.

Same day, the *Spaniards* under Blake and marquis de Romana, defeated by the French under marshals Lefebre and Victor.

10. 1812. U. S. schooner *Growler*, lieut. Mix, having under convoy a British prize schooner, taken on the 9th on lake Ontario, by a masterly manœuvre saved his prize, and captured a schooner for Kingston, under convoy of the Prince Regent of 14 guns and Earl Moira of 18 guns; in her took capt. Brock, brother to the late gen. Brock, 12,000 dols. also the private property and baggage of that general. Same day, died at Providence, R. Island, in his 63d year, *Jeremiah Olney*, an officer of the R. Island forces. He distinguished himself in several battles, particularly at Red bank, Monmouth, Springfield, York town, &c. Same day, brig. gen. *Alex. Smyth*, addressed the men of New York, to volunteer their services for one month to invade Canada.

10. 1813. Lord *Wellington* attacked and carried the strong position occupied by the French under marshal *Soult* on the Nivelle, at Anhoue, Sarre, La petite la Rhune, Ascaine, &c. He captured 51 cannon and 1400 prisoners, and 6 tumbrils of ammunition. British loss 2484 killed and wounded, exclusive of the Spanish loss; total loss of allies estimated at 3000 men. The allies having established themselves in the rear of *Soult's* right, he retreated upon Bedart, having destroyed all the bridges on the Lower Nivelle. Same day, *Martin Chittendon*, governor of Vermont, issued orders to the 3d brigade of the 3d division, of *Vermont militia*, then in the U. S. service, and out of the state, to withdraw themselves therefrom, and retire to their homes. The following officers absolutely and positively refused to obey the order, alleging that they conceived themselves bound whenever called into the service of their country, to march wherever ordered. Lieut. col. Luther Dixon, majors Elijah Doe, jun.

and Josiah Grout; capts. Charles Bennett, Jesse Post, Elijah W. Wood, Elijah Birge, Martin D. Foller, Amasa Mansfield, Thomas Waterman and Sanford Gadcomb; lieuts. G. O. Dixon, Francis Northway, Joshua Bruch, Shepherd Beals and Benjamin Follet; quarter master Jas. Fullington, ensign Dan. Dodge, surgeon John Fassel, surgeon's mates Seth Clarke and Hira Hill. Same day, the advance of gen. *Wilkinson's* army under gen. *Brown* at a block house near the foot of Longue Saut, river St. Lawrence, attacked a strong party of British troops, whom he compelled to retreat. Major Forsythe with his riflemen distinguished themselves highly; Forsythe was wounded. Same time, *Wilkinson's* flotilla was cannonaded by a British galley and their gun boats.

10. 1814. The prince regent of England as knight grand-cross of the royal Spanish order of Charles III. installed the *duke of York*, at Carleton house with the grand ensigns of that order.
10. 1816. British hired transport *Harpooner*, J. Bryant, from Quebec to England, totally lost on Schotts rocks, near cape Pine and Trepassey, Newfoundland, where the British king's ship *Comus* was also lost. Persons saved 177, lost 208.



November 11. ST. MARTIN'S DAY. *St. Martin* was a native of Sabaria, in Pannonia, who, from a soldier became a convert to christianity at Amiens, and in 374 was made bishop of Tours. He founded the monastery of Marmontier, and is regarded as the apostle of Gaul. His confession of faith with respect to the Trinity is still extant. He died in 397.

11. 1778. Col. *John Butler* with some hundreds of Indians, a large number of tories and about 50 British regulars attacked fort Alden, *Cherry valley*, N.

York, killed col. Alden and after an attack of 3 hours on Fort Alden they retreated. They killed 10 soldiers and *massacred* 32 inhabitants, mostly women and children, took prisoners a lieut. col. and 2 or 3 other officers, 13 privates and a number of the inhabitants. The above col. John Butler was a Connecticut tory, and cousin to the American col. Zebulon Butler, whom on the 3d of July, 1778, the savage colonel enticed out of Kingston fort at Wyoming, on pretence of holding a conference to enter into a treaty ; he however drew him into an ambuscade of Indians and tories, and attacked him on every side. About 230 of the Americans were killed and scalped ; col. Z. Butler and about 70 of his men cut their way through them, the col. crossed the river to fort Wilkesborough, and the men got into Kingston fort. Next day, July 4, they invested the fort and sent in 196 scalps of Z. Butler's friends and comrades. July 5, col. Nathan Denison who succeeded in the command, seeing the impossibility of making an effectual defence, went with a flag to col. J. Butler, to know what terms would be allowed, and Butler answered " the hatchet." Denison was compelled to surrender at discretion, some of the prisoners were taken away, but the barbarous conquerors to save the trouble of murder in detail, shut up the rest promiscuously in the houses and barracks ; which having set on fire, they enjoyed the savage pleasure of beholding the whole consumed in one general blaze. They then crossed over to Wilkesbarre, the only remaining fort, which in hopes of mercy surrendered. There they found about 70 continental soldiers whom they butchered with every circumstance of horrid cruelty. The remainder of the men, with the women and children, were shut up as before in the houses, which being set on fire, they perished all together in the flames. A general scene of devastation was then spread with fire and sword through all the townships. Such is

the history of the *massacre of Wyoming*. The retributive justice of Heaven overtook this savage monster on the 30th Oct. 1781, when he was fired upon by a party of Oneida Indians, a part of col. Marinus Willett's force, wounded him, and on his asking for quarter they answered "Cherry valley quarter," alluding to his having refused it there and at Wyoming, and they dispatched him, although he renewed the request.

11. 1783. George Augustus Frederick, *prince of Wales*, took his seat for the first time in the British house of peers.
11. 1789. *St. John's college*, Annapolis, Maryland, opened and dedicated. Since that period of time the admirable *Lancasterian system* of education, has been introduced into the United States. *Doctor Bell's* system, from whom Lancaster borrowed some hints, originated in the military male Orphan Asylum, founded at Madras, in the year 1789, and was transplanted into England in the year 1797, and adopted in the charity school of Aldgate, London. In 1798 Joseph Lancaster, a member of the society of Friends commonly called Quakers, opened a pay school upon the common plan in the borough road, St. George's fields, London. In the year 1801 he completely organized his system and opened it with 700 boys, it then became a free school and measures were taken to extend the plan to 1000 all under one teacher. The plans of Doct. Bell and Joseph Lancaster are not alike. Lancaster's being much more economical and of course more easily adapted to charity schools. It has been before observed, that Lancaster borrowed some hints from Bell, but so greatly did he improve the system that he made it entirely different. There is one very essential difference, Bell's schools will only teach the English church catechism, while Lancaster's will either teach all sorts of catechisms and creeds, or none at all; thus allowing the parents to teach their particular

creeds at home to their children. This admirable system of education, founded as it unquestionably is, upon the purest principles of the christian religion, with the charitable and benevolent view to "do good to all men" upon a most extensive scale and in the most economical manner, was not suffered to sink into oblivion. It soon extended to Scotland, Ireland, France, Russia, &c. and in 1816 was introduced by Christophe the black king of Hayti, and established as the mode of educating his subjects. The system of Doct. Bell did not extend near so much, in consequence of the astonishing improvements made by Lancaster. Impressed with the same benevolent views, as its founder, *James Edward* who had been taught by a pupil of Lancaster, was the first person who crossed the Atlantic and established a school in America in 1812, at Montreal, where he met with great success. Sept. 16, 1816 he opened his complete Lancasterian school in the city of Philadelphia, with 3 male scholars, being the third person from Britain who opened one in the U. States. Immense are the advantages which this system holds forth to public bodies and charity schools, for the instruction of the poor; and this truly benevolent man, J. Edward, publicly invited teachers and others to attend his school, and he would qualify them as teachers of the Lancasterian system, FREE FROM EXPENSE. This he did! and from the 1st of October 1816 to this time, Oct. 1st, 1817, no less than 35 schools have emanated from it, in the city and its environs, in which upwards of 3400 scholars are taught. Of one of these schools Mary M. Archer is preceptress, and she also instructs teachers gratuitously. J. Edward has opened a Female school upon the same principles. Lancaster was living in 1817.

11. 1794. Marquis de la *Fayette* escaped from his prison.
11. 1803. Died in the Fleet prison, London, aged 63, *James Longman*, formerly of the musical warehouse Cheapside, London.

Noon aid to brig. gen. Swartwout slightly, col. Jas. P. Preston 23d inf. who commanded the 13th inf. severely, right thigh fractured; major W. Cummings 8th inf. severely, doing duty with the 16th inf.; captains Edmund Foster 9th inf. slightly; Mordecai Myers 13th inf. severely; John Campbell 13th inf. slightly; John B. Murdock 25th inf. slightly; lieutenants Wm. S. Heaton 11th inf. severely; John Williams 13th inf. slightly; Jas. P. Brown 25th inf. and Archibald C. Crary 25th inf. the latter in a skirmish the day before the battle. The following officers were wounded and taken prisoners capt. David S. Townsend 9th inf. severely; lieutenants John Lynch 14th inf. severely, and Peter Pelham 21st inf. severely; also wounded 9 sergts. 13 corporals, 1 musician and 198 privates; total 237. Total killed and wounded 339. The British amounted to about 2170 men of the 49th and 89th regts. Voltigeurs, Glengarians, Canadian fencibles, &c. commanded by lieut. col. Morrison, their official statement of their loss is, killed, capt. Naith, lieut. De Lorimer and 21 men; wounded 147, missing 12, total 180. Gen. Wilkinson stated that their loss exceeded 500 killed and wounded. The following American officers were in this battle exclusive of those named above, col. E. P. Gaines since gen. lieut. col. Aspinwall, majors Morgan, Grafton and Gardner; col. Johnson inspector gen. and assistant adj. gen. Beebe, col. Swift of engineers, lieut. Henry White aid to gen. Boyd and lieut. Worth aid to gen. Lewis.

11. 1816. British king's ship *Tay*, capt. Sam. Roberts, lost on the eastern reef of Alacranes Isles in the gulf of Mexico. Crew surrendered prisoners of war to the Spanish corvette Valency.

November 12. 606. Died *Boniface III.* made pope 606 after Sabinian. He established, by means of the

emperor Phocas, the superiority of the Roman pontiff over the patriarch of Constantinople.

12. 1715. Assault on *Preston*, by the English under gen. Willis. The Highlanders under Forster repulsed them with considerable loss.

12. 1757. *Schweidnitz* in Silesia surrendered to the Austrians under gen. Hadasti.

12. 1775. The British king's ships *Tamarand* and *Cherokee* attacked the *Continental* or U. S. schr. *Defence*, capt. Tufts, near Hog Island, S. C. She sustained but little injury. This was the commencement of open hostilities in S. Carolina. Same day, *Arnold* crossed in the night from point Levy to Wolfe's cove. Same day, the Americans under gen. Montgomery entered *Montreal*, the British under gen. Clinton quitted it the day before.

12. 1780. Major *Wemyss* with 40 of Tarleton's legion and 63 British regulars attacked the American gen. Sumpter at Broad river and was repulsed. The major had his thigh broke by 2 balls and was taken prisoner, 20 of his men were killed.

12. 1784. *Jerome Bonaparte* born. He married Aug. 22, 1807, Frederica Catharine Sophia Dorothea, princess royal of Wirtemberg; she was born Feb. 21, 1783. He was previously married in America to a young lady of Baltimore by whom he had a son. Bonaparte however sent for him, annulled the first marriage and afterwards created him king of Westphalia.

12. 1793. Madame *Roland* and *M. Bailie* guillotined in Paris. Mary Jane Philipon Roland was born in Paris 1754 and received from her father who was an engraver of merit an excellent education. At the age of 25 she married Roland though much older than herself, and when he was raised to consequence in the revolution, as minister to Louis XVI. and to the state, she lent all the resources of her mind to as-

sist him, and often wrote the despatches and letters. Her house was the receptacle of the learned, the powerful and the intriguing, and she was the soul of the party, and secretly guided many of the public measures. She was an amiable woman in her character, and met her death with great fortitude. Her works consist of tracts on melancholy, morality, friendship, &c. and her "Appeal to an impartial posterity," in which she gave an interesting history of her husband, his conduct, his ministry and their private life. John Sylvain Bailly, was a famous astronomer, born in Paris, 15th Sept. 1736. At the age of 16 he wrote tragedies; in one of which, Clo-taire, he pourtrayed in vivid colours the sufferings and death of a mayor of Paris by an infuriate populace; dreadful prognostic of the miseries which awaited him. He was drawn from his literary retirement to public view as a deputy to the first national assembly; and such was his popularity, that he was on the 14th July, 1789, nominated mayor of Paris. In this dangerous office he conducted himself in a very becoming manner, eager to check violence, and to enforce respect for the laws; but his impartiality was considered soon as a crime; and when he spoke with reverence of the royal family, on the trial of the queen, he was regarded as unfit to preside over the destinies of a rebellious city. In 1791 he descended from his elevation, and retired to Melun, but the sanguinary tribunal of Robespierre, who knew his merit, and would not protect it, dragged him to execution. He exhibited in his death, heroism, resignation and dignity.

12. 1798. British ship *Peterell* captured by a Spanish squadron of 3 frigates of 40 guns.
12. 1800. The celebrated French privateersman *N. Surcouff* and 60 men, captured in the *L'Adele* of 12 guns by the British king's ship *Albatross*, capt. Waller.

12. 1805. Russians defeated at *Znaim* by Bonaparte.
12. 1812. The Russians under count *Orloff Denizoff*, attacked a very strong body of (6000) French with a large convoy of provisions, cattle, horses, &c. on their way from Mohiloff to Smolensk. He killed 1500 of them and took 1300 prisoners, 400 waggons loaded with biscuit, brandy and wine, also 200 head of cattle and 1000 horses destined for the guns. This was a dreadful blow for the French army at Smolensk, and reduced it to great extremities; their wants being such as rendered the smallest assistance invaluable. Few of this detachment ever reached Smolensk, for the freezing blast and the shapeless drift of snow destroyed what the sword had spared.
12. 1813. Sloop *Betsy*, capt. H. H. Kennedy of Philadelphia, captured off Currituck, by the British frigate *Lacedemonian*, who took out the crew leaving capt. Kennedy, capt. Holbrook and a boy on board with a prize master and 5 men. In the night capts. K. and H. rose on them, recaptured the vessel, and brought her safe with their 6 prisoners into Washington, N. Carolina. Same day, dreadful and destructive *gale* at Halifax, Nova Scotia.
12. 1815. The royalist general *de la Garde*, shot by the populace at Nismes in France. He recovered of his wounds.
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November 13. 1002. *Massacre* of the Danes throughout England, by order of king Ethelred. The *festival of St. Brice* which fell on a Sunday, the day on which the Danes usually bathed themselves, was chosen for the purpose. Neither age nor sex was spared, and amongst the victims was Gunilda, sister of Sweyn, king of Denmark. She had embraced christianity and was married to earl Paling. Her husband and children were butchered before her

face. In 1003 Sweyn invaded England and spread devastation over the country, with fire and sword.

13. 1401. Thomas duke of Lancaster, son of Henry IV. king of England, appointed chief governor over *Ireland*.
13. 1646. A *volcanic* mouth opened in the island of Palma, near Tigalite, one of the Canaries, near Teneriffe.
13. 1676. *Treaty* signed at Boston with Mugg, an Indian, in behalf of Madockawando and Cheberrina. This was the first treaty made with the Tarrateens or Eastern Indians.
13. 1715. *Preston* surrendered to the troops of George I. under gen. Willis. The Pretender's troops were commanded by generals Forster, Mackintosh, earl Derwentwater, &c. Major Nairn, capt. Lockhart and Shaftoe, and ensign Erskine were executed as were the earl of Derwentwater and many others. 22 were executed at Manchester and Preston, and Wm. Paul a clergyman and 4 or 5 at Tyburn. On the same day that Preston surrendered, the battle of *Dumblaine*, was fought between the Pretender's forces under the earl of Mar, and king George 1st troops under the duke of Argyle. The left of the king's army under gen. Wetham was totally routed by Glengary and Clanronald, and fled to Sterling. The duke of Argyle, however, who commanded on the right defeated the left of the Pretender's troops and drove them 2 miles to Allan water, although the Scots rallied ten times in that short distance. In the evening the duke drew off towards Dumblaine, whilst the Scots retired to Ardoch, without mutual molestation. Both sides claimed the victory, but as the duke returned next day to the field of battle and brought off the wounded and 4 pieces of cannon left by the Scots, the advantage certainly lay with him. About 500 were killed on each side.

13. 1775. Massachusetts issued the first letters of *marque* and reprisal against England.
13. 1781. John Moody *hanged* as a spy at Philadelphia. He intended to have seized the books and papers of Congress.
13. 1782. The British capt. sir *Charles Asgill*, who was detained by order of Congress to suffer death, in retaliation for the illegal execution of capt. Huddy, an American officer, was this day released from confinement.
13. 1794. The royal palace at Lisbon *burnt* down.
13. 1796. French sloop of war *Etna*, now the *Cormorant*, captured in the British channel by the British frigate *Melampus*, capt. J. Moore.
13. 1798. The British king's ship *Argo*, capt. James Bowen, re-captured the British ship *Peterell*, with 72 Spaniards on board. She had been captured the day before.
13. 1799. Austrians took *Ancona*.
13. 1803. An uncommonly bright *meteor* appeared in London at 8 P. M. the light so great that the signs could be read.
13. 1806. Remarkable *murder* of Wm. Begbie, a porter of the British linen company's bank, who was stabbed at the entrance to the said bank, and robbed of a parcel containing between 4 and 5000 pounds sterling in bank notes; the perpetrators escaped unobserved.
13. 1809. British king's frigate *La Chiffonne*, capt. J. Wainwright, with a squadron of company's cruisers captured and destroyed the town of *Ras al Khyma*, an Arab pirate town in the Persian gulf; together with 50 vessels and all their naval stores, &c.
13. 1810. Dreadful *inundations* at Exeter, England, and its neighbourhood.
13. 1811. Died at Boston, *Robert Treat Paine, jun.* aged 38 years.
13. 1812. Bonaparte on the retreat from Moscow,

quitted *Smolensk* for *Krasnoy*. When he left the gates of *Moscow* his army exceeded 100,000 men, on quitting *Smolensk* he had not 43,000, so great was the destruction by war, disease and famine.

13. 1813. By determination of a council of war, the American army under gen. *Wilkinson*, quitted the the Canadian side of the *St. Lawrence* and went into winter quarters at the French mills. Their determination was grounded upon the refusal of general *Hampton* to meet *Wilkinson* at *St. Regis* according to *Wilkinson's* orders. *Hampton* also held a council of war at the Four corners, *Chateauguay*, who determined against the junction at *St. Regis*, for want of means of transporting provisions, &c. *Wilkinson* having only 15 days rations of bread and 20 of meat, and *Hampton* according to his letter to *Wilkinson*, being unable to join him with more than what each man could have carried upon his back.
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November 14. 1677. French marshal de *Crequi* took *Fribourg*.

14. 1784. Revd. *Samuel Seabury*, consecrated at *Aberdeen*, Scotland, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Connecticut, by the right reverend bishops *Kilgour*, *Petrie* and *Skinner*.
14. 1794. *Warsaw* taken by the Russians.
14. 1810. The French under marshal *Massena*, retreated from *Alenquer* near *Lisbon*, toward *Santarem*, pursued by *Wellington*. Same day, the deposed king of Sweden *Gustavus Adolphus IV.* arrived at *Yarmouth*, England. Same day, died of a dropsy, the countess *De Lille*, wife of *Louis XVIII.* then count de *Lille*. She was interred in *Westminster* abbey.
14. 1812. The Russians under count *Vigtenstein* defeated the French under marshals *Victor* and *Oudinot* at *Smolnya*, on the *Oula*. The Russians lost 18

officers and 1000 men killed and wounded ; they made 800 prisoners and 600 more in the pursuit on the next day. French left 1500 dead on the field.

14. 1813. Died of an inflammation of the lungs colonel *Dix*, 14th U. S. infantry, a brave and very valuable officer.
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November 15. 1717. Six *pirates* hanged at Boston.

15. 1777. *Fort Mifflin* evacuated in the evening, by the Americans under major *Simeon Thayer*, after a most noble and gallant defence, during which 250 of the garrison were killed or wounded. This day 1030 cannon shot were fired at the fort by the British. The Americans burnt the barracks before they left the fort.

15. 1793. The Austrians under gen. Wurmser took *Fort Lewis*, and 4000 *Frenchmen*, and 112 cannon. Same day, gen. *Houchard* guillotined in Paris. John Nicholas Houchard was born at Forbach. He raised himself to the highest ranks in the army ; and after serving under Custine with credit, he accused him of losing Mayence by his misconduct. The accusation was believed, Custine *guillotined*, and Houchard placed at the head of the army displayed his abilities in the victories of Dunkirk, of Hondscoot, of Furnes, Menin, &c. His services, however, did not protect him, as he was treated by Hoche as he had treated Custine, and being arrested at Lisle on a charge of treason, was hurried to Paris, and from thence to the scaffold. Same day, *Roland* minister to Louis XVI. and to the French republic, on hearing that his wife had perished on the scaffold, stabbed himself to the heart, 4 leagues from Rouen, on the Paris road.

15. 1798. *Minorca* surrendered to the British admiral Duckworth and gen. Charles Stuart, brother to the

earl of Bute. They took 3 or 4000 Spaniards without much loss, also, 7 vessels, 14 gun boats, and a great quantity of stores, &c.

15. 1802. Died at Kendal, England, aged 58, *George Romney*, an eminent painter.

15. 1803. British king's ship *Poulette*, drove on shore on the rocks of Cape La Hoge, 30 sail of French vessels, and took a brig, lugger and sloop.

15. 1811. In consequence of a *fracas* between some French privateersmen and some American sailors at Savannah, S. C. several Americans were stabbed, and died of their wounds. The sailors who assembled at their funeral, determined upon destroying the privateers, accordingly they left the funeral and succeeded in burning both of them. viz. *L'Aigle* and *La Vengeance*, but not until several were killed and wounded on both sides, amongst the latter, several mortally.

15. 1812. *Hetman Platoff* with his Cossacs, fell in with 12 pieces of French cannon, and an immense train of carriages filled with plunder abandoned by the French army, but no provisions. The horses lay dead in their harness, and mingled with them lay hundreds of human bodies, who had perished from the intense severity of the cold, from hunger or from fatigue.

15. 1815. A new constructed boiler for the quick refinement of sugar, containing 2000 gallons *exploded* and buried the building and more than 20 persons under the ruins, 9 of whom were taken out, but not expected to live. It belonged to Mr. Constadt, Wall street, London.

15. 1816. Meeting of the populace in London in *Spa-fields*. See Dec. 2.



November 16. 1272. *Henry III.* 8th king of England, died a natural death at St. Edmundsbury, in his 64th

year, and 56th of his reign. He was succeeded by his son Edward I.

16. 1326. *Edward II.* 10th king of England, taken prisoner with Simon de Reding and Robert Baldocke, and delivered to his queen Isabella, who sent him to Kenilworth castle. In 1327 she caused him to be deposed, and removed from Kenilworth to Berkeley castle where he was inhumanly put to death. Baldocke was sent to Newgate where he died miserably and Reding was hanged.

16. 1745. Died at Bath, *William Broome*, a celebrated English poet.

16. 1757. Died at Berlin the *Queen* of Poland.

16. 1773. Bostonians destroyed the *Tea*. They were disguised as Indians, and destroyed 342 chests by emptying it into the salt water. The duty upon it was 3 pence per pound. Some time in Dec. the London, capt. Chambers arrived at Sandy Hook, and ventured to bring up 17 chests of Tea, but they were taken and thrown overboard. Capt. Sears was very active upon the occasion.

16. 1776. The British and Hessians under gens. Matthews, lords Cornwallis and Percy, and Knyphausen carried by assault *Fort Washington* commanded by col. Magaw, who was compelled to surrender with 2870 Americans. It is supposed 1200 of the royal troops were killed or wounded. Same day, died in London, *James Ferguson*, a celebrated self taught astronomer, aged 66. Born at Bamffshire, Scotland.

16. 1789. *Foundation stone* laid of the new university of Edinburgh.

16. 1794. Russians defeated the Poles at *Sandomir*.

16. 1796. First day's battle of *Arcole*, between the French under Bonaparte, Vaubois, Massena, Angereau, Guieux, Verdier, Vernes, Lasnes, &c. and the Austrians under gen. Alvinzy. Night put an end to this bloody conflict, neither side obtained

the victory. Gens. Verdier, Vernes and Lasnes were wounded.

16. 1797. Died at Berlin, of a decay, *Frederick William II.* king of Prussia. He was succeeded by *Frederick William III.*
16. 1803. British frigate *Circe*, capt. Fielding, 28 guns, totally lost on the Lemmon Oar in the North Sea. Crew saved.
16. 1805. *Treaty* between the United States and Choctaws.
16. 1806. *Suspension of arms* between Bonaparte and Fred. Wm. III. king of Prussia signed at Charlottenberg. It was not ratified by the king. Same day, died *Shah Allum*, the great mogul or emperor of Dehli, aged 82. He ascended the throne in 1762. Succeeded by his son Akber.
16. 1807. British order in council for a general *blockade* of the ports of France and all her allies.
16. 1808. French under marshal Soult took possession of *Santander*, in the bay of Biscay.
16. 1810. Great inundations in Lincolnshire, England, which did considerable damage.
16. 1811. Serious *riots* at Nottingham, England, created by the journeymen weavers destroying articles of machinery which diminished labour; called labour saving machines.
16. 1812. Russian admiral Tchitchagoff took possession of *Minsk*, where he found rich stores of magazines of all kinds, a vast quantity of baggage sent by the French in advance from Moscow; many fugitives, and sick and wounded French. Same day, French marshal Davoust, by order of Bonaparte, set fire to *Smolensk* in every quarter at once and blew up the fortifications; and amid this immense burning shower, wrapped in clouds of smoke Davoust issued forth, like the destroying angel, to join Bonaparte at Krasnoy.

16. 1812. The American northern army under major gen. *Dearborn* marched from *Plattsburgh*.
16. 1813. British admiral sir John B. Warren, by proclamation issued at *Halifax* declared the coast of America to be in a state of rigorous *blockade* from the *Mississippi* to *New York* and *Long Island*.
16. 1814. A detachment of *volunteers* consisting of capt. James M. Linnard's company of Independent artillerists; the *Washington* guards, 1st company, capt. John R. Mifflin, promoted major; and second company capt. John Swift, Independent blues capt. Peter A. Browne; *Union* Guards capt. Thomas Murray, and *Darby* blues capt. Serrill marched from camp *Dupont* under command of major Samuel S. Voorhees to camp *Clemson* near *Newcastle*, *Delaware*, occupied by the regulars under col. Irvine, who marched for *Lewistown* as the detachment entered camp *Clemson*. Paymaster Thos. R. Peters acting adjutant to the detachment.
16. 1816. *Point Judith* light house, *Newport*, *R. Island* lighted for the first time. Same day, *earthquake* at *Ogdensburgh*, *N. York*.
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November 17. 1558. *Mary*, 22d sovereign of England died in the 6th year of her reign, of a lingering fever and dropsy. Born Feb. 1516, daughter of *Henry VIII.* and *Catharine of Arragon*. She succeeded her brother *Edward VI.* and was succeeded by her sister queen *Elizabeth*. She re-established the Catholic religion in England and persecuted the Protestants with great severity, numbers of whom perished in the stake. She married *Philip II.* of Spain. In her character she was obstinate, bigotted, violent, cruel, malignant, revengeful and tyrannical. Same day, about 16 hours after the queen, died *Reginald Pole*, cardinal and archbishop of *Canterbury*, he was of royal descent, as being the son of

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lord Montague, the cousin of Henry VII. by Margaret the daughter of George duke of Clarence, the brother of Edward IV. He was born in 1500 and was twice elected by the cardinals to succeed to St. Peter's chair, but he rejected the proffered honour.

17. 1664. A comet visible in New England until February 4, 1665. At first it appeared in the East, bearded; and afterwards in the West with a tail.
17. 1747. Great *tumults* in Boston, on account of the British commodore Knowles, having ordered several inhabitants of that city to be *impressed* there; they continued until the 19th.
17. 1775. Col. *Easton* took at the point of Sorrel river, Canada, 11 British vessels with 760 barrels of flour, 675 barrels of beef, 376 firkins of butter, 4 cannon 6 and 9 pounders, &c.
17. 1782. Died in Philad. in his 103d year *Edward Drinker*. He was a member of the society of friends, and born in Philad. in 1680.
17. 1793. French gen. Pichegru defeated the Prussians at *Sarbruck*.
17. 1794. The French defeated the Spaniards at *St. Sebastian*. The French gen. *N. Dugomier* born at Martinico was killed. In the revolutionary war he was appointed commander in Italy, and was afterwards successful in retaking Toulon from the English. He next was employed against the Spaniards and defeated them in various encounters.
17. 1800. French gen. *Brune* defeated the Austrians under count de Bellegarde who in vain endeavoured to defend the borders of the Mincio from Peschiera to Mantua, as his entrenchments were forced with great slaughter, after losing 24 cannon, 4000 men they retreated and the French passed the Adige and Brenta and encamped within a few leagues of Venice.
17. 1803. Died in Greenwich hospital of which he

was treasurer, *J. Willett Payne*, rear admiral of the red.

7. 1804. Launched at Plymouth the frigates *Circe* and *Pallas* of 38 guns; and the *Hibernia* of 130 guns, length of keel 167 feet, tonnage 2499 tons. She was the largest man of war ever built in England.

7. 1806. *Moldavia* in Turkey, invaded by the Russians under gen. Michelson.

7. 1812. A detachment of the French marshal Soult's light troops took the British lieut. gen. sir *Edward Paget* prisoner in Salamanca. Same day, the Russians under gen. Miloradovitch and prince Galitzin, &c. and 8 regiments of Cossacs, surrounded and defeated the French under Davoust in the defiles of *Koutovo* near Krasnoy, with horrible slaughter. Bonaparte who was a witness to the defeat, fled at full gallop with his suite from Krasnoy to Laidy with great precipitation. Davoust, however, maintained his high reputation for bravery and cut his way through. 4000 French were killed and 2 gens. 58 officers and 9170 prisoners were taken; also 70 cannon, 3 standards; the baton du marechal of Davoust with his entire baggage and no inconsiderable part of Bonaparte's. The wretched creatures who escaped the sword and bayonets of their conquerors, sought shelter in the neighbouring woods which skirt the Dneiper. There these desolate beings, wounded, starving and naked, laid them down under the frozen thickets, and soon forgot the desertion of their leader and their own miseries in the sleep of death. Same day, four British gun boats cannonaded *Ogdensburgh*.

ovember 18. 1680. *Comet* visible with the naked eye in New England until Feb. 10th following. Its coma rear 30 deg. in length.

18. 1717. *Westborough*, Worcester county, Mass. incorporated. First church gathered 28th. Oct. 1724.
18. 1755. Most violent shock of an *earthquake* ever known in New England, It commenced at 4 hours, 11 min. 35 seconds, A. M. This earthquake extended to Canada, Maryland and West Indies.
18. 1776. The Americans under gen. Greene evacuated *Fort Lee*, near the Hackinsack, N. York. The British took several hundred barrels of flour, most of the cannon, considerable part of his tents and baggage, and also 6 officers and 99 men prisoners. Same day, congress agreed to a *lottery* to defray the expences of the campaign being the first lottery they sanctioned. In England lotteries for money first established in 1693. A singular incident in the history of lotteries occurred Sept. 8, 1817. In the New York lottery No. 19,545 owned by the Chief Warrior of the Cherokee nation of Indians, was drawn a prize of 25,000 dollars; and was sold at the office of S. and M. Allen.
18. 1777. Captain Emmerick by order of governor Tryon with 100 men burnt the houses at *Philips manor*, New York, with circumstances of great barbarity; the women and children being turned out almost naked in a most severely cold night and the men made prisoners and led with halters round their necks in triumph to the British camp, with no other covering than their shirts and breeches; amongst these were Peter and Cornelius Vantassel two of the committee men. In retaliation for this wanton outrage the Americans on the 24th Nov. burnt the house of Oliver Delancy at Greenwich, a tory colonel, dismissed the ladies, took a few prisoners, crossed the river and got off safe though it was within 3 miles of New York city.
18. 1784. M. le Roy fixed a conductor on the Etoile galley. being the first conductor of *lightning* that had ever been placed on a French ship.

18. 1789. Died in England *John Elwes*, the celebrated miser worth about a million of pounds sterling, and although he refused himself the necessities of life, yet served 12 years in parliament a most independent man, who could not be bought with money nor by places, and who although he would travel a whole day, eating only a hard boiled egg, and at night play for thousands in the most splendid apartments from whence he has been known to issue forth at 4 in the morning and stand in the rain and cold disputing with a poor carcass butcher for a shilling on a head of his cattle.
18. 1793. The French royalists defeated the French convention troops or republicans at *Dol*. Same day, the French general Pichegru stormed the Prussian camp at *Bliescastle*.
18. 1803. *Cape Francis* surrendered to the blacks under Christophe.
18. 1804. Died at Albany in his 73d year, *Philip Schuyler*, appointed by congress in June 1776, a major gen. in their army. He was a member of the old congress, also in the first Federal congress, and in that of 1797.
18. 1809. The French marshal Suchet, attacked the Spaniards under gen. Blake posted on the heights of *Beclhithe*, and forced them to fall back.
18. 1811. All differences between the American government and Great Britain on account of the attack made on the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, amicably adjusted.
18. 1812. The American northern army under major gen. *Henry Dearborn* encamped at Champlain, half a mile from the U. S. and Canadian boundary line. Same day, the expedition under lieut. col. *John B. Campbell*, 19th U. S. inf. marched from Franklin-ton upon an expedition against the Miami and Delaware Indians at Mississinewa.
18. 1813. Brig. gen. *James White* with the mounted

- infantry under col. Burch, cavalry under major Porter and a few Cherokee Indians under col. Gideon Morgan attacked Grayson's farm one of the *Hillabee* towns of 20 houses; which they burnt and killed 60 Creek Indian warriors, and captured about 256 without losing a man. Mr. M'Corry aid to general White and major Outlaw aid to major gen. John Cocke, were on this expedition. On the march they also killed 3 warriors and took 6 prisoners, and burnt Little Oakfuskee consisting of 30 houses, and Genalga consisting of 93 houses. Nitty Chaptoa of 25 houses he considered best not to destroy.
18. 1814. U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, capt. Jas. Biddle, passed the British blockading squadron off New London, in the night and arrived at New York.
18. 1816. *Snow* fell at Tusculum, in Italy, as well as at Rome, an extraordinary phenomenon at that season. Same day, destructive *fire* at Smyrna.

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- November 19. 1272. *Edward I.* crowned 9th king of England with his queen Eleanor at Westminster.
19. 1530. *Diet at Augsburg* issued a severe decree against the Protestants, which was sanctioned by the emperor Charles V.
19. 1556. *Truce* between Philip II. of Spain son of the emperor Charles V. and husband of Mary queen of England and pope Paul IV.
19. 1703. Died in the Bastile the mysterious personage known by the name of the Man with the *Iron Mask*, supposed to have been the twin brother to Louis XIV. king of France, his age supposed to be 60.
19. 1704. Prince Louis of Baden and Joseph king of the Romans eldest son of the emperor Leopold took *Landau*, from the French and Bavarians.
19. 1744. A single battalion of Prussians under M.

Wedel disputed the passage of the Elbe at *Solnitz*, for 5 hours against the whole Austrian army under prince Charles of Lorraine, and notwithstanding the fire of 50 pieces of cannon, he thrice repulsed the Austrian grenadiers. Wedel lost 2 officers and 100 men killed. This memorable exploit procured him the name of Leonidas.

19. 1777. The Americans under colonel Christopher Greene by order of gen. Washington, evacuated *Red bank*. They were obliged to abandon their artillery and a considerable quantity of ball; Charles lord Cornwallis having marched with a large British force the same night to attack it.

19. 1788. Action between the British commodore Wm. Cornwallis near Tellicherry, E. Indies, and the French frigate *Resolu* on the *right of searching* 2 French merchantmen his covoy. The *Resolu* struck but was restored by Cornwallis. Same day, died in Philadelphia, *Robert Edge Pine*, an eminent English historical and portrait painter.

19. 1789. Shock of an *earthquake* felt at Fredericksburg, Virg. about 6 A. M.

19. 1792. French decree of *Fraternity*.

19. 1793. A number of seditious persons met at Edinburgh, Scotland, and held a *convention* similar to that in France, but were arrested and sent to prison.

19. 1794. *Jay's treaty* signed in London, by John Jay American minister plenipotentiary and lord Grenville. Same day, died at Princeton, New Jersey, aged 72, *John Witherspoon*, D. D. He was born near Haddington in Scotland, taken prisoner by the Scotch rebels in 1745; chosen president of Princeton college and came to America in 1769; was chosen a member of congress and signed the declaration of independence.

19. 1804. British king's ship *Romney*, of 50 guns, cast away on South Haack Sand, off Nieu Deip, near

- the Texel. Crew saved. Three American ships were wrecked on the same sands the night before.
19. 1806. French gens. Savary and Dumonceau captured *Hameln* on the Weser; and took prisoners major gen. Von Schœler, 5 other gens. 9000 Prussians, a company of mounted artillery and 300 dragoons, ammunition of all kinds, and 6 months provisions for 1000 men. Same day, the French under gen. Deschamps took *Czentoschoro* in Prussian Poland; its garrison consisted of 600 men, 30 cannon, &c. Same time, the French marshal Mortier entered *Hamburgh*, and confiscated all English property found there.
19. 1809. French marshal Soult defeated 50,000 Spaniards under Arrizaga on the plains of *Ocana*. Jos. Bonaparte commanded in person in this battle, under direction of Soult.
19. 1810. The duke of Sudermania, reigning as Charles XII. king of Sweden, declared war at Stockholm against England.
19. 1812. The French under marshal Ney attacked in the defiles of *Koutovo* near Krasnoy, on the very spot where Davoust was defeated 2 days before; by the Russians under Miloradovitch and although the French fought with the greatest courage and most desperate intrepidity they were defeated with terrible slaughter. Miloradovitch captured all of Ney's cannon, baggage and colours. Scarcely had this second victory been obtained when the last columns of the rear guard of the French appeared in sight, and after some resistance they were compelled to surrender 100 officers and 11,000 men. The French left on the field of battle 4 generals and 5000 men slain. Same day, the Americans under col. afterwards gen. *Zebulon M. Pike* made an incursion into Canada, assaulted and carried a British post, burnt a block house and returned having only five wounded. Same day, the Americans under major gen.

- Samuel Hopkins* reached the Prophet's town of about 40 cabins and huts. Same day, a detachment under gen. *Butler* was sent to the Winebago town lying on Ponce Passu creek 1 mile from the Wash and 4 below the Prophet's town. It consisted of upwards of 40 cabins and huts which they destroyed. The 20th, 21st and 22d were occupied in destroying the towns, corn, &c. amongst them the large Kickapoo village of 160 cabins and huts. On the 25th his army set out on the return to fort Harrison. Lieuts. Mars, Edwards and Marray, privates Dunn and Webb and about 14 rangers were killed. Officers on the expedition colonel Richard Taylor qr. master gen. Major J. C. Breckenridge secretary, and Messrs. Gist and Richeson aids to the gen. col. Barbour, cols. Miller and Wilcox, majors Hughes and Shacklet, capt. Z. Taylor 7th U. S. inf. capt. Beckers of the rangers, and Washburn of the spies, and lieuts. Richeson, Hawkins and Sullivan U. S. army. Same day, schooner *Experiment*, capt. Thompson, of New York, was captured off cape Henry by the British, and a prize master and 3 men put on board and capt. Thompson and one of his men in the night, rose on them and retook her.
19. 1813. American commodore *David Porter* of the U. S. frigate *Essex*, took possession in the name of the United States of an island in the south sea, called by the natives, Nooaheevah, generally called Sir Henry Martin's Island, and which he named *Madison's Island*, in honour of James Madison, then president of the U. States. It is situated between lat. 9 and 10 S. and in long. 140 W. from Greenwich.
19. 1816. *Eclipse* of the Sun observed in Paris. It was total at Copenhagen, in Denmark.
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November 20. 1497. *Vasquez de Gama*, an illustrious Portuguese seaman, doubled the cape of Good

Hope which until then had been considered as the utmost boundary of navigation, and called the cape of Tempests.

20. 1500. Christopher *Columbus* and his brother *Deigo* brought to Cadiz from his 3d voyage prisoners and in irons. This year *Brazil* was accidentally discovered by Peter Alvarez Cabral.
20. 1759. British admiral *Edw. Hawke* defeated the French fleet under M. de Conflans, off Belleisle; and captured one 80 gun ship, sunk 3 of 74 and burnt one 80 and one 74 gun ship. 2 of his ships the *Resolution* of 74 guns and *Essex* of 64 guns were drove on shore in the night and lost. The crews were however saved by the English.
20. 1780. The American gen. Sumpter, attacked by the British under col. Tarleton at *Black stocks hill*, near Tyger river whom he repulsed, but Sumpter being badly wounded he retired across the Tyger river with his wounded 4 in number, having only 3 killed. Of the British major Mooney, lieuts. Gibson and Cope and between 30 and 40 men were killed or wounded.
20. 1789. Died at Fayetteville, major gen. *Richard Caswell* then president of the senate of North Carolina; of which State he had also been several times governor.
20. 1792. Action at *Cumptich* in front of Tirlemont, in which after a long and bloody battle the French under Dumourier and D'Harville defeated the Austrians under the duke of Saxe Teschen, who exhibited great judgment and intrepidity in conducting his retreat.
20. 1794. The Spaniards defeated by the French and their general count de la Union slain with 3 other generals near *St. Fernando de Figueras*.
20. 1798. The U. S. schooner *Retaliation*, (captured from the French) capt. Wm. Bainbridge, taken by

the two French frigates *La Voluntaire* and *L'Insurgente*.

20. 1804. Capts. *Lewis and Clarke's* American exploring party went into winter quarters at the Fort Mandan on the Missouri river lat. 47 deg. 21 min. 47 sec.

20. 1808. Four *Sharks* were caught from on board the British king's ship *Dædalus*, at Samana, St. Domingo, one of which was 10 feet long and had a calf in its maw. Another had a turkey and a live turtle measuring 2 feet 6 inches in length and 21 inches in breadth and also 62 live young sharks in it. Thus it may be said, without deviating from the truth, that with one hook and at one time 63 sharks were caught and all alive.

20. 1812. Bonaparte evacuated *Orcha* on his retreat from Moscow. He left there 23 cannon, some prisoners and an immense number of sick and wounded fell into the hands of Ogerofsky and his Cossacs.

20. 1813. The government of the United provinces of *Holland* declared in favour of the prince of Orange.

20. 1815. *Treaties* signed at Paris between France and the allied powers; and separately between France and Great Britain, Russia and Prussia.

November 21. 1729. *Josiah Bartlett* governor of New Hampshire, born in Essex county, Massachusetts. He died suddenly in May 1795.

21. 1763. Public notice given in London that *East and West Florida*, should be laid out into townships, and granted to those who would actually settle there.

21. 1777. Congress recalled *Silas Deane* from Paris and appointed on the 28th *John Adams* to succeed him as minister there.

21. 1783. Montgolfier sent up a *balloon* from the cas-

- tle de la Muette, Paris. The marquis d'Ariandes and M. Pilatre de Roziere ascended with it.
21. 1790. British king's ship Elephant, captain J. Thompson struck with *lightning* in Portsmouth harbour.
21. 1793. French took *Deux-Ponts*.
21. 1806. *Berlin decree*. Bonaparte then in Berlin, the capital of Prussia, declared 1st, the British Isles in a state of blockade. 2d, interdicting all correspondence and trade, even by packets or letters in the English language. 3d, declaring every individual subject of Great Britain, found by the French armies or their allies, to be considered prisoners of whatever profession or condition. 4th, every store house or shop, all kinds of merchandize or property whatever belonging to a British subject, to be lawful prize. 5th, all trade in British goods forbidden and all goods belonging to England or the produce of her manufactures or colonies, good prize. 6th, half the avails to be employed in indemnifying the merchants for losses by British captures. 7th, no vessel coming from England or her colonies to be admitted into French ports. 8th, every vessel disobeying the decree by a false declaration to be seized, and with the cargo considered as English property and confiscated.
21. 1810. *George Frederick Cooke*, a most celebrated tragedian made his first appearance in America in New York, as Richard III. He sailed from Liverpool, England, Oct. 4th, and arrived at New York Nov. 17th.
21. 1812. The new fort on the Hudson or North river, N. York, named *Fort Gansevoort*. Same day, the Russians under De Lambert defeated the French and Poles under gen. Dombrowsky at *Borisoff* on the river Berezina. Terrible was the slaughter. 38 officers, 4000 men with 8 cannon and 2 pair of colours were taken by the victors. During the last 8

days prior to this event the Russian admiral Tchitchagoff took upwards of 14,000 prisoners including those taken at Minsk. Same day, Johnson's brewery, Baltimore, destroyed by *fire*. Same day, the British from Fort George and 5 batteries, bombarded *Fort Niagara*, commanded by lieut. col. George M'Feely. Above 2000 red hot shot and more than 180 shells were fired; which was returned by the garrison with great spirit and vivacity, on the fort and batteries and on the town of Newark which was several times in flames, as also the centre building in Fort George; the mess house and all the buildings near it were consumed. The British also set some of the buildings on the American side on fire with their hot shot. Officers engaged major Armistead promoted col. artillery, captains M'Keon and Leonard; lieutenants Rees 3d regt. art. wounded by part of the parapet falling on him, Wendel 3d regt. art. Gansevoort and Harris 1st regt. art. the latter from his 4 pounder sunk a schooner which lay at their wharf; she was one of those taken at the mouth of Genessee river. Capt. Jacks of 7th militia regt. art. commanded a 6 pounder in the N. block house and doctor Hooper of Jacks company also a 6 pounder. Lieut. col. Gray commanded the artillery. Capt. Mulligan and doctors Hagan, West and Craige. An instance of extraordinary bravery occurred in a female, who volunteered to do the duty of her husband one Doyle, a private of the U. S. art. made prisoner at Queenston, whom the British refused to parole, and during a most tremendous cannonade she attended the 6 pounder on the old mess house with red hot shot, with great fortitude and intrepidity. Killed sergeants Jones 1st U. S. art. and Salisbury 3d U. S. art. privates Lewis 1st U. S. art. and Stewart 22d U. S. infantry, total 4. Wounded, lieut. Thomas 22d U. S. inf. privates M'Evoy, Campbell and Welsh all 1st U. S. art. Bo-

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man 14th U. S. inf. Ray 3d U. S. art. and Woodworth 7th regt. militia artillery.

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- November 22. 1419. Died Balthasar Cossa pope *John XXIII.* a Neapolitan, who was raised to the popedom on the death of Alex. V. in 1410. His elevation was not without opposition; but to pacify faction he promised to resign the tiara, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Lune, or Benedict XIII. would also abandon their pretensions. Though these conditions were accepted and ratified with due formality in the council of Constance, he had the art to withdraw himself, and to re-assume the office and insignia of sovereign pontiff; but he was soon after deposed, and imprisoned. Three years after, 1418, he was restored to liberty and compelled to acknowledge the election of Martin V. by whom he was treated with great kindness.
22. 1652. The people of *Kittera* and *York*, district of Maine, submitted to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Edw. Godfrey being the governor of Massachusetts.
22. 1737. British admiral Vernon, took *Porto Bello*. After destroying the fortifications he abandoned his conquest.
22. 1774. Robert Clive, baron Plassy, commonly called *col. Clive*, put a period to his existence in England, aged nearly 50. He distinguished himself highly in the East Indies, and died immensely rich. To the invalids in the British East India company's service he made a present of 70,000 pounds sterling.
22. 1775. *Cobble* or Miller's hill, near Boston, taken possession of by 1000 Americans, who erected entrenchments on it.
22. 1776. *Washington* retreated to Newark, N. Jersey; which place he left on the 28th for N. Brun-

- wick. The British under lord Cornwallis, entered Newark as Washington left it.
22. 1778. *John Roberts* and *Abraham Carlisle*, hanged at Philadelphia for high treason against the state of Pennsylvania.
22. 1789. *Holy Trinity*, German reformed catholic church, corner of 6th and Spruce streets, Philad. first opened for the celebration of divine service.
22. 1794. George III. king of Great Britain, granted a commission for concluding a *marriage* between the prince of Wales and the princess Caroline Amelia Elizabeth of Brunswick.
22. 1795. French under gen. Scherer, defeated the Austrians at *Loano*, Italy, and obliged them to retreat to Garesio, with the loss of 8000 killed, wounded or prisoners.
22. 1798. Ferdinand IV. king of Naples, declared *war* against France. Same day, *Theobald Wolf Tone*, an Irishman, and having a commission as adjutant general in the French service, cut his throat in Derry prison, Ireland. He had been taken in arms against the British government, tried by a court martial and sentenced to death.
22. 1805. British gen. lord Lake, concluded a *treaty* of peace with Scindea in the East Indies.
22. 1807. British admiral sir Wm. Sydney Smith, declared Lisbon and the river Tagus in Portugal, in a state of *blockade*.
22. 1811. About 5 A. M. a *fire* broke out in Jones's livery stables at Powles hook, which with the dwelling house and Hedge's bakery were consumed. There were 40 horses in the stables, 33 of whom perished. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Same day, arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, major G. R. C. *Floyd*, with the volunteers of that neighbourhood from the Wabash expedition under governor Harrison.

22. 1812. U. S. brig *Vixen*, 14 guns, 120 men, lieutenant-comdt. Geo. Washington Reed, captured by the British frigate *Southampton*, 32 guns, capt. sir Jas. Lucas Yeo. Lieut. Reed died in the W. Indies before he could be exchanged.
22. 1815. The French general Marie Chamont Lavalette, sentenced to death for high treason in joining Bonaparte the preceding March. He was born in 1769, aged 46 and was ex-director general of the Post. *Lavalette* escaped from prison disguised in his wife's clothes on the 8th of Jan. one day before his execution was to have taken place, and to this date Oct. 16, 1817, had not been retaken.

November 23. ST. CLEMENT'S DAY. Romanus Clemens, a father of the church, the companion of St. Paul, and bishop of Rome. He died in the year 100. His epistle to the Corinthian church has been published in 1698, and translated by Wake in 1705.

23. 1704. Prince Louis of Baden and Joseph king of the Romans, took *Traerbach* from the French and Bavarians.
23. 1745. Frederick II. king of Prussia, surprised the Saxons at *Hennersdorf*.
23. 1758. The French under count de St. Germaine, defeated at *Crevelt*, by the allies under prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. French lost about 6000 killed, wounded and prisoners, amongst the killed was count de Gisors, only son of marshal duke de Belleisle. Allies lost 1500 men.
23. 1775. The Br. lieut. col. *John Connelly*, captured near Hagerstown by the Americans, on his way to Detroit with papers and despatches of great importance.
23. 1781. Congress granted marquis *de la Fayette* permission to go to France and return when convenient, and voted their thanks to him and his troops,

23. 1782. M. Montgolfier sent up a *balloon* from the castle de la Muette. The marquis de Alandes and M. de Rozier ascended with it, being the first persons who had ascended with a balloon.
23. 1794. Fort *St. Fernando de Figueres* capitulated to the French 9107 prisoners, 171 pieces of cannon, and great quantities of ammunition and provisions were taken. Same day, Bell's great brewery in the Pleasance, Edinburgh, destroyed by *fire*.
23. 1795. *Manheim* surrendered to the imperialists under gen. Wurmser. On this day, the French garrison laid down their arms, the capitulation having been signed the day before. French general Montaign, 3 gens. and 10,338 men were taken prisoners, of whom 539 were sick and wounded. Same day, the French under gens. Angereau and Chastel defeated the Austrians at *Geresio*, Italy.
23. 1796. The Austrians under gens. Alvenzy and Davidovitch, defeated by the French under Massena at *Castella Nuovo*, near Mantua, with the loss of 6000 men killed and wounded. This closed the campaign, Bonaparte having defeated 3 armies and 4 generals.
23. 1804. Great part of the town of St. Thomas, West Indies, destroyed by *fire*. Same day, gen. Turreau received and acknowledged by president Jefferson as minister plenipotentiary from Bonaparte.
23. 1808. French marshal Lannes attacked and defeated the Spaniards under gen. Castanos at *Tudela*, on the river Ebro, in Arragon.
23. 1812. American privateer *Tom*, of Baltimore, capt. Wilson, captured the British packet Townsend, capt. M'Coy. British captain and 4 men killed, several wounded. Same day, the American *Northern army* under gens. Dearborn and Bloomfield returned to Plattsburg, and went into winter quarters, the 9th, 11th, 21st, and 25th U. S. inf. went to

Burlington; the 6th, 15th, and 16th, remained in Plattsburg; the light artillery and cavalry returned to Greenbush, N. York.

23. 1814. Died in Washington city, in his 70th year, *Elbridge Gerry*, vice president of the United States. He breakfasted as usual that morning, went out to transact business at a public office, returned and between 10 and 11 A. M. was taken sick and died in 15 minutes.

November 24. 1505. *Treaty of Salamanca*, between Philip I. the handsome, and his father-in-law Ferdinand V. king of Arragon. *Ferdinand V.* was son of John II. whom he succeeded, and by marrying Isabella of Castile united those two kingdoms. In 1476 he defeated Alphonso king of Portugal at Toro. He then turned his arms against the kingdom of Grenada, which he totally subdued after a war of 8 years, and thus put an end to the Moorish power which for 800 years had flourished in Spain. Ambitious and enterprizing, Ferdinand next turned his arms against Navarre, and by means of his brave gen. Gonsalvo de Cordova, he conquered part of the kingdom of Naples, but whilst his dominions were thus enlarged in Europe and Africa, a new continent submitted to his power by the great discoveries of the immortal Columbus. Ferdinand left 4 daughters, and died in 1516. *Philip I.* son of emperor Maximilian by his marriage with Jane, the heiress of Ferdinand and Isabella, obtained the crown of Spain. He was a man of moderate abilities, but regarded as the fairest man of his age. He died aged 28 in consequence of exerting himself too much at playing tennis.

24. 1542. Scots put to the route at *Solway* by the English under Dacres and Musgrove, who took earls Cassilis and Glencairn; lords Maxwell, Flem-

- ing, Somerville, Oliphant, and Grey prisoners. In consequence of this defeat James V. died soon after.
24. 1694. Died in his 65th year, rev. doct. *John Tiltonson*, archbishop of Canterbury. Born at Sowerby, Yorkshire; he wrote a vast number of sermons.
24. 1757. The prince of *Bevern*, commander in chief of the Prussians, whilst reconnoitering, taken prisoner by a party of Croats.
24. 1781. Rev. *James Caldwell*, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, shot by an American centinel at Elizabethtown point. His wife was shot June 7, 1780. They left 9 children in a very distressed and helpless situation.
24. 1789. *Assignats* (paper money) first issued in France.
24. 1804. British king's ship *Venerable*, of 74 guns, lost in Torbay; 8 of her crew perished.
24. 1805. French marshal Ney defeated the Austrians at *Castel Franco*.
24. 1806. *Culmbach* or *Plassemburg* in Franconia, surrendered to the French and Bavarians under col. Beckers. The Prussian major gen. d'Uttenhausen, major Ruville, count Monts, &c. were taken.
24. 1807. Fort *Camoona* near Allyghur, East Indies, surrendered to the British.
24. 1812. The *patriotic fathers* of Mechlenburg county N. C. under col. James Porter, tendered their services to the governor of N. C. to go to any place where ordered. They consisted of 400 men under caps. John Harris, Thos. Downs, John Secrest, S. Harris, and Jos. Faires, and chose col. Wm. Hutchinson and John Foster majors. Same day, before day light, terrible *Hurricane* in Philadelphia; several houses, barns, &c. unroofed. The privateer *Rattlesnake*, capt Moffat, was sunk at New Castle, and lieuts. Brown and Webb, doct. Murdoch, Wm. Lawler, and 12 men perished.

24. 1814. The British under capt. Sibley, surprized the Napaulese fort of *Burhurwa*, East Indies. Same day, the *Tennessee* militia under major gen. *Carroll* embarked at Cumberland river for New Orleans.
24. 1816. William Frederick king of the Netherlands, created several commanders and knights of the order of the *Dutch Lion*.

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- November 25. 1185. Died Humbaldo Allineigoli pope *Lucius III.* a native of *Lucca*; he succeeded *Alex. III.* in 1181. He was obliged in a popular tumult to fly from Rome to *Verona*, but he afterwards returned supported by the princes of Italy, and he punished the seditious disturbers of the public peace. Another commotion afterwards occasioned again his flight to *Verona*, where he died. He established with the emperor *Frederick* constitutions for the punishment of heresies, which may be considered as the origin of the *Inquisition*.
25. 1560. Died, aged 93, *Andrew Doria*, a noble Genoese admiral. His life was twice attempted by assassins, but their conspiracy failed.
25. 1748. Died in his 75th year, rev. doct. *Isaac Watts*; born at *Southampton*. He wrote Lyric poems and hymns, &c.
25. 1757. *Breslau* surrendered by the Prussians to the Russians.
25. 1758. General ~~Braddock~~ *Forbes* took possession of *Fort Duquesne*. the French having evacuated it the day before. After repairing the fort he named it *Fort Pitt*, it is now called *Pittsburg*.
25. 1759. The Dutch defeated at *Chinchura*, East Indies. by the British under col. *Forde*.
25. 1760. *Tripoli* nearly destroyed by an earthquake; shocks of which had been felt from the 30th Oct. *Balbec* was entirely ruined.

25. 1769. The planet *Mercury* passed over the Sun's disk; visible with the naked eye in London from 12 until 2 P. M. Same day, the committee of *Philadelphia merchants* again addressed the committee of London merchants on the subject of the non-importation agreement.
25. 1783. *New York* evacuated by the British. The Americans under gen. Knox took possession of it, and received gen. Washington and governor Clinton, who made their public entry into it.
25. 1792. The French under Dumourier defeated the Austrians under gen. Staray, before *Liege*, and compelled them to cross the river and retreat next day to Herve. Gen. Staray received a severe wound.
25. 1793. The French convention ordered count Mirabeau's bust to be removed from the Pantheon and replaced it by that of *Marat*, a most sanguinary monster who was born at Beaudry near Neufchatel, Switzerland, in 1744. Marat promoted the massacres of September, and every other atrocious act of the French revolution, and by repeated accusations, carried the most virtuous of the citizens and bravest of the generals to the guillotine, and declared that the happiness of France required, for its consolidation, the sacrifice of 300,000 more lives. His bloody career was arrested 14th July, 1794, by the hands of a woman. Honore Gabriel Riquetti, count de *Mirabeau*, was of an ancient family and deputy of Provence, to the states general, was born in 1749. After serving some time in the army, during the war of Corsica, he married a rich heiress, whose fortune he soon squandered in dissipation and left his country overwhelmed in debts, and in poverty. He was however taken and in 1774 confined in the castle of If, by means of a lettre de cachet procured by his father, from whence he was removed to Joux; he escaped however to Burgundy, but was again siezed and shut up in the castle of Dijon, from

thence he was removed to the castle of Dourlens. M. de Malesherbes the virtuous and intrepid defender of Louis XVI. effected his escape, and he fled to Holland with the wife of Lemounier, president of the parliament of Besancon. For this crime Mirabeau was condemned to lose his head, and although in the end this judgment was annulled, but in 1777 he was again siezed in Holland, and confined in the castle of Vincennes, and after 3 years imprisonment, he was by the power of interest restored to liberty. During this period he wrote his celebrated work on "*Lettres de Cachet*," which is considered a masterpiece of reason, art, eloquence, and logic. He died suddenly after a few hours illness April 2, 1791, and although the physicians who opened him attributed his death to the violence of a fever, the public believed that he had been cut off by poison.

- 25. 1804. Spanish frigate *Amphitrite*, 42 guns, captured by the British king's ship *Donnegal*, 80 guns, sir R. Strachan.
- 25. 1807. Six British *orders in council* issued.
- 25. 1812. American expedition under major general *Hopkins* set out from the Prophet's town, on their return to the United States.
- 25. 1814. *John Gaillard* chosen president pro tempore of the U. S. senate, in consequence of the death of the vice president E. Gerry.
- 25. 1816. New Theatre, Philad. opened the first time that season, with "*She stoops to conquer*," and "*Rosina*." The house was illuminated with *Gas lights*, under the direction of doctor Kugler, being the first Theatre on the continent of America illuminated in that manner.



November 26. 1504. Died, aged 54, *Isabella*, queen of Castile, by her marriage with Ferdinand V. king

Arragon, she was with her husband proclaimed sovereign of Spain. Isabella possessed great powers of mind, and was distinguished by her integrity, her justice and her public and private virtues. Their reign is remarkable for the conquest of Grenada from the Moors, and the discovery of America by the bold genius of Columbus, whom they patronised, but it was disgraced by the introduction of the sanguinary tribunal of the *inquisition*. They left only one daughter, Jane, who married Philip of Austria, and became mother of the emperor Charles V.

26. 1703. Awful storm in which 13 sail of British men of war and 1519 seamen perished, amongst whom was rear admiral Beaumont, whose ship the *Mary* a 4th rate, foundered on the Goodwin sands. The *Eddystone light house*, built in 1696, on Eddystone rock near Plymouth, was blown down and entirely destroyed by this storm. It was rebuilt in 1705. The present one was built in 1759.

26. 1781. *St. Eustatia* taken by surprise, by the marquis de Bouille with 400 French, and the dependent Isles of *St. Martin* and *Saba* surrendered. He took 677 men and 68 cannon; the spoil taken was estimated at 2 millions of livres.

26. 1783. Congress met at Annapolis, Maryland, on account of the mutiny of the soldiers.

26. 1789. Thursday—about half past 2 in the morning a fire broke out in a two story house at No. 45 North Third street, Philad. next door above the Bunch of Grapes tavern, which had arrived to so great a height before it was discovered by the watchman, that the whole was involved in a vivid flame and entirely consumed, except the walls. Mrs. Eliz. Preston, cake baker, and her two sons perished. Jacob Brown a barber, and his wife, and a woman and her child, escaped from the windows. An old man also made his escape. Same day de-

voted to *thanksgiving* and prayer throughout the United States.

26. 1790. James Medlicot *hanged* at Winchester, Virginia, for murdering Wm. Heffron with a stake. Same day, died in England *George Darby*, rear admiral of Great Britain.

26. 1792. The French under Dumourier entered *Liege*, and at the same time the citadel of *Antwerp* surrendered to the French general Miranda.

26. 1796. Great *fire* in Savannah, Georgia, 229 houses were burnt. Same day, the French retook *Rivoli* in Italy.

26. 1799. British king's ship *Amphion* captured the Spanish ship *L'Asturiana*, 24 guns, with a very valuable cargo.

26. 1801. Died, at his seat in Jefferson county, Virginia, col. *Wm. Darke*, a native of Philad. He was in Braddock's defeat, and during the revolutionary war rose to the rank of a captain. In St. Clair's defeat he commanded a regiment, and lost his son, capt. Darke, who died of his wounds.

26. 1806. The Prussians surrendered *Nienburg* in Brunswick Lunenberg, on the Weser, to the French and Dutch troops under gen. Savary; major gen. Strachwitz was taken. Same day, the French under gen. Beaumont commenced hostilities against the Russians at *Loweiz*, on the Bsura in Poland, by attacking their advance guard, which fell back. Same day, the boats of the British squadron under sir *Edward Pellew* destroyed, in Batavia roads, the Dutch frigate *Phœnix*, of 36 guns; 1 brig of 18, 1 brig of 14, a corvette of 14, 4 company ships of 18, 10, 8, and 6 guns; and about 20 merchant ships. One brig of 18 guns, and 2 company ships were taken and brought off. British loss 1 killed & wounded. Sir Edward Pellew, now *lord Exmouth*, has two sons captains in the British navy,

viz. Pownoll Bastard Pellew and Fleetwood Pel-
lew.

26. 1807. Died, in his 63d year, *Oliver Ellsworth*,
L. L. D. chief justice of the United States. He
was born at Windsor, Connecticut.

26. 1810. The French under gen. *Musnier*, took
2500 Valentians prisoners.

26. 1812. Launched at Sackett's harbour on lake On-
tario, the American ship *Madison* of 24 guns, 112
feet keel, 32 1-2 feet beam, 11 1-2 feet hold, 580
tons burden, and was built throughout in 45 days:
Same day, the Russians under count Vigtenstein
defeated the French at *Staroy-Borrisoff*, near Stou-
dentzi, on the Berezina; and after a sanguinary
conflict of 4 hours, the French gens. Billiard, De
Lettre, Kamuse, and Blamont, 5 cols. 239 officers,
and 7800 men, surrendered prisoners of war. 3
pieces of cannon, 2 standards, and a vast quantity
of baggage was captured, but the trophy of the
greatest consequence was 2 whole regiments of ca-
valry, fresh and in excellent order; one from the
duchy of Berg, the other Saxons. Dreadful was
the slaughter before they surrendered.

26. 1814. The British earl of Oxford on his return
from Naples through France, was stopped by the
French police near Fontainebleau, and his papers
seized; after which he was permitted to proceed
on his journey.

November 27. 1676. Great *fire* in Boston, 45 houses,
the north meeting-house and several warehouses
were destroyed.

27. 1707. Died *John Winthrop*, governor of Con-
necticut. He was buried in Boston.

27. 1710. The British gen. Stanhope surprised in
Brihuega, and compelled to surrender with 2000
men to the Spaniards.

27. 1759. *Wandewash*, E. Indies, taken by the British under col. Coote.
27. 1778. General *Washington* broke up his camp and marched for Middlebrook to go into winter quarters. Same day, the British expedition against Georgia, under col. *Campbell*, amounting to 2500 troops, sailed from Sandy Hook, escorted by a small squadron under admiral sir Hyde Parker.
27. 1781. At 2 A. M. sortie from the garrison of *Gibraltar*, led by brig. gen. Ross. They took and destroyed 2 mortar batteries and 3 of heavy cannon. 18 cannon and 10 mortars were spiked and rendered unserviceable; the detachment returned before day light with the loss of 4 killed, lieut. Tweedie and 24 men wounded, and one missing. Several Spanish magazines were blown up; loss estimated at 3 millions of dollars.
27. 1792. *Savoy* annexed to France by a decree of the French convention.
27. 1794. Dreadful fire at Berlin, which consumed the palace of Werther, &c. Same day, British king's ships *Latona*, capt. E. Thornborough, and *Phæton*, sir A. S. Douglass, captured off Ushant the French ship *La Blonde*, of 28 guns.
27. 1795. *M. Carletti*, minister of the grand duke of Tuscany, by letter to the French minister of the interior, requested permission to pay his compliments to the daughter of Louis XVI. prior to her leaving Paris, to be exchanged for the French commissioners. He was in consequence ordered to leave France without delay.
27. 1807. Proclamation of the prince regent of *Portugal*, stating his determination to retire, with the queen his mother and the royal family, to Rio de Janiero, in Brazil, and appointing a regency for Portugal, &c.
27. 1811. British king's ship *Eagle*, capt. Rowley, captured the French frigate *Corceyre*, pierced for

40 guns, mounting 28, with troops, 300 tons of wheat, &c. on board.

27. 1812. The Russians under count Vigtenstein attacked the French under Bonaparte at the passage of the Berezina, at the bridge of *Vesselovo*, and defeated him with tremendous carnage; cannon, bayonets, pikes, sabres, fire and water, all contributed to their destruction. The French army having lost its rear guard, was exposed on all sides to the operations of their vengeful enemy; with certain death on their rear, thousands upon thousands therefore flew towards the Berezina, and pressed with wild fury upon their comrades at the bridge as the only hope of escape; here trains of artillery, baggage, cavalry, and waggons of all kinds, being intermixed and driven pell mell to one point, hundreds of human beings were trodden down, trampled on, torn and mashed to pieces. No pen can describe the scene of horror and confusion that ensued, self-preservation being the only stimulous, many a despairing wretch precipitated his comrade to destruction that he might find his place on the bridge, thousands fell into the river, thousands threw themselves into the hideous stream, hoping to save themselves by swimming, but in a few minutes they were jammed amidst the blocks of ice which rolled along its flood, and either killed in the concussion, drowned, or frozen to death by the extremity of the cold. To complete this awful scene of carnage, the bridges, groaning beneath the weight of their loads, WERE FIRED! still crowd upon crowd continued to press each other forward choking up the passage amid bursting flames, scorched and frozen at the same instant, till at length the whole sunk with a death-like noise into the bosom of the Berezina. It is scarcely possible to calculate the loss of the French on this dreadful occasion; certainly more than 5000 were killed, nearly the same number drowned, and

hundreds were burnt. Bonaparte with his suite and principal generals passed over the moment a sufficient number of his guards were crossed over to render the opposite shore safe. The Russians took 15 cannon, baggage of every description filled with the plunder of Moscow, and the sacking of other Russian cities, and 13,000 prisoners, with several eagles and colours. The booty covered the space of nearly half a square mile, and so closely wedged together that it was impossible for man or horse to find their way through them. Of those who escaped with Bonaparte, dreadful indeed were their sufferings from the intensity of the cold, even to a person the best clad, but to the hundreds who were thinly drest, some being without shoes or boots, it was worse than the torture, it seemed as if the frost would cut, and it may be truly said that it did so, to the very soul. Vigtenstein's loss during this day and the 3 days prior to it, amounted to about 2000 killed. Same day, British frigate *Southampton*, of 32 guns, capt. Sir Jas. L. Yeo, together with her prize the U. States brig *Vixen*, totally lost on a reef of rocks not laid down in any chart, 9 miles from the Island of Conception. Officers and crews of both vessels saved. The officers and crew of the *Vixen* behaved so honourably in their endeavours to save the lives of the shipwrecked British tars, that sir J. L. Yeo summoned them together, and expressed his approbation, stating that he would obtain for them every preference and accommodation in his power.

27 and 28. 1812. Between 12 and one o'clock in the morning, lieut. col. Bærstler with about 200 of the 14th U. S. inf. embarked in 11 boats, and capt. King, 5th U. S. inf. capt. Morgan, 12th U. S. inf. and capt. Dox, 13th U. S. inf. capt. Sprole, with capt. Angus, U. S. navy, and S. Swartwout as volunteers, with about 150 soldiers and 70 sailors, in

10 boats. The detachment under capt. King, ascended the river, and 4 boats made good their landing opposite *Black Rock*, stormed the lower battery and spiked their cannon, the next battery above shared the same fate, whilst lieut. Angus and volunteer Swartwout, with the party of brave sailors, carried the Red house, spiked the cannon, and threw them and two caissons into the river, and retired to the place of landing, where finding only 4 boats, and being ignorant that the others had not landed, and seeing nothing of the infantry, he concluded that either they had been made prisoners or had deserted him; and immediately embarked his men with his wounded prisoner lieut. King, royal art. and returned round the lower end of Squaw Island to the navy yard at Black rock. In consequence of this mistake, which arose from the failure of the 6 boats making good their landing, capt. King, with capts. Sprole and Morgan, and about 60 men, were left on the other shore; after accomplishing their object and finding the boats gone, proceeded down the river, and near Frenchman's creek they captured two British boats and 34 men, in which capts. Morgan and Sprole, lieut. Houston, with about half of the detachment and their prisoners, embarked about day, and returned to the American shore; capt. King gallantly refused to leave the shore unless all his men could accompany him. The party under lieut. col. Børstler, had in the mean time proceeded down the river to Frenchman's creek, 4 of the boats, owing to the darkness of the night and strength of the current, could not effect their landing; but the companies of capts. Montgomery and Lane, and part of Sullivan's company under lieut. Kearney, effected their landing under lieut. col. Børstler, and forced themselves to the bridge; and a party under lieut. Waring was detached, and for want of axes ordered to break it up by any means in

their power ; about one third of the planks were removed when lieut. Woodward, having made a corporal and a private of the 49th British regt. prisoners, learned that a large force from Erie was within a few minutes march, col. Børstler hastened to the boats and found a large party formed just above the boats, his orders being not to attempt to hold possession ; he accordingly embarked and brought off his detachment, excepting lieut. Waring and 8 men employed at the bridge, whom it was supposed had embarked. It was too dark to see, and they were left behind. The Americans took 3 officers and 50 men. The following gentlemen were wounded ; Alex. Sissons, sailing master, U. S. navy, of which he died on the 7th Jan. at Buffaloe, aged about 30 ; sailing-master Watts, U. S. navy, fell leading on his party of sailors ; capt. Dox, 13th inf. slightly ; sailing-master Garter, in the arm ; midshipman Davis, leg amputated ; Mr. Graham, son of col. Graham, had his leg broke ; lieut. Wm. H. Brailsford, U. S. navy, was also wounded. George Helmbold, editor of the *Balance*, then sergeant of the 13th regt. U. S. inf. was taken prisoner with capt. King, and 30 men, and for his bravery and intrepidity was afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

27. 1814. Unsuccessful attack by the British on fort *Kalunga*, East Indies, British loss, 37 killed, 444 wounded, and 3 missing.

27. 1816. Directors first appointed for the following branches of the *Bank of the United States*, viz. for Boston, Sam. Frothingham, cashier ; New-York, Lynde Catlin, cashier ; Baltimore, James W. M'Cullough, cashier ; Charleston, S. C. Peter Bacot, cashier ; and at New-Orleans, Jos. Saul, cashier.

November 28. 1285. Died *Peter III.* king of Arragon, succeeded his father James I. in 1276. As he

- had married Constance, daughter of Mainfroy king of Sicily, he formed the plan of seizing the kingdom against the claims of Charles of Anjou, and to support the success of his designs, he determined to assassinate at one blow all the French in the Island. This horrid *massacre*, which was perpetrated on Easter day, 1282, and which was therefore called *Sicilian Vespers*, made him easily master of the kingdom ; but the indignation of the people rendered his possession precarious. Pope Martin IV. excommunicated him together with all the Sicilians, and also placed his Spanish dominions under the same interdict.
28. 1523. Cardinal di Medici elected pope *Clement VII.*
28. 1777. *John Adams* appointed minister to France in place of Silas Deane.
28. 1782. Edict of the emperor *Joseph II.* absolving religious orders in the Low Countries from all foreign dependence whatever.
28. 1794. Died at Steubenville, New-York, the Prussian baron *Fred. Wm. Steuben*, aged 61 years, major gen. in the continental or U. S. army. His sound judgment and extensive knowledge was of incalculable advantage to the Americans in establishing discipline and a uniform system of manœuvres. "*Steubens Exercises*" it is well known produced that effect.
28. 1799. The *Philadelphia* frigate, of 44 guns, launched at Philad. about half past 2 P. M. She was built by Sam. Humphreys and Nathaniel Hutton, by subscriptions of the merchants of Philad. and presented by them to the United States.
28. 1803. British king's ship *Ardent* drove on shore the French frigate *La Bayonnaise*, of 32 guns, in the bay of Finisterre, where she blew up.
28. 1804. Died in Philad. *Adam Goos*, born in Germany, aged 92 years, 6 months, and 9 days ; 64 years of which period he resided in Philad.

28. 1806. The French cavalry under Murat entered *Warsaw*, the capital of ancient Poland.
28. 1807. British frigate *Boreas*, capt. Scot, lost on Hanois rocks near Guernsey ; capt. Scot and all the crew were lost, excepting 5 officers and 70 men.
28. 1809. French under gen. Kellerman defeated the Spaniards under duke Delparque, at *Alba de Tormes*, near Salamanca, and took his artillery.
28. 1810. *George Fred. Cooke* performed *Shylock*, in the Merchant of Venice, in New York ; the receipt of the house was 2120 dollars.
28. 1812. Died at Fort Winchester, the Indian chief *Logan*, who with 2 Indians went out of the American fort on the 22d Nov. to make discoveries ; but being met by the chief Wynemack and 5 Indians, friends of the British, and being determined to escape or die in the attempt, he told them that he had come to join him and his companions, when suddenly turning he shot Wynemack and 2 others, but the other 3 Indians fired and shot Logan and one of his Indians. He effected his escape, but his wound proved mortal. Same day, about 2000 of the American gen. Smyth's command embarked at Buffaloe, for the invasion of Canada ; but late in the afternoon gen. *Smyth* ordered them to disembark, which treated great murmuring amongst the troops, particularly the New York volunteers, many of whom broke their muskets. About 250 men, however, under col. since gen. *Winder*, suddenly put off and reached the Canada shore ; but not being supported, and a far superior force appearing to oppose them, they returned, with the loss of 6 killed and 19 wounded, besides some officers. They were, however, fortunate enough to bring off lieut. Waring and his 8 men, who had been left at the bridge at Frenchman's creek. Same day, the Russian admiral Tchitchagoff defeated Bonaparte, marshals Ney, Mortier, Oudinot, Victor, &c. at *Tchat-*

chovo, on the left bank of the Berezina. Bonaparte with a chosen few again fled the field of battle to Pletchinichou, and was no more seen in this or any other conflict during the remainder of the campaign, whilst his 4 marshals in vain endeavoured to stop the victorious career of the Russians. As usual the battle was sanguinary in the extreme, and the slaughter truly terrific. Oudinot was wounded in the side by a shot, and was carried off the field. This was the last battle of consequence. At Smorgoni, Bonaparte appointed Murat his lieutenant general and commander in chief.

28. 1813. Died at Plattsburg *Joseph Bryant*, captain 10th regt. U. S. infantry.

28. 1814. The papers of the *Spanish Cortes* seized by order of Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, and burnt at the place de Cabada, in Madrid, with the same formality as was used at an Auto-da-fe, although they had supported his right to the throne against Bonaparte at the risk of their lives. Same day, shock of an *earthquake* a little after 7 P. M. felt at Boston, Ipswich, Salem, &c.

28. 1816. *Thanksgiving* and prayer in Connecticut. Same day, *Mr. West's* company of celebrated equestrians from the royal circus, London, performed in the circus corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, Philadelphia. being their first performance in America.

November 29. 1378. Died the emperor Charles IV. son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. he ascended the imperial throne in 1347. His reign is famous for the golden bull, enacted by the diet of Nuremberg, in 1356. This celebrated agreement was ushered forth into the world with curious reasons drawn from prejudice and superstition, and while it gave Germany a long admired constitution, it proved the necessity

- of 7 electors, by the 7 gifts of the Holy Ghost, and the 7 branches of the holy candlestick. Charles deserved the respect of the learned by the protection which he extended to literature, and the university which he established at Prague.
29. 1530. Died in disgrace at Leicester, England, in the 59th year of his age, Thos. Wolsey, commonly called *Cardinal Wolsey*, archbishop of York and chancellor of England to Henry VIII. who stripped him of all possessions.
29. 1661. Died in London, aged 61, *Brian Walton*, the learned editor of the Polyglott Bible, and other works. He was born at Cleaveland, Yorkshire, England.
29. 1682. Died at Spring Garden, England, aged 63 years, *Prince Rupert*, third son of Frederick king of Bohemia, and nephew to Charles I. king of England.
29. 1710. Battle of *Villa-Visciosa*. The left wing of the allies under gen. Staremburg, were utterly defeated by the French and Spaniards under the duke de Vendome, and the infantry that composed it either cut in pieces or taken; but the victors instead of following the blow, began to plunder the baggage; Staremburg with his right wing fought their left with surprising valour and perseverance till night, when the French and Spaniards retired in disorder, leaving him master of the field of battle and all their artillery. 6000 of them were killed on the field of battle; but the allies suffered so severely that the general could not maintain his ground; he therefore spiked the cannon and marched to Saragossa, from whence he retired to Catalonia.
29. 1758. British king's ship *Litchfield*, capt. Barton, of 60 guns, and Somerset transport, lost on the coast of Africa, and the captain and crew saved, but made

- slaves of by the Moors ; they were released June 27, 1759.
9. 1775. Captain *Manly*, in the American privateer *Lee* of Marblehead, captured the British brig *Nancy* from Woolwich, laden with ordnance and stores for the British army in America.
9. 1780. Died the empress *Maria Theresa*, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles VI. born May 13, 1717. On the death of her brother, she was destined by her father to succeed to all his honours, as the famous *pragmatic sanction* in 1713 had declared, that in failure of issue male the eldest of his daughters was to ascend the throne. In 1736 she married Francis Stephen of Lorraine, and on her father's death in 1740, she was raised to the throne, and after a war of 8 years she succeeded in placing the imperial crown on the head of her husband. One of her daughters was the unfortunate *Maria Antoinette*, queen of France. She was succeeded by her son *Joseph II.* *Maria Theresa* deserved and received the appellation of mother of her country, and the purest virtues of charity and benevolence, profusely exercised, rendered her dear and esteemed amongst all ranks of her subjects.
9. 1781. On the approach of the Americans under general Greene, the British garrison evacuated *Dorchester*; by which all the rice plantations between the Edisto and Ashley rivers were saved to the Americans.
9. 1783. *Earthquake* in Philad. about 11 P. M. and about 2 next morning. It was felt in N. Jersey, N. York, Connecticut, R. Island, Massachusetts and N. Hampshire.
9. 1793. The Austrians, under *Wurmser*, defeated the French with great slaughter and drove them beyond Strasburg ; French loss estimated at 15,000. Same day, *M. F. Duport-du-Tertre* guillotined in Paris. He was a man of good understanding, of a

mild character, modest and fond of study and solitude; his philosophical ideas induced him to declare in favour of the revolution, in which he always displayed great moderation.

29 and 30. 1793. The duke of Brunswick repulsed the French with great slaughter, in 2 attacks near *Lautern*.

29. 1798. *Ferdinand IV.* king of Naples, entered Rome, the French having retired.

29. 1807. In consequence of Lisbon being surrounded by a French army, the prince regent of *Portugal*, his mother the queen, and all the royal family of the house of Braganza, with the principal nobility, &c. sailed on board his fleet for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; the fleet consisted of 8 sail of the line, 4 frigates, 2 brigs, a schooner, and a large crowd of armed merchantmen. He left behind 2 ships of 74 guns, 2 of 64, and 5 frigates. He was accompanied by 4 British ships of the line, under capt. Moore.

29. 1810. French General *Hubert* defeated the Spaniards under general O'Donel.

29. 1811. British king's ships *Alceste*, capt. Murray Maxwell, *Unite* and *Active*, capt. James A. Gordon, had an action with a squadron of 3 French ships. They succeeded in capturing *La Pomone*, 44 guns, and *La Persanne*, 26 guns; the other French frigate *Pauline*, 44 guns, escaped.

29. 1812. British king's schooner *Subtle*, in chase of the American privateer *Favourite*, capt. Miller, upset in a squall and sunk before the *Favourite* could come to her assistance; crew perished. Same day, Americans under gen. *Alexander Smyth*, embarked for the invasion of Canada, in number about 1400, and passed on to Black rock where they disembarked and dined. Here the general put the question to his field officers, "Is it expedient now to cross?" To cross in open day light was deemed an useless sacrifice; col. Swift of the engineers alone gave an

opinion to cross immediately. Cols. Winder, Swift, lieut. col. Børstler and capt. Gilman deemed the force sufficient, but not in open day; it was postponed until the 30th, and the troops ordered to be at the place of embarkation at 8 o'clock.

29. 1813. Died at Plattsburgh *Jesse Copieano*, captain of the 10th U. S. infantry. Same day, brigadier gen. *John Floyd* defeated the Creek Indians at Autossee, 18 miles from the Hickory ground on the Tallapoosie. The right column consisted of major Booth's battalion; the left of major Watson's battalion. Adams's rifle company and Merriwether's under lieut. Hendon were on the flanks. Capt. Thomas's artillery marched in front of the right column. The cavalry under capt. Irwin, Steele and Patterson; the whole being Georgia militia 950 in number, accompanied by about 3 or 400 friendly Indians, the Cowetas under M'Intosh and Tookaubatchians under Mad Dog's Son. The Creeks had about 200 killed, amongst them the Autossee and Tallisee kings. Of the Americans 11 were killed and 54 wounded; amongst the latter were gen. Floyd severely, adj. gen. Newman, quarter master Tennal and lieut. Strong had their horses shot under them, and Tennal was severely wounded. The friendly Indians had several killed and wounded. The following officers were in this action, majors Crawford and Pace aids, both had their horses shot under them. Adj. Broadnax, major Montgomery acting assistant adj. brigade major Sharkleford, major Freeman, captains Adams, Barton, Myrick, Little, King, Broadnax, Cleveland, Jos. T. Cunningham, Lee, M'Kenney and Browning, and doctors Williamson and Clopton. Same day, *Dantzic* commanded by the French gen. count Rapp capitulated to the duke of Wirtemberg, to march out on the 1st. Jan. unless relieved by the French. See Jan. 2, 1814.

29. 1814. British took *Rappahannock*, in Virginia.

November 30. ST. ANDREW'S DAY. The patron saint of Scotland, *St. Andrew*. He was a fisherman of Bethsaida in Galilee. After being for some time a disciple of John the Baptist, he was called with his brother Peter to witness the holy life and to learn the doctrines of our blessed Saviour. It is supposed that he preached the gospel in Scythia, and that there he was put to death on a cross of the figure of the letter X.

30. 1577. *Earthquake* in Gautimala, in Mexico.

30. 1700. Charles XII. king of Sweden, defeated 80,000 Muscovites at *Narva* with only 8000 Swedes. Charles had a horse killed under him, and was struck on the neck with a ball.

30. 1750. Died aged 54, *Maurice, count de Saxe*, marshal of France.

30. 1759. The hereditary prince of Brunswick surprised the duke of Wirtemberg at *Fulda*, and took 4 battalions, 2 colours, 2 cannon, and all their baggage.

30. 1760. *Earthquake* began in the neighbourhood of Tripoli and extended throughout the East. Shocks of it being felt until Dec. 25.

30. 1775. Capt. Wallace in the British king's man-of-war ship *Rose*, landed with 200 men at *Conanicut*, burnt a number of houses and barns, and killed Mr. Martin, an unarmed man, who was standing at his door.

30. 1782. Preliminary articles of *peace* signed at Paris between England and America. Signed on the part of Eng. by Richard Oswald; for America by John Adams, Benj. Franklin, and Henry Laurens. Secretary to the British, Caleb Whiteford; for America, W. T. Franklin.

30. 1793. *Treaty* between the United States and the Creek Indians.
30. 1803. French part of *St. Domingo* evacuated by capitulation, between the French gen. Rochambeau and the black gen. Dessalines. French troops about 5000 went as prisoners of war on board the British squadron under admiral *Duckworth*, who took possession of the French frigates *La Surveillant*, *Clo-rinde*, and *Vertu*, each of 40 guns, *Cerf* brig, 3 small vessels and a number of transports. Almost all the whites that remained were *massacred* by the blacks.
30. 1808. French marshal Victor defeated the Spaniards at *Sommo Sierra*. Same day, British gen. sir *John Moore* reached Salamanca, on his march to Madrid.
30. 1811. British king's ship *Rover*, capt. Justice Finley, captured French corvette letter of marque *Le Compte Reginaud*, 14 guns, with a very valuable cargo of sugar, coffee, and spices. She had belonged to the British navy and was called the Vicejo.
30. 1812. The troops under gen. Smyth again assembled for embarkation, but it was postponed until 3 A. M. of the 1st December, and the men sent into the woods to build fires until that time.
30. 1814. The Nepaulese garrison of *Fort Kalunga* abandoned it to the British troops, under lieut. col. Mawbey. Same day, the light brigade under brig. gen. *Thos. Cadwallader*, consisting of 3500 men, broke up their encampment at camp Dupont, and also the detachment of his brigade under major S. S. Voorhees, at camp Clemson near Newcastle, Del. and marched into Wilmington, where they quartered. Same day, col. *Louis Bache's* reg. of Penn. volunteers marched from camp Marcus hook to the new prison, centre square, Philad. where they quartered. At all those places the rain poured down in torrents.

30. 1815. Fall of *meteoric* stones at the village of Chassigny, near Langres.

DECEMBER.

DECEMBER of decem, latin, ten; so called, because it is the tenth month from March, which was anciently the beginning of the year. The Saxons called it Winter month, because of the cold then growing intense; and afterwards Holy month, on account of the nativity of Christ. It is the 12th or last month of the year.

December 1. 1135. Died suddenly at St. Dennis le Formont, Normandy, from eating too plentifully of lampreys, *Henry I.* third king of England and 4th son of Wm. the conqueror, in his 67th year, and 35th of his reign. Henry's only son William with his natural sister the countess of Perche, and above 140 young English and Norman nobleman, were drowned in 1120, a butcher being the only person who escaped from the wreck. In consequence of this event Henry bequeathed his crown to his daughter Matilda; he was however succeeded by Stephen, the son of Stephen count of Blois and Adela the sister of Henry I.

1. 1521. Died, John de Medicis, pope *Leo X.* supposed by slow poison. He was son of Lorenzo de Medicis, and was born at Florence in 1475, and at the age of 11 was made an archbishop, and cardinal at 14. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna in 1512. On the death of Julius in 1513, he was elevated to the papal chair. With a view to complete the stupendous building of St. Peter's church, begun by his predecessor; he published the granting of indulgencies, by which the purchasers for a sum of money might free themselves from their sins. This extraordinary measure produced a

schism between the Dominican and Augustine monks in Germany, and at last excited Martin Luther to preach first against the efficacy of these popish pardons, and next against the corruptions of the Roman church.

1. 1775. The Americans under gen. *Montgomery* joined the detachment under *Arnold*.
1. 1782. Messrs. Charles and Robert ascended with a *balloon* from Paris ; they descended at the plains of *Nesle*.
1. 1793. British Packet *Antelope*, capt. *Curtis*, attacked by two French privateers, one of whom, *L'Atlante*, she captured. Capt. *Curtis* was killed.
1. 1795. The Austrians under marshal *Clairfait* attacked the French gen. *Schaal* in his strongly entrenched camp before *Mentz*, which they carried, and obliged the French to retire with the loss of 106 cannon, 200 ammunition waggons, and about 2000 men taken prisoners, including 2 generals. Same day, the French under *Pichegru* carried the town of *Kreutznach* twice by storm, but was at length obliged by the Austrians to retire. Same day, the Austrian gen. *Kray* cut to pieces or captured at *Lauterech*, two whole battalions of French troops. Same day, *manifesto* issued by Catherine II. empress of Russia, on the affairs of Poland.
1. 1796. The French under gen. *Abbatucci* assaulted in their position at *Cornu*, near the bridge head of *Huningen*, by the Austrians, who were repulsed by gen. *Abbatucci*, who was mortally wounded, and died in a few days afterwards. He was succeeded by gen. *Sisce*, who defended himself with great bravery.
1. 1797. Died, aged 71 years, *Oliver Wolcott*, governor of Connecticut. He was a member of Congress and signed the declaration of independence. He was a patriot of incorruptible integrity and unshaken firmness.

1. 1808. Marshal *Bessieres* with the French army arrived on the heights near Madrid.
1. 1810. The tower or castle on Governor's Island, New York, installed by the name of *Castle Williams*.
1. 1812. Died in Philad. rev. doctor *Sam. Magaw*, aged 77 years, 23 of which he was rector of the episcopal church of St. Paul, Philad. Same day, the following troops of the Northern army under brigadier gen. *Smyth*, embarked after day light, viz. 688 U. S. inf. 177 U. S. artillerymen, Swift's volunteers estimated at 236, the companies of federal volunteers under capt. Collins, Phillips, Moore, Maher, and Marshall, amounting to 276 men under lieut. col. since gen. M'Clure, 100 of col. Dobbin's militia and a few in a boat with gen. P. B. Porter, the whole amounting, exclusive of officers, to 1465 men. Again the question was submitted to the field officers of the regular army, whether it was expedient to invade Canada with so small a force, the officers consulted were cols. Moses Porter of art. Schuyler, and Winder, and lieut. col. Coles, who unanimously decided in the negative. The men were again disembarked. The gen. exculpated himself by saying that his orders were peremptory not to cross over without 3000 men, and that his force could not be ascertained without embarkation, "it being uncertain what portion of the volunteer force would embark." The projected invasion was abandoned, and the regulars were ordered into winter quarters, and the volunteers ordered to stack arms and depart to their homes. So great was the exasperation of the volunteers that they fired on the general, and his life was constantly in imminent danger.
1. 1813. William Frederick, prince of *Orange*, now sovereign of the Netherlands, landed at the Hague in Holland, after an absence of nearly 19 years.
1. 1814. Action between the American privateer

schooner *Kemp*, capt. Joseph Almeda, of Baltimore, and 9 British merchantmen, she captured several of them, but manned 2 ships, one of 16 guns the other of 2 guns; and 2 brigs, one of 8 guns the other carrying 2 guns. The *Kemp* had 1 killed and 3 wounded. Same day, gen. *Cadwallader's* brigade quartered at Chester, Penn.

December 2. 1154. Died pope *Anastasius IV.* made pope after *Eugenius III.* in 1153. He showed himself very charitable and humane during a famine. Pope *Anastasius I.* succeeded *Siricus* in the papal chair in 398. He excommunicated the *Origenists* and brought on a reconciliation between the Eastern and Western churches, and died 402, much respected for his sanctity and virtues. Pope *Anastasius II.* succeeded *Gelasius I.* in 496, and died after a short reign of 2 years. Pope *Anastasius III.* succeeded *Sergius III.* in 911, also sat in the papal chair only 2 years, and died eminent for his wisdom and moderation.

2. 1547. Died *Ferdinand Cortes*, the conqueror of Mexico, aged 63. Great and heroic as the character of *Cortes* appears, he deserves the execration of posterity for the cruelties he exercised on the inoffensive natives. It was not only on pretence of extorting their riches that these wretched men were exposed to persecution and death, but the most cruel methods were pursued to convert them to christianity, by men who in every action of their life violated the precepts of the gospel. On one occasion 60 caciques or chiefs, and above 400 leading men, were committed to the flames.

2. 1792. The French under *Dumourier* took possession of *Louvain*.

2. 1796. *Foul Point*, Madagascar, taken by the English. Same day, Spanish ship *Corso*, of 18 guns,

captured by the British frigate *Southampton*, capt. Macnamara.

2. 1803. Destructive *fire* which entirely destroyed the long range of auction rooms, manufactories, and warehouses, between Frith and Dean Sts. Soho, London, together with a number of other houses.
2. 1804. *Bonaparte* consecrated and crowned emperor of France, by pope Pius VII. in the church of Notre Dame, Paris,
2. 1805. Battle of *Austerlitz*. The French under Bonaparte defeated the Russians and Austrians under the emperors Alex. I. and Francis I. prince Lichtenstein, &c. lost 35,000 killed or drowned, 20,000 taken prisoners, and their whole park of artillery.
2. 1806. *Bonaparte* at Posen, in Poland, decreed that a monument should be erected to the honour of the French soldiers of Ulm, Austerlitz, and Jena. Same day, *Louis Bonaparte*, king of Holland, acceded to Bonaparte's decree of Nov. 21.
2. 1807. The French entered *Lisbon*.
2. 1812. The British again cannonaded *Black Rock*; which was returned with great spirit by the Americans from the battery commanded by lieut. Stevens, consisting of a 24 pounder; and also from the battery at col. Swift's encampment, consisting of an 18 pounder and a 24 pounder; and from the battery at Black Rock ferry, called Fort Gibson, consisting of a 24 pounder, commanded by capt. Nathan Towson, and an 18 pounder commanded by capt. J. N. Barker; a shot from the latter entered an embrasure and dismounted a heavy gun, the carriage of which was disabled. This affair commenced in the British having wantonly fired upon an open boat passing up the American shore, and resulted in their three batteries being effectually silenced. Captain *James Nelson Barker* was born in Philad. June 17, 1784. On the commencement of hostilities he was appointed capt. of artillery, and in 1813 command-

ed Fort Mifflin; during the early part of that year in anticipation of an attack on Philad. by the British, three companies of volunteers amounting to about 160 men under capt. Fisler and Mitchell, and lieut. Thos. Gray, marched to garrison that fort, to every one of whom he endeared himself by his mild and gentlemanly conduct, though preserving at the same time the strictest military discipline; and such was the respect and esteem in which he was held by his soldiers, that he raised two companies of artillery and marched with them to the Canadian frontier. It is deeply to be regretted, however, that such was the foothold the horrible practice of duelling had obtained in the army, sanctioned even by a duel between the two commanding generals (A. Smyth and P. B. Porter) that he was also obliged to engage in one, and was wounded, a ball having passed through both of his thighs, which for several years incapacitated him from active service; he was therefore appointed in 1814, assistant adj. gen. of the 4th military district. On the return of peace he received the appointment on the peace establishment of deputy adjutant gen. of the U. S. with the rank of major, four only of whom were retained in the service. On the resignation in his favour by his father, gen. John Barker, as an alderman by the city of Philad. he was appointed to that situation. Major Barker has not confined himself to the field of Mars, as a votary of the muses he has contributed largely to the amusement of the sons of harmony and glee, by a number of patriotic and other songs; and by the amateurs of the drama his "Indian Princess," first acted Philad. April 6, 1808; "Tears and Smiles," a comedy, first acted 4th March, 1807, and "*Marmion*," a tragedy, first acted, April, 1812, were received with the most flattering approbation.

2. 1814. Gen. *Cadwallader's* brigade consisting of

about 3600 men, entered Philadelphia from camp Dupont. Same day, British major gen. *Riall* left Philad. for Baltimore. Same day, *John Hinckley*, esq. F. A. S. a gentleman of 50 years of age, a most eccentric character, found dead in his chamber in Gray's Inn, London; his body having remained there several months, was in a putrid state, with large carrion flies feeding on it. Same day, British ship *Granicus*, capt. Wise, captured off Cape Spartel, the American privateer schooner *Leo*, of 6 guns and 76 men.

2. 1815. *Treaty* of peace between the British and the rajah of Nepaul concluded at Segowley.
2. 1816. French general *Vandamme* who resided some months at Ghent, arrested there and sent to Brussels. Same day, the *Saving Fund Society*, of Philadelphia, first opened for the transaction of business; president, Andrew Bayard; secretary and treasurer, George Billington. Same day, second meeting of the populace of London at *Spa-fields*; about 20,000 persons met to receive the report of H. Hunt, who had been appointed to present a petition to the prince regent, praying that 2 or 300,000 pounds should be laid out of the civil list fund for the relief of the poor. 5000 pounds only was granted; great disturbances took place. The populace attacked Mr. Beckwith's house, and severely wounded Mr. Platt with a pistol ball, he recovered, but the ball could not be extracted. John Cashman was hanged for being concerned in these transactions; and the *habeas corpus* act suspended. Same day, *John R. D. Huggins*, barber of New York city, cut his throat with a razor, at M. Hingham's tavern, Albany. He was quite cheerful when he went to bed the night before. Huggins was stiled the emperor of the barbers, and had become somewhat notorious for his sprightly humour and eccentricity of character. No cause could be assigned for the deed.

December 3, 1718. First town meeting held in *Sutton*, Worcester county, Massachusetts. First born child was Abigail Marsh. she had 4 husbands, and was living in 1793, as the widow *Chase*.

3. 1759. Austrians took the Prussian general *Diercke*, and his rear guard consisting of 3 battalions prisoners, opposite Meissen.

3. 1780. General *Gates* announced in general orders, the arrival of gen. Greene at head quarters, Charlotte, S. Carolina, to supercede Gates to whom he relinquished the command of the American army, congress having on the 5th Oct. ordered a court of enquiry into Gates's conduct in the battle of Camden.

3. 1787. *Delaware* unanimously adopted the U. S. federal constitution, being the first state that adopted it.

3. 1800. Battle of *Hohenlinden*. The French under gen. Moreau defeated the Austrians under the arch duke John of Austria, in a severe snow storm, with great slaughter, and night alone saved them from total destruction. The Austrians lost nearly the whole of their baggage, 300 ammunition waggons, 100 cannon and 3 generals. 18,000 prisoners were taken.

3. 1802. *Demarara*, Berbice and their dependencies restored by the English to the Dutch, in conformity to the treaty of Amiens.

3. 1809. The French carried the out works of *Gerona*. Same day, grand *festival* held at Paris, in celebration of the anniversary of Napoleon Bonaparte's coronation, and the conclusion of peace with Austria.

3. 1810. French gen. Decaen surrendered the *Isle of France* to the British under gen. J. Abercromby, 209 pieces of ordnance were taken. Same day, 4000 sailors were raised in *Denmark*, for the French service, in pursuance of treaty.

3. 1814. The mayor of Lyons, France, published an

order forbidding all artists to engrave or paint the likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte.

December 4. 1137. Died at Bretten, near Trent, without issue, *Lothaire*, duke of Savoy, son of Gerhard count of Supplemberg; he was elected king of Germany, 1125, after the death of Henry IV. and crowned emperor at Rome 1135. As he kissed the feet of Innocent II. who crowned him, the popes assumed, in consequence, a sovereign right over the German empire.

4. 1334. Died James d'Euse, pope *John XXII.* who by the patronage of Charles II. of Naples, to whose son he was preceptor, rose to high ecclesiastical dignities, and in 1316 was elected to the popedom. He was an active pontiff, and founded several abbies, and established some bishoprics in central towns. His pontificate however was disturbed by various quarrels, especially with the Cordeliers, whose order he intended to suppress. He was well skilled in medicine and respected for his frugality, prudence and sanctity.
4. 1642. Died aged 58 Armand du Plessis de *Richelieu*, a celebrated statesman born of noble parentage at the castle of Richelieu, France. He was liberal in his patronage of men of letters. Besides the dignity of cardinal conferred on him by Gregory XV. he was created duke and peer of France.
4. 1682. William Penn called the first assembly of *Pennsylvania* at Upland, now called Chester, and passed such laws as had been previously agreed upon in England, also some others. Nicholas Moore speaker; the session lasted three days. -Some time prior to this event a vessel arrived with some Quakers from Krisheim, or Chresheim, near Worms, in Germany, who settled the same year at *German-town*, amongst them was Dennis Conrad, at whose

- house the first religious meeting was held, in 1683. Conrad died in 1729. In 1683 the first *Welshmen* came, who settled on the Schuylkill at Merion, Haverford, and Radnor; with them came John Thomas, Robert Owen and his wife Jane, they died soon after; another Robert Owen came out in 1690.
1746. *Genoa* surrendered to the Austrians and subjected to the most cruel contributions.
1777. Sir Wm. Howe marched the British army from Philadelphia to attack Washington at *Whitemarsh*, 14 miles from Philad. He returned, however, without making the attack.
1780. Lieut. col. *Washington* by stratagem induced lieut. col. Rugely to surrender a block house and upwards of 100 officers and soldiers. The works were destroyed.
1783. Gen. *Washington* met the officers of the American army at Francis's, alias Black Sam's tavern, in New-York, where with tears rolling down his cheeks, he took leave of them.
1787. Died at Litiz, near Lancaster, Penn. in his 82d year, right rev. *Matthias Hehl*, bishop of the church of the United Brethren or Moravians.
1794. The Spanish 74 gun ship *St. Isodora* wrecked.
1796. The Methodist meeting house and academy with 7 houses destroyed by *fire* in Baltimore.
1799. *Coni* taken by the allies under prince de Lichtenstein.
1808. Spanish gen. Morla surrendered *Madrid* to Napoleon Bonaparte, almost without resistance.
1809. First election of officers of the New-York *Bible Society*, Rev. doct. Livingston was chosen president.
1813. Gallant attack on the *Ghuree* of Entouree, E. India, by the British under lieut. col. Adams, commanding the company troops in the *Remah*.

4. 1814. The British under the command of capt. Barrie of the Dragon, attacked the Americans posted at *Farnham church*, about 7 miles from Rappahannock.
- 4 and 5. 1816. In the night great *fire* in New-York, it began in John Hewitt's cabinet maker's shop, back of No. 191 Water street, between 30 and 40 houses and stores were burnt, and a number of persons much injured, amongst them Messrs. Isaac Skaats and Tallman had each a thigh broke; Geo. Herick had also his thigh broke, and with Henry Crumb was buried under a wall, but got out alive; Timothy Baldwin, Messrs. Keyser and Ruckle were also severely injured. Loss estimated at 200,000 dollars. Same day, 234 houses were destroyed by *fire* in Eisenbourg, Hungary.
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- December 5. 1560. Died *Francis II.* son of Henry II. and Catharine de Medicis. He succeeded his father on the throne of France in 1559. In the same year he married Mary Stuart, queen of Scotland, and died aged 17, after a reign of 17 months. The confidence he placed in the Guises proved the source of much misery to France, and kindled the flames of civil war. He left no issue and was succeeded by his brother Charles IX. second son of Catharine, then a minor.
5. 1757. Frederick II. king of Prussia, defeated the Austrians and Saxons under count Daun, at *Leuthen*, or Lissa, who lost 6,000 killed and 21,000 taken prisoners, of whom 2,500 were wounded; also 307 officers, 134 cannon, 59 pair of colours, 4000 waggons of ammunition and baggage. Prussian loss 2660.
5. 1775. The Americans under gens. *Montgomery* and Arnold appeared before Quebec.
5. 1784. Died in Boston, Phillis Peters, formerly

Phillis Wheatley, known to the literary world by her miscellaneous writings.

5. 1788. Stackhouse, a notorious robber, *hanged* at Richmond, Virginia, with 2 other culprits, one of them for murder, the other for horse stealing.
5. 1793. The Vendéans defeated the French under Danican, at *Martigne*. Same day, prince *Augustus Frederick*, married lady Augusta Murray, at St. George's, Hanover square, London.
5. 1804. Died in Boston, in his 60th year, right rev. doct. *Samuel Parker*, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church of Massachusetts.
5. 1805. General *thanksgiving* throughout England for the victory off *Trafalgar*.
5. 1806. The French under Murat crossed the *Vistula* and occupied *Praga*.
5. 1808. In the night the British king's ship *Crescent*, capt. John Temple, cast away off the coast of *Jutland*. Capt. Temple and 225 persons perished ; 62 were saved.
5. 1809. Brig *Orlando*, capt. Stackhouse, sunk on *Elbow reef*, *Abacco*. Capt. crew and passengers saved.
5. 1812. British king's brig *Plumper* totally lost on point *Lapro*, 30 miles from *Eastport*. She had 150,000 dollars on board, which with 88 men were lost ; captain and 11 men only saved.
5. 1814. The publication of the *Journal de Paris* suspended in consequence of an error in reporting the speech of *Macdonald* duke of *Tarentum*. It was allowed to be resumed a few days afterwards. Same day, the militia under major gen. *Isaac Worrell* broke up their encampment at *Marcus hook* ; gen. *Thomas Snyder's* brigade went into quarters at the *New Lazaretto* ; gen. *Spering's* brigade quartered at *Chester*, and gen. *Smith's* at *Darby*.
5. 1816. The house of *Jos. Olds*, near *Batavia*, *Genesee*, *N. York*, was consumed by *fire* during his

and his wife's absence from home, and two of their children perished in the flames.

December 6, 1352. Died at Avignon, Peter Roger, *Clement VI.* a doctor of Paris university, who succeeded Benedict XII. on the papal throne in 1342. He is represented by Petrarch, whom he patronised, as a worthy, generous and learned prelate; but other historians paint him as debauched, proud and ambitious

6. 1527. Pope *Clement VII.* escaped in disguise from prison, although by a treaty with the emperor Charles V. he would have been liberated the following day.
6. 1540. *Diet of Worms*, conference between the popish and protestant divines; Melancthon and Eckius sustained the principal part of the dispute.
6. 1541. Emperor *Charles V.* obliged by a storm to relinquish his attempt on Algiers and return to Europe.
6. 1718. Died in his 45th year *Nicholas Rowe*, an eminent English poet and dramatic writer, author of *Fair Penitent*, *Jane Shore*, &c.
6. 1791. The *Delaware* river frozen in one night, and passable next morning.
6. 1798. Charles Emanuel, king of Sardinia, relinquished *Turin* and all *Piedmont* to the French.
6. 1806. French under marshal Ney took after a slight resistance *Thorn* on the Vistula, in Royal Prussia.
6. 1808. The Russian and Swedish *armistice* ratified in Finland.
6. 1812. Privateer brig *Montgomery*, of Boston, of 18 guns, captured the British ship *Surrinam*, rated 18 but carrying 20 guns.
6. 1813. Died at Schenectady, N. York, alderman *Adrian Van Slyce*.

6. 1814. Captains *Anderson's* of Chester, and *Serrill's* of Darby, Pennsylvania volunteers, discharged from further service with gen. Cadwallader's brigade in Philad. and ordered to be marched to their respective homes until further orders.
6. 1815. A magazine containing 60 cwt. with filled bombs and shells *blown up* at Dantzic; about 700 houses were destroyed, and between 6 and 700 persons killed.
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December 7. ST. NICHOLAS'S DAY. St. Nicholas, bishop of Myra in Lycia, is supposed to have lived in the age of Constantine the great, and to have assisted at the general council of Nice.

7. 1492. Columbus discovered *Hispaniola*, then called by the natives Bohio.
7. 1683. *Algernon Sidney* beheaded on Tower hill, London, aged 66. He was accused of being concerned in the Rye house plot, and was arraigned before judge Jeffreys and a packed jury, and found guilty. His attainder was reversed as cruel and illegal in the first year of William and Mary.
7. 1737. Slight shock of an *earthquake* felt in Boston a little before 11 at night.
7. 1775. Died the British admiral sir *Charles Saunders*.
7. 1776. British under lord *Cornwallis* marched to Princeton, New Jersey.
7. 1796. *Washington* met the senate and house of representatives of the United States for the last time as president of the U. States.
7. 1798. British king's ship *Colossus*, of 74 guns, capt. Geo. Murray, driven in a storm on a ledge of rocks called Southern Wells, Scilly, and totally lost; crew saved.
7. 1799. Battle of *Sediman*, in Egypt. The French under gen. Dessaix defeated 3000 Mamelukes and 8 or 10,000 Arabs, under the celebrated *Murad*.

Bey. 3 Beys, several Kiacheffs, and a great number of Mamelukes and Arabs were slain.

7. 1804. Died at Somerset, Pennsylvania, the reverend *Morgan J. Rhees*, from Wales, Great Britain.
7. 1805. The Spanish ship *Santa Gertrúyda*, of 36 guns; with one million 215 thousand dollars, &c. on board, captured off cape St. Mary, by the British king's ship *Polyphemus*, of 64 guns, capt. John Lawford; the *Lively*, of 38 guns, capt. G. E. Hammond, in sight, who captured at the same time the Spanish ship *San Miguel* or *El Felix*, valued at 200,000 pounds sterling.
7. 1809. Dreadful storm and wreck of shipping in the Seaford quarter.
7. 1812. *Bonaparte* in disguise with Caulincourt arrived at Wilna in a sledge.
7. 1815. At nine in the morning, the celebrated French marshal *Ney*, shot in Paris, having at 12 o'clock the night before been found guilty of treason in joining Bonaparte in his attempt to regain possession of the throne of France, in March 1815. He was dressed in a blue coat and round hat, and carried in a coach accompanied by a guard of about 200 veterans, having arrived at the end of the grand walk that leads to the observatory, which was the spot fixed on for the execution. On seeing the coach stop, the marshal expressed some surprise, asking if that was the place of execution; he was answered in the affirmative, and immediately got out of the coach. After embracing his confessor, to whom he gave his snuff-box to give to madame le Marechale, and some pieces of gold to be distributed to the poor, he proceeded with a quick step to within eight paces of the wall. The confessor remained near the coach praying fervently. The marshal now faced the detachment of veterans who were to fire, and cried with a loud voice, at the same time taking off his hat with his left hand, and placing his right on his heart, "Comrades,

straight to the heart—fire.” The officer gave the signal at the same moment with his sword, and he fell dead without a single struggle. Twelve balls had taken effect; three in the head. Conformably to military regulations the body remained exposed on the place of execution for a quarter of an hour. There were present but a few persons, for the populace believing that the execution would take place on the Plain of Grenelle, had repaired thither. After remaining exposed a quarter of an hour, the body was placed on a litter covered with a cloth, and carried by the veterans to the Hospital of Foundlings. At half past 6 next morning his body was conveyed to the burying ground of Pere la Chaise, and was there interred. It had been enclosed in a leaden coffin within an oak one. This distinguished veteran was created by Bonaparte marshal, duke of Elchingen, and prince of Moskwa.

7. 1816. *John Gibson*, a coloured man, cook of the schooner *Maria*, capt. Latham, from New York for Charleston, S. C. mixed arsenic or other poison in a large dish of hashed meat and vegetables, cooked by him, a part of which was sent into the cabin and a part served out to the crew. Immediately on tasting it the captain observed that it had a singular taste, and directly all who had partaken of it were seized with violent vomiting. A young lad named John Benjamin, one of the passengers, after continuing in that state for 24 hours, expired. Gibson was tried at Charleston, found guilty, and executed for this atrocious deed. It appears that he had evinced a disposition to leave the vessel when about sailing from N. York, and on being brought on board exhibited a considerable degree of dissatisfaction, and was overheard to say, that he “would pepper their soup for them.”

December 8. 1542. *Mary* queen of Scots born, a few days before the death of her father James V. James Hamilton earl of Arran and next heir to the queen, was appointed regent. In 1557 Mary married Francis I. he died, Dec. 4, 1560, and she married lord Darnley, July 29th, 1565. On the 19th June, 1566, she was delivered of her only child James VI. afterwards James I. king of England. Lord Darnley was killed, supposed by her orders, on the 10th of February, 1567. She married Darnley's supposed murderer the earl of Bothwell about 3 months afterwards, he having intermediately obtained a divorce from his wife, but in one month after he was obliged to fly and the queen to surrender herself, and was imprisoned and compelled to resign her crown. She however effected her escape to England, was there committed to prison by queen Elizabeth in July 1568, and brought to trial, convicted and beheaded, Feb. 8, 1587, in her 45th year.

8. 1775. The Americans under captain *Manly* in whale boats captured 3 ships with various stores for the British army.

8. 1780. Return of the American general *Greene's* force in the southern department. Present fit for duty, 1482; on command, 547; total, 2029; of these 821 were continental or regular troops. 1208 militia; also 90 cavalry, 60 artillery, and 128 continentals on extra duty: grand total 2307.

8. 1785. Irish convention met in Dublin for a reform of parliament.

8. 1792. Died in South Carolina, in his 70th year, *Henry Laurens*, a native of that state. In 1777 he was president of congress, and in 1780 he was sent to Holland to solicit a loan, &c. but was captured, and October the 8th was sent to the Tower of London, where he continued a prisoner until the end of 1781. The son of this noble patriot was killed in defence of his country, Aug. 25, 1782.

8. 1793. Madame *Du Barry* guillotined in Paris.
8. 1804. Mr. W. of New York, intending to *poison* his wife, was called to the door, when she finding the tea too sweet changed cups; he returned, drank out of the cup he intended for her; thus by the intervention of Divine Providence, the fate he intended for her recoiled on his own guilty head, and he died in two hours.
8. 1807. British ship *Amicus*, capt. Simpson, of Hull, lost on Holderness coast; nearly all her crew perished.
8. 1816. Died in Philadelphia, *George A. Baker*, in his 61st year. He was a patriot of the revolution and bore arms in defence of his country's rights, and for many years filled the office of R. W. secretary of R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. He was also for several years re-elected treasurer of the city of Philad. both of which offices he filled with the most scrupulous integrity. Same evening, the rev. J. S. C. F. Frey, a converted Jew, preached at the rev. doct. Brodhead's church; 2 boys raised an alarm of fire, and that the gallery was falling; from the great crowd collected, the alarm gained credence, and the most serious consequences very near ensuing; the alarm, however, from the persuasive eloquence and great confidence placed in doctor Brodhead's word, subsided without any injury of consequence being sustained by any person; had not this been the case, awful indeed might have been the result.
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December 9. 1669. Died aged 71, Julius Rospigliosi, pope *Clement IX.* was born in Pistoia in Tuscany, of a noble family, and was elected pope in 1667, after the death of Alexander VII. His reign was disturbed by the schisms of the Jansenists; but he heard of the loss of Candia, which was taken by the Turks, with such sorrow that he died of grief.

9. 1683. Died of the small pox in the 30th year of his age, *John Oldham*, an English poet.
9. 1708. Died aged upwards of 90 years, *John Higginson*. He was the first minister of Salem, Massachusetts.
9. 1754. Francis lord *Rawdon*, now earl Moira, born. He distinguished himself in opposition to the Americans during their revolutionary struggle, as a colonel in the British army.
9. 1794. *Piscataqua* bridge from Newington to Durham, 2362 feet in length, completed. It was from the design of Timothy Palmer.
9. 1796. Great fire in New York, between 60 and 70 houses were destroyed.
9. 1798. *Abdication* of Charles Emanuel I. king of Sardinia.
9. 1804. Lispenard's brewery in New York, occupied by Mr. Moore, destroyed by fire. Same day, attack by the British admiral sir Home Popham with explosion vessels on *Fort Rouge*, at the entrance of Calais harbour.
9. 1808. The *Chinese* interdicted the British from trading, until their soldiery were withdrawn from Macao. Same day, the British rejected the French and Russian proposals for peace.
9. 1810. Ship *Mandarin* totally lost in the straits of Singapore; crew except one saved.
9. 1811. The Americans under *Wm. H. Harrison* left the battle ground at Tippecanoe, on their return to the United States.
9. 1813. The British under general Hope attacked the French under marshal Soult, on the *Nieve*, near Bayonne, without obtaining any decisive advantage.
9. 1816. The *Bank* of England recommenced paying specie for one and two pound notes, dated prior to Jan. 1st, 1812.

- December 10. 1708. *Lisle* surrendered to the French marshal Boufflers.
10. 1757. Frederick II. king of Prussia retook *Breslaw*. 13 generals, 686 officers, and 17,635 Austrians were taken prisoners.
10. 1768. The *Royal Academy* of London instituted.
10. 1777. *Washington* marched from Whitemarsh to the Swedes ford.
10. 1778. *John Jay* elected president of Congress.
10. 1794. English under lieut. gen. Prescott evacuated *Fort Matilda*, Martinico, in the night, and embarked on board of their fleet.
10. 1803. British frigate *Shannon*, of 38 guns, capt. E. L. Gower, lost in a gale, under the batteries of Cape La Hogue; crew made prisoners. She was afterwards destroyed by the boats of the British king's ship *Merlin*.
10. 1807. The kingdom of *Etruria* dissolved and annexed to France.
10. 1809. *Gerona*, in Spain, surrendered to the French after sustaining a siege of 6 months. Same day, peace between Denmark and Sweden signed. Same day, the arsenal and works of the Bason of *Flushing* destroyed.
10. 1812. *Bonaparte* arrived at Warsaw.
10. 1813. French under *Soult* endeavoured to force the British under Wellington to repass the Nieve, but were repulsed. Same day, the American gen. M'Clure burnt *Newark* adjoining *Fort George*, destroyed that fort, removed the public stores and retired to the south side of the river Niagara.
10. 1816. Incendiary fires in Philadelphia. At 7 A. M. Harris's shop in Wood between Third and Fourth streets, was totally destroyed together with its contents, and in the evening another in the Northern Liberties was set on fire, but extinguished without much damage.

December 11. 1282. Died *Michael VIII.* Palæologus, he was regent of the Eastern empire during the minority of John Lascaris, but taking advantage of the young monarch's weakness and inexperience, he dispossessed him of his throne and put out his eyes, in 1260. In 1261 he retook Constantinople from Baldwin II. after it had been for 58 years under the power of the French, and he laboured earnestly to procure a reconciliation between the Eastern and Western churches. As the plan was not approved by the Greeks, Martin IV. excommunicated Michael under pretence that he was insincere.

11. 1681. The *Bristol Factor*, Roger Drew, master, arrived at Chester in the river Delaware, from England, with settlers for Penn. where they lay all winter, the river having frozen over that night. She was one of the 3 ships that left England with the first settlers. The *Amity*, Richard Dimon, is said to have arrived before her. The third was blown off the coast to the W. Indies, and did not arrive until next Spring. In the Factor came Wm. Markham, a relation of Wm. Penn, whom he appointed governor.

11. 1711. *Charles III.* elected king of the Romans and emperor of Germany. Charles thenceforward seems to have given up all thoughts of the Spanish crown, in his wars to obtain which his allies were the English, Dutch, and Portuguese. His antagonist Philip, grandson of Louis XIV. being left in quiet possession of the throne by the title of Philip V.

11. 1718. *Charles XII.* king of Sweden, struck on the head by a half pound cannon ball and died instantly, aged 36 and a half years, at Frederickshall, a fortress, he was besieging at the mouth of the river Tistendall. near the bay of Denmark. He was born June 27, 1682.

11. 1732. Died in England, *John Gay*, aged 44 years ;

author of Fables, Poems, Beggars Opera, and several other plays.

11. 1754. A soldier assassinated the dey of *Algiers*.

11. 1758. British ship *Violet*, capt. Sutton, foundered at sea, in a great storm, and 400 souls perished. In the same *gale*, the Duke William, transport, foundered, with upwards of 300 French prisoners, her crew saved themselves in their boats. The Ruby was also lost with most of her crew.

11. 1778. *Washington* went into winter quarters at Middlebrook.

11. 1782. *Wm. Beadle* murdered his wife, his 4 children and himself, being the entire of his family.

11. 1794. Assault on the works of *Nimeguen*. General Busche of the allies was killed by an 8 pound cannon ball. Same day, battle of *Roussillon*; the Spaniards and Portuguese defeated the French, killed 800 and took 600 prisoners, and 50 cannon.

11. 1799. The lanch of the British king's ship *Atlas*, of 98 guns, was upset at Spithead, near the Niger frigate, with the surgeon and 17 men on board. Captain Matthew Scott of the Niger, jumped overboard and saved 3 of the men himself—the whole of the men were taken up by the boats, but the surgeon was too far gone to be restored to life. Same day, the British king's ship Tremendous, capt. J. Osborn, chased on shore at the Isle of France, the French frigate *La Preneuse* of 44 guns.

11. 1804. The *Light House* lately erected at five mile point near New Haven, lighted for the first time.

11. 1806. Treaty of *peace* signed at Posen, in Prussian Poland, between Napoleon Bonaparte and the elector of Saxony, by which he again acceded to the *confederacy of the Rhine*, and was declared *king of Saxony*. Frederick Augustus was born Dec. 23, 1750, and succeeded to the electorate on the death of his father, Nov. 5th, 1763. His sister was mor-

ther to Louis XVI. and his mother Maria Josephina was daughter to the emperor Joseph.

11. 1807. A British squadron under sir *Edward Pellew*, now lord Exmouth, burnt the Dutch fleet at *Greisse*, Island of Java, consisting of *Revolutie* and *Pluto* of 70 guns each, *Kortemar* of 68 guns, *Rustoff*, a company ship, pierced for 40 guns and a transport.
11. 1809. American sloop *Industry*, capt. Banks, of Newbern, lost on Ocracock bar, and capt. Banks, S. Robinson mate, W. Meaks, A. Maddan, and B. Allen were drowned. Chas. Destrow saved himself on a trunk.
11. 1810. Nineteen *journeymen printers* sentenced to imprisonment in Newgate, London, for 2 years, for a conspiracy and combination against their employers, for the purpose of raising their wages, &c.
11. 1812. The Russian general Tchaplitz entered *Wilna*, where he found vast magazines, 30 cannon, and a great number of wounded and sick Frenchmen. From the passage of the *Berezina*, Nov. 27, to this time, the Russians took 150 cannon, 700 ammunition waggons, an immensity of baggage, 2 standards, &c. The road was covered with killed and wounded, frozen and dying. Amongst the sick and wounded found here, were gens. Lefebre and Saiontschiki. 5 generals, viz. Vivier, Goasse, Normond, Guliot, and Ivonousky, with 225 officers, and 9517 soldiers, were taken prisoners. In the hospitals were found 5139 sick.
11. 1813. French marshal *Soult* again repulsed in his attempt to force the British under lord Wellington to repass the *Nieue*. Same day, *treaty* of Valency in which Napoleon Bonaparte renounced the Spanish throne in favour of *Ferdinand VII.* the son of Charles IV.
11. 1814. Brigadier general *Thos. Cadwallader* appointed by major gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines to the command of the 4th U. S. military district.

Gen. Gaines took leave of the troops in general orders, to proceed to his command at New Orleans ; at the same time he accepted the resignations of col. John Thompson, lieut. col. Thos. Sherridan, majors John Maitland, Geo. Nagle, Sam. Sparks, and Sam. Swift, all of gen. *Thos. Snyder's* brigade.

11. 1816. *Indiana* admitted as a new state into the union of the United States of America. Same day, the *custom house* removed from Carpenter's Hall, Philad. to Second street below Dock street. Same day, the barracks and greater part of the clothing of the 37th British regt. of foot destroyed by *fire*, at Point Frederick near Kingston, Upper Canada.

December 12. 1653. *Oliver Cromwell* declared lord protector of England for life.

12. 1688. *James II.* king of England made his escape. He was taken at Fevesham.

12. 1751. Died in his 79th year, John, lord viscount *Bolingbroke*, eminent for his writings on philosophy, metaphysics, and politics. Born at Battersea, in Surrey, England.

12. 1757. Died *Colley Cibber*, comedian. His father was a native of Holstein. Cibber was born in London, Nov. 6, 1671, and was poet laureat to George II. He wrote 25 plays. His apology for his life is curious. In Oct. 1757, Cibber embarked on board the Dublin Trader for Ireland, with Maddox a celebrated wire dancer, and a great number of passengers, they were driven on the coast of Scotland, the vessel lost, and every soul on board perished except himself.

12. 1776. *Congress* adjourned from Philad. to meet at Baltimore on the 20th, on account of general Howe's approaching it, where they met accordingly.

12. 1781. British admiral *Kempenfelt* with 12 sail of the line, succeeded in capturing 20 merchant ships out

of a convoy, although the French convoying squadron consisted of 19 heavy ships of the line and 2 *armed en flute*, that is when the lower deck guns are placed in the hold to make room for a moderate cargo. The prizes had about 1100 troops and 6 or 700 seamen on board, besides valuable cargoes of military stores, cannon, &c.

12. 1782. British king's ship *Mediator*, capt. James Luttrell, captured without any loss the American ship *Alexander*, capt. Stephen Gregory, of 24 guns, and 102 men, laden with stores, provisions, &c. and the *Menagere*, a French 64 *armed en flute*, with 30 guns mounted, and 212 men, laden with powder, naval stores and bale goods. Killed on board the *Alexander* 6, wounded 8 or 9. *Menagere* had 4 killed. On the 14th, capt. Gregory made an unsuccessful attempt to take the *Mediator*.
12. 1784. *Fire* in Shippen near Third street, Philadelphia. 4 or 5 frame buildings were destroyed.
12. 1791. *Maria Louisa*, arch duchess of Austria, born. She is the eldest daughter of Francis II. then emperor of Germany, now Francis I. emperor of Austria. She married Napoleon Bonaparte by whom she had one son, all of whom at the time this work went to press, Oct. 1817, were living.
12. 1793. The French general Marceau defeated the royalists of La Vendee at *Mans*, with great slaughter.
12. 1799. Lieut. Grey with the boats of the British king's ship *Adamant* destroyed the French frigate *La Preneuse*, of 44 guns, in Port Louis, Isle of France.
12. 1804. *War* declared by Spain against England.
- 12 and 13. 1809. In the night, British king's sloop of war *Trincomale*, capt. J. Rowe, was blown up in an action with the French privateer *Iphigene*, of 22 guns, capt. Malroux, and every soul on board perished except 2 men. The privateer had her side

stove in, and her main and mizen masts forced clear out of the ship by the shock. She lost 115 of her men.

12. 1810. The *market houses* in Market between Fourth and Sixth streets, Philad. finished by Samuel Carles. He entered into the contract to build them, June 11, 1810, for 11,400 dollars. The actual cost, however, was 12,846 dolls. 90 cents.

12. 1813. British general Prevost ordered all American officers prisoners in Canada into close confinement, without regard to rank, as *hostages* for the safety of 46 British officers placed in close confinement in America, for 23 prisoners sent to England for trial as British subjects. Same day, the French under marshal *Soult* again repulsed in an attempt to force the allied army under lord Wellington to repass the Nieve. Same day, commodore Decatur, intending to put to sea in the night from New London, in the course of the night *blue lights* were raised on the heights, both at Groton and on the inside of the entrance of the harbour as signals to the British fleet. The following is the commodore's letter to the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject:—
“ New London, Dec. 20, 1813. Some few nights
“ since, the weather promised an opportunity for
“ this squadron to get to sea, and it was said on
“ shore that we intended to make the attempt. In
“ the course of the evening two blue lights were
“ burnt on both the points at the harbour's mouth, as
“ signals to the enemy; and there is not a doubt but
“ they have by signals and otherwise instantaneous
“ information of our movements. Great but unsuccessful exertions have been made to detect those
“ who communicate with the enemy by signal. The
“ editor of the New London Gazette, to alarm them
“ and in the hope to prevent the repetition of these
“ signals, stated in that newspaper, that they had
“ been observed, and ventured to denounce those

“who had made them in animated and indignant terms. The consequence is that he has incurred the express censure of some of his neighbours. Notwithstanding, these signals have been repeated, and have been seen by twenty persons at least in this squadron, there are men in New London who have the hardihood to affect to disbelieve it, and the effrontery to avow their disbelief. I am, sir, with the highest consideration and respect,
 “your very obedient and humble servant,

“(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR.”

12. 1814. The 1st regt. of Pennsylvania volunteer *riflemen*, under col. Humphreys, attached to gen. Cadwallader's brigade, then quartered in the new prison, Arch street, Philad. mustered, inspected, and discharged the United States service. Same day, gen. *Thomas Snyder's* brigade of Philad. county volunteers and militia, about 1500 strong, marched through Philad. from their quarters at the New Lazaretto, and dismissed to their respective homes, but retained, subject to service.

12. 1815. Schooner *Ruby*, of Philadelphia, capt. Wilson, drove on shore on the north reef of Elethura; 6 dead bodies were found on board of her and 3 on the beach. Same day, number of *christenings* in London, from the 14th of Dec. 1814; males, 12,281; females, 11,133; total, 23,414. Died, males, 9882; females, 9678; total deaths, 19,560.

12. 1816. About 7 P. M. the U. S. brig *Chippewa*, lost on the N. W. point of the Grand Caicos Island. Officers and crew saved.

December 13. 1254. Died at Naples, Sinibaldi de Fiesque, pope *Innocent IV.* He was chancellor of the Roman church, and cardinal, and was elected pope in 1243 after the death of Celestinus IV. He was early engaged in a quarrel with Frederick

emperor of Germany, who wished to invade the rights of the church. and he held a council at Lyons, in which he excommunicated and deposed the imperial delinquent. This severe measure was displeasing to several princes; but Louis king of France interfered in vain with the inexorable pontiff, and the dispute was terminated only by the death of the emperor. He first invested the cardinals with a red hat, as a mark of their dignity.

13. 1702. *Semper eadem* first used as the motto for the English arms.
13. 1742. *London stone* removed from the south side of Cannon street, originally the centre of city, to the S. W. door of St. Swithin's church.
13. 1775. Congress first determined to build a *navy*, to consist of 5 frigates of 32 guns, 5 of 28 guns, and 3 of 24 guns.
13. 1776. The British col. Harcourt surprised the American gen. *Charles Lee*, and took him prisoner at Baskenridge in New Jersey.
13. 1777. Congress made the first appointment of an *Inspector General*, and elected general Conway to that important station.
13. 1781. Appointed by congress and observed throughout the U. States, as a day of *thanksgiving* and prayer, on account of the victory obtained over lord Cornwallis. Thos. M'Kean then president of congress.
13. 1784. Died full of resignation, strong in faith, and joyful in hope of a happy resurrection, *Samuel Johnson* L. L. D. aged 75; an English writer of great eminence and celebrity. He was author of a most valuable dictionary, also the *Rambler*, *World*, *Idler*, *Rasselas*, and a variety of other works.
13. 1787. *Pennsylvania* the 2nd state adopted the Federal constitution. Votes, yeas 46, nays 23, majority 23.
13. 1796. British king's frigate *Terpsichore*, of 32

guns, capt. Richard Bowen, captured in the night, off Cadiz, the French frigate *La Vestale*, of 40 guns, and 270 men. French captain and 40 men killed, and 50 wounded. British 4 killed and 19 wounded. The prisoners, however, rose upon the British prize master and his crew, and carried her into Cadiz before morning.

13. 1799. The venerated patriot *Washington* rode out in the morning for the last time, and in the night was taken sick. Same day, the French adopted a new constitution.

13. 1809. British frigate *Junon*, of 40 guns, capt. John Shortland, captured after a desperate engagement by the French frigates *La Renommée* and *Clorinda*, of 48 guns each, and *La Seine* and *La Loire*, of 20 guns each. The *Junon* had 90 men killed and wounded, capt. Shortland was wounded in both legs and in his side, his right leg was amputated, his left arm and hand shattered to pieces, of his right hand all the knuckles were broken to pieces, a finger was amputated and a grape shot extracted from his hand; of those wounds he died at Gaudaloupe, Jan. 21, 1810. The *Junon* was so much shattered that the French burnt her next day.

13 and 14. 1811. Considerable fall of snow in Philad. the first that season.

13. 1813. Died in New York, Mrs. *Elizabeth Twaits*, comedian, in her 27th year. Same day, the French marshal *Soult* having drawn out all his troops from Bayonne, attacked the right wing of the allied army of lord Wellington, under gen. R. Hill, which brought on a general engagement and ended in the defeat of Soult, who retreated with about 40,000 men into Bayonne, with the loss of upwards of 6500 men. British loss in killed and wounded 3 or 4000 men; colonels Martin and Mackenzie were killed, and generals Hope, Robinson, and Barnes were wounded.

13. 1814. Died at Vienna, field marshal prince *de Ligne*. Same day, sailing-master Johnson, U. S. navy, compelled by the British to destroy the tender *Sea Horse*, in the bay of St. Louis, lake Borgne, and all the public stores there.
13. 1815. *William Brown*, aged 23, a clerk in the victualling office, hanged at the Old Bailey, London, for forging a bill of exchange for 868 pounds, 9 shillings and 6 pence.
13. 1816. So great a *fog* in Philadelphia, that the boats stopped plying on the Delaware. The Team boat, worked by horses, ran on the Island.
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December 14. 1417. Sir *George Oldcastle*, lord Cobham, head of the religious sect called the Lollard's, burnt at St. Giles's fields, London.

14. 1542. Died *James V.* king of Scotland. He succeeded at the death of his father James IV. though only 18 months old. His minority was governed by his mother Margaret of England, but at the age of 17 he assumed the reigns of government. In 1535, he married Magdalen the daughter of Francis I. king of France, who died two years after. He afterwards married Mary of Lorraine, the widow of Lewis of Orleans. He left his dominions to his only child Mary Stewart, who was born only 6 days before his death. He was a prince admired for his virtues and the firmness with which he supported the religious establishment of his country.

14. 1708. Remarked as the *coldest day* ever known before in New England.

14. 1763. The Paxton boys *massacred* 6 Indians at Connestogo creek, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The remainder of the Indians took shelter in Lancaster jail.

14. 1774. The Americans rose, attacked and carried the *king's castle*, commanded by capt. Cochran, New

Hampshire, and carried off all the powder except one barrel.

14. 1775. British general Howe ordered the old *north meeting house* and 100 wooden houses, &c. to be taken down in Boston, and used as fire wood. Same day, the British lord *Dunmore* was defeated by the Americans under col. Woodford at Norfolk, Virginia.
14. 1776. British overrun *New Jersey*.
14. 1778. The British under gen. Meadows landed at *Grand Cul de Sac*, St. Lucia, the posts of which they carried.
14. 1781. American gen. *Greene* informed the board of war, that he had been unable to advance on the British for ten days for want of ammunition; that he had not a quire of paper, for want of which no returns could be made, no camp kettles, &c. that he lay at col. Sander's plantation at the Round O, within a few miles of the enemy and had not 6 rounds per man; that he had been seven months in the field without taking off his clothes one night. March 11th following, he wrote that he had 300 men without arms, and more than 1000 were so naked that they could be put on duty only in cases of a desperate nature.
14. 1782. British under general Leslie evacuated *Charleston*, S. Carolina; the British king's ship *Carolina*, capt. Alex. Cochrane, covered the embarkation. It was taken possession of by general Wayne.
14. 1794. Died at Urbanna, Middlesex county, Virg. *Arthur Lee*, M. D. minister from the U. States to Louis XVI. He was brother of Richard Henry Lee and filled a number of very respectable offices. He was a man of uniform patriotism, of a sound understanding, of great probity, of plain manners, and strong passions.
14. 1797. Dreadful *earthquake* at Cumana; more

than 4 fifths of the city was entirely destroyed; a small number of persons perished.

14. 1799. Saturday—WASHINGTON, the hero, the patriot, the sage of America; the man on whom, in times of danger, every eye was turned, and all hopes were placed, expired without a struggle at Mount Vernon, at half past eleven o'clock at night, in the 68th year of his age. He was taken ill of the quinsy the night before. Same day, a Philadelphia jury assessed as damages 5000 dollars against *Wm. Cobbett*, editor and proprietor of *Peter Porcupine's* gazette for a libel against *Benj. Rush*, M. D. Same day, the prize French frigate *La Coquille*, of 44 guns, and king's brig *Endeavour*, burnt at Plymouth: many lives were lost.

14. 1803. Lord Wellington, then major gen. sir Arthur Wellesley, carried by storm the almost impregnable fortress of *Gawilghar* in the East Indies.

14. 1813. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. the U. S. frigate *Congress*, capt. John Smith. April 30th, sailed. May 20th captured British brig *Jean*, 10 guns, and 17 men, lieut. Moffit master, took out of her 140 pigs of copper weighing about 14 tons, and destroyed her. May 22d, captured British brig *Diana*, 10 guns, 14 men, threw overboard her cargo, viz. 6050 hides, 239 bales of tallow, and 7 bales of horse hair, and made a cartel of her. Oct. 25th, captured British ship *Rose*, laden with Medoc wine and potatoes, took out of her 5700 gallons of wine, which capt. Smith put into his water casks, and 35 hogsheads wine, and 10 tons of potatoes, being all he could stow in his hold, and then destroyed her.

14. 1814. The American gun boats on *lake Borgne*, near New Orleans, lieut. commandant Thos. A. C. Jones taken by a British flotilla of 45 boats, capt. Lockyer, with 1200 men and 43 cannon. American force, gun boat No. 156, lieut. comdt. Thos. A. C. Jones wounded in the left shoulder, and Geo. Par-

- ker masters mate. No. 5, sailing-master John D. Farris. No. 23, lieut. Isaac M'Keever wounded. No. 162, lieut. Rob. Shidden wounded in both arms, one of them amputated. No. 163, sailing master Geo. Ulrick, and Alligator tender, R. C. Shepherd; total 23 guns and 182 men, of whom 6 were killed and 35 wounded. The action lasted from 30 minutes past 9, A. M. till 40 min. past 12, when the last of the gun boats, No. 23, surrendered. The British supposed to have been 300, capt. Lockyer, was 3 times wounded severely, as were lieuts. Roberts and Pratt, the last dangerously, and 2 others. British official account admitted the following exclusive of the above officers, in wounded, 1st lieut. Manners, 3 masters mates, 7 midshipmen, 50 seamen, and 11 marines; total wounded, 77. Killed, 3 midshipmen, 13 seamen, and 1 marine; total killed, 17; grand total, 94. Lieut. T. A. C. Jones and officers, were honourably acquitted for the loss of the gun boats. The British also captured a boat that had been used by commodore David Porter as a gig, and which he had transported 2 miles on a waggon to Bayou St. John, from N. Orleans, she carried one 4 pounder and 8 men.
14. 1815. The prince regent of Portugal at Rio de Janeiro, proclaimed the *Brazils* to be a separate kingdom.
14. 1816. *Ordinance* of the councils of the city of Philad. passed to employ additional watchmen.

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- December 15. 882. Died *John VIII.* a Roman, pope after Adrian II. in 872. He held a council at Troyes 878, but was called back to Italy by the invasion of the Saracens, who proved so successful that they obliged him to pay an annual tribute.
15. 1555. Pope Paul IV. concluded a *treaty* with Henry II. king of France.

15. 1745. The Prussians under the prince of Anhalt, defeated the Austrians and Saxons at *Kesseldorf*, with the loss of 3000 killed and 6500 taken prisoners.
15. 1778. French admiral count *D'Estaing* arrived from America at St. Lucia, and attacked unsuccessfully the British fleet and batteries in the bay of Grand Cul de Sac. He sustained considerable loss.
15. 1780. Died in London in his 51st year, *Ignatius Sancho*, an extraordinary negro whose letters, which possess great originality, were published, and gave great satisfaction. He was born on board of a slave ship. Same day, died in New York, aged 58, the French admiral Charles Lewis D'Arsac de *Ternay*, knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.
15. 1782. Captain *Thos. Truxtun*, in the American letter of marque ship *Commerce*, of 16 guns, off Tortola engaged a British brig of war of 18 guns, and a schooner of 14 guns, but was prevented from taking possession of them in consequence of a British frigate and a brig heaving in sight. Captain *Truxtun* saved his convoy and they all arrived safe at St. Thomas's a few hours after the action. Commodore *Truxtun* was born in the state of New York, on the 17th of February, 1755, and entered into the merchant service under captain Chambers, in or about the year 1768. During the war of the revolution he distinguished himself highly by his daring intrepidity, his coolness in action, and skill in seamanship, and as commander of private armed ships fought several successful actions. In one of which he in Oct. 1781, commanding the *St. James* of 20 guns, fought and vanquished a British ship of 32 guns. Soon after the close of the revolutionary war, some of our enterprising citizens began to turn their minds towards opening a commerce with the Oriental world, and actually fitted out in the following year two or

three vessels for the East Indies and China. In the autumn of 1785, capt. Truxtun, since commodore, after bringing home Doctor B. Franklin from his embassy to France, via. England, in company with several other gentlemen of this city, equipped a very fine ship which they called the Canton, for an expedition to China, with which he sailed the ensuing February. This being the *first ship* from the port of Philadelphia destined for that empire, suspicions were entertained that a jealousy might be excited in some of the European East India companies. Congress furnished him with a letter of hospitality in the following style. "New York, "January 10, 1786. In congress, Monday, January "2, 1786 : On motion of Mr. Pettit, seconded by "Mr. King, resolved, that a letter be granted to "the ship Canton, Thomas Truxtun, master, in the "form following : Most serene, serene, most puissant, puissant, high, illustrious, noble, honourable, venerable, wise and prudent emperors, kings, "republics, princes, dukes, earls, barons, lords, burgomasters, counsellors ; as also, judges, officers, "justiciaries, and regents, of all the good cities and "places, whether ecclesiastical or secular, who shall "see these presents or hear them read, We, the "United States in congress assembled, make known, "that Thomas Truxtun, captain of the ship called "the Canton, is a citizen of the United States of "America, and that the ship which he commands "belongs to citizens of the said United States ; and "as we wish to see the said Thomas Truxtun prosper "in his lawful affairs our prayer is to all the before "mentioned, and to each of them separately, where "the said Thomas Truxtun shall arrive with his "vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive "him with goodness, and treat him in a becoming "manner, permitting him upon the usual tolls and "expenses in passing and repassing, to pass, navi-

“gate and frequent the ports, passes, and territories, to the end, to transact his business where and in what manner, he shall judge proper, whereof we shall be willingly indebted. In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed. (Witness) DAVID RAMSAY, chairman of congress in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, president, this second day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our sovereignty and independence the tenth.” This voyage proved prosperous, and led to a beneficial trade to those distant regions, and captain Truxtun continued it for five successive voyages, visiting all the principal ports in India, and trading also at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Batavia, &c. On the formation of the navy in 1794, the bravery and talents of commodore Truxtun as a naval commander was not overlooked by the venerated Washington, who appointed him a post captain. By reference to his name in the index to these tables, it will be seen that during the differences with France in 1799, he in the U. S. frigate Constellation of 36 guns, captured the French frigate L’Insurgente of superior force, and but for the unfortunate circumstance of losing his mainmast in another action with La Vengeance, of 52 guns, and full of troops, who struck to him; but owing to the darkness of the night, separated from the Constellation, and L’Vengeance got into Curacao with 8 and a half feet of water in her hold. Since the peace of 1801, the commodore remained on shore in private life, until Oct. 1816, when his fellow citizens of Philadelphia determined to reward the signal and meritorious services of the gallant commodore, and elected him by a large majority sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia.

15, 1787. Died the British admiral sir *Edmund Aff-*

Jeck, elder brother to sir Philip Affleck. He entered into the service when very young, and obtained a lieutenants commission July 2, 1745.

15. 1798. The Neapolitans defeated by the French at *Civita Castellana*, and at *Estorta* near Rome.

15. 1799. British *order in council* prohibiting in the event of their surrender the French army being sent to France on parole, until regularly exchanged, owing to the bad faith with which such an engagement had been observed.

15. 1806. The dukes of Saxe Weimar, Saxe Gotha, Saxe Meinengen, Saxe Hildburghausen, and Saxe Coburg, acceded to the *confederacy* of the *Rhine*. The latter end of this month, Francis duke of Saxe Coburg died, aged 56; and on the 27th of January, 1807, Bonaparte *confiscated* his possessions and deprived his son Ernest Fred. Antony, born in 1783, of the estates of Saxe Coburg, because he held a commission in the Russian service.

15. 1809. The marriage between *Bonaparte* and the empress Josephine formally dissolved.

15. 1810. *Fire* in New York, about 2 A. M. in Charlotte (now Pike) street, which destroyed 3 buildings, and deprived 13 poor families of nearly their all. Same day, great part of the *cliff* near *Guilford battery*, Dover, Eng. gave way, and in its fall occasioned great damage; 7 persons were crushed to death. Same day, the French under Suchet invested *Tortosa*.

15. 1811. Four frame stores destroyed by *fire* in Broadway, New York.

15. 1812. *John Rickey* shot at Fort Mifflin for desertion; Benj. Jackson who had deserted once was pardoned. Rickey deserted 3 times, both belonged to the 16th U. S. reg. inf.

15. 1814. First meeting of the assembly of the states of the new kingdom of *Hanover* was opened this day, by his royal highness the duke of Cambridge,

empowered by the prince regent of England. Same day, the American gen. Andrew Jackson proclaimed *martial law* at New Orleans.

15. 1816. Died at Cenche in Normandy, aged 60, general *Turreau de Liniers*. He had been Bonaparte's minister to the United States.

December 16. 1620. The colony of *Plymouth*, New England, established. John Carver was chosen governor, he died suddenly a few months afterwards and was succeeded by Wm. Bradford.

16. 1653. *Oliver Cromwell* installed lord protector of England.

16. 1710. *Gerona*, the key of Catalonia in Spain, surrendered to the French.

16. 1782. The British burnt Fort *Arbuthnot*, and a new fort on Sullivan's Island.

16. 1788. Russians under prince Potemkin took *Oczakow* from the Turks by storm. About 1000 Russians were slain in the assault.

16. 1790. Meeting held for forming a First day, or *Sunday School Society*, in Philad. Right rev. bishop Wm. White chairman, and on the 23d Dec. following a constitution was adopted.

16. 1794. *Carrier*, a lawyer, aged 38, Pinard, and Grand Maïsson, guillotined in Paris. John Baptist Carrier was sent a deputy to the French national convention, by which he was sent missionary to La Vendee with a number of assassins. In this office he became known for his refined cruelty. At Nantes, the scene of his barbarities, he often caused 24 persons to be put to death though young and innocent, and by a new mode of torment placed them, male and female, together in the most indecent posture in barges on the Loire, and then sunk the vessels in the middle of the river. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and tyrannical avarice, he

was recalled on the fall of his friends of the mountain, a party in the convention so called, and consigned to a punishment which he well merited.

16. 1800. Convention of the Northern powers for an *armed neutrality*, signed at St. Petersburg between Russia and Sweden.
16. 1803. Lord Wellington, then major gen. sir Arthur Wellesley, signed a treaty of *peace* with the rajah of Berar.
16. 1808. British army under sir *John Moore* collected in Salamanca.
16. 1811. About 3 and 7, A. M. *earthquake* felt in Norfolk, Virginia. It was felt about the same time in Charleston, S. C. and at Pittsburg, Penn. At Raleigh, N. C. and Chillicothe, between 2 and 3. At Marietta at 35 min. past 2, and about the same time at Clarkesburg. At Knoxville at about 2.
16. 1815. The French general *Cambronne*, who was included in the 1st article of the ordinance of Louis XVIII. dated 24 July, landed at Calais from England, and was immediately arrested and conveyed to Paris. He was tried and acquitted, April 26, 1816.



- December 17. 1718. George I. king of England, declared *war* against Spain.
17. 1788. At Leipsic, Fahrenheit's *thermometer* fell 27 deg. below 0, which is from 5 to 7 degrees below the winters of 1739 and 1740.
17. 1799. *Rickett's Circus*, in Philad. totally destroyed by fire about 9, P. M. during the performance of Don Juan. O'Ellers' hotel and the large row of new buildings on Sixth street were much damaged, and 5 or 6 of them nearly destroyed.
17. 1807. *Milan decree*, issued by Bonaparte, denationalizing all such vessels as might submit to the British order in council of Nov. 11, 1807.

17. 1808. Died in London, aged 81, Charles Jenkinson, earl of *Liverpool* and baron Hawkesbury. He rose from very narrow beginnings, though of a good family, and patience, perseverance, application and indefatigable assiduity in business supplied in him the want of brilliant parts. As a speaker he was correct but not elegant; his speeches were always full of matter and to the point, and although he was one of the most unpopular men of the reign of Geo. III. yet was he nevertheless a man of profound ability. In all the departments of commerce his knowledge was very profound, and his ability recognized. He was raised by Mr. Pitt to the peerage in 1786, and was succeeded by his eldest son.
17. 1811. *Earthquake* felt at Charleston, S. C. about 15 minutes past 12, P. M. the thermometer stood at 56 deg.
17. 1812. About 600 Americans under lieut. cols. *John B. Campbell* and Simerall, major Ball, adj. John Payne, attacked the Mississinewa town, inhabited by Delawares and Miami Indians. They burnt the town and killed 7 Indians, and took 43 prisoners, of whom they left 2 squaws at the town and 2 warriors whom they sent on a mission. The Americans lost 1 sergeant killed and one serj. mortally wounded. In the afternoon they burnt Silver Heels town and two villages. Same day, the British under capt. Barker attacked *Derby*, Vermont, and burnt the barracks, store houses, and stables, and carried off considerable quantities of valuable military stores.
17. 1813. Congress passed an *embargo* law to continue in force until Jan. 1, 1815.
17. 1814. U. S. frigate *Constitution*, capt. Stewart, sailed from Boston on her last glorious and successful cruise during that war. Same day, the *Virginia* militia brigade under brig. gen. Madison, mustered and discharged the United States service.

17. 1816. Great *fire* at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Same day, the Roman catholic church in St. Rocks suburb, Quebec, also destroyed by *fire*.

December 18. 1551. *Martinuzzi*, governor of Transylvania, assassinated by order of Ferdinand, king of the Romans and Hungary.

18. 1708. Arrived at New York, John lord *Lovelace*, as governor. He died May 5, 1709, and was succeeded in 1710, by brig. gen. Hunter.
18. 1737. The *cliff* at Scarborough sunk.
18. 1745. Frederick II. king of Prussia, entered *Dresden*. He took the younger sons of Augustus III. king of Poland, 415 officers, and 1500 men prisoners.
18. 1776. Constitution of the state of *North Carolina* adopted. Richard Caswell, president; James Green, jun. secretary.
18. 1778. Count *d'Estaing*, M. Lovendahl, and marquis de Bouille, attacked the British batteries at Grand Cul de Sac, St. Lucia, and after being 3 times repulsed were compelled to retire. French loss 400 killed and 1100 wounded, 500 of them desperately. British general Meadows was wounded.
18. 1779. The British under sir *Hyde Parker*, discovered a French convoy, between Martinique and St. Lucia, and drove 10 ships on shore and took 8 sail, 4 of them carrying 30 guns.
18. 1787. Died *Soame Fenyns*, aged 83, author of a number of religious tracts. As a writer he distinguished himself by the purity of his language, and the elegance of his diction, by critical knowledge, and a delicate and a lively humour.
18. 1790. The navigation of the *Delaware* closed by ice. It was opened Jan. 18, 1791, but was not completely navigable until the end of the month.
18. 1793. *Toulon* abandoned by the English, Spanish,

- and Piedmontese troops under lord Hood. 8 French ships of the line, 3 frigates, and 2 corvettes were totally destroyed. The arsenal, mast house, and great store house, were all set on fire. He took away with him the Commerce de Marseilles of 120 guns, La Pompee 80 guns, Puissant 74 guns, L'Aurore 32 guns, and La Poulette of 26 guns; the latter was burnt at Ajaccio, Oct. 20, 1796, as unserviceable.
18. 1796. British king's ship *Courageux*, 74 guns, capt. Benj. Hallowell, lost on the coast of Barbary. 122 of the crew got on shore.
18. 1798. *Treaty* between England and Russia. Same day, British frigate *Ambuscade*, 32 guns, capt. Jenkins, was captured by the French corvette La Bayonnaise of 32 guns, after an action of 4 hours by boarding. Capt. Jenkins, lieut. Sinclair, and 36 men wounded. 1st lieut. master and 8 men killed.
18. 1799. The remains of the venerated patriot *Washington* consigned to the tomb.
18. 1804. Dreadful *fire* broke out in New York at 104 Front street, about 40 houses, &c. were burnt, including the old coffee house and Morning Chronicle office. Loss estimated at 106,700 dolls. exclusive of the property contained in the buildings.
18. 1807. Counter *declaration* by the king of England against the emperor Alexander I. of Russia, and an order in council issued for granting letters of *marque and reprisals* against Russia.
18. 1808. *Walpole*, British East India ship, lost off Margate.
18. 1809. Brig. general *Wade Hampton* took command of the American troops at Mount Dearborn, Natches, and superceded gen. Jas. Wilkinson. Same day, a British squadron burnt the 2 French frigates, *Seine* and *Loire*, pierced for 40 guns, at Gaudaloupe. Capt. Cameron of the British king's sloop of war Hazard, was killed in storming the batteries, which were carried.

18. 1810. *Lucien Bonaparte*, his wife, 5 daughters and 2 sons, with a suite of 35 persons, landed this afternoon at Plymouth, England. His eldest daughter was then about 17 years of age. He voluntarily placed himself under the protection of the British government.
18. 1812. Bonaparte arrived in Paris from his disastrous campaign in Russia. Same day, the Americans under lieut. col. *John B. Campbell*, were attacked by the Indians in their camp on the Mississinewa, 2 miles above Silver Heels, about day light or little before, and after an action of about an hour they were defeated and compelled to retire. Americans lost capt. Benoni Pierce and 7 killed, and 25 or 30 wounded, amongst them lieut. Dan. Waltz mortally. About 40 Indians were found killed. On the 22d the detachment took up the line of march on their return to Greenville. So severe was the weather that on the 24th 303 of the men were unfit for duty, being so severely frost bitten. The following persons were in this action; viz. Kentucky dragoons, lieut. col. Simeral, major M'Dowell, captains Geo. Trotter, jun. (wounded slightly,) Smith, and Johnson, capt. Elmore; lieutenants Hobson, Payne, and Trotter; comd. Dishman, serj. major Montgomery; corp. Riddle and trumpeter Willman. Major Ball's squadron, consisting of 2d U. S. light dragoons, and 12 months U. S. V. dragoons: major Ball; captains Hopkins, Garrard, Markle, and M'Clelland acting as 2d lieut. to capt. Hopkins; lieutenants Jas. Hedges, Edmund Basey, and David Hickman, the 3 last were wounded; adjutants Fullerton and Warren, cornet and quarter master M'Clanaha, Lee, Grear (wounded) and Herod; serj. major Edwards, and qr. master serj. S. G. Hawkins wounded. Pittsburg Blues, 12 months volunteer inf. commanded by capt. Butler. Nineteenth U. S. inf. capt. Elliott, lieut. Gwynne, ensign

Harrison, qr. mas. serj. Levitt. Spies and guides, capt. Patterson Bain, Jas. Audrain, Wm. Conner, Silas M'Culloch, Jas. Thompson. Jas. Nuggs, Jos. G. M'Clelland, and John Ruland, capt. Hite extra adj. capt. Luce volunteer, doctor Moore, Thos. Moore, P. secretary, Mr. Baylor, and Rob. Mitchell waggoner. Ohio volunteers, capt. Pearce's and cornet Lee's troops. Michigan volunteers, capt. Johnson's troop and capt. Alexander's.

3. 1814. Owing to the absence of the citizens as soldiers, the legislature of Louisiana prolonged the term of all payments of *debts* until 1st of May, 1815.

December 19. 975. *Benedict VII.* elected pope. He succeeded Donus II. and died July 10, 983.

1. 1675. The Massachusetts and Connecticut men carried by assault an *Indian fort* in a swamp about 15 miles from Pettyquamscot; burnt about 500 wigwams and vast quantities of corn, &c. and killed about 1000 men. The loss of the New Englanders was 85 killed and 145 wounded.

1. 1727. *Shrewsbury*, Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated. It had been settled about ten years. First church gathered there, 4th of Dec. 1723.

1. 1751. *Louisa*, queen of Denmark, born. She was youngest daughter of George II. king of England.

1. 1764. Died *George Stone*, primate of Ireland. He had been bishop of Derry. Stone was a man of considerable abilities, but more of a politician than the prelate.

1. 1777. *Washington* moved his troops from the Swedes-ford to Valley-ford, 16 miles from Philad. where he hutted them. They were in great want of shoes and stockings. At one time his army was without bread for 4 days, on the 5th day two regiments refused to perform duty, but they returned to order through the prudent conduct and persuasion

of the beloved Washington. On the 23d of Dec. he had 2898 men unfit for duty, owing to their being barefooted and otherwise naked. His whole force fit for duty amounted to 8200.

19. 1783. *Comet* seen at Charleston, S. C. in the S. W. its tail pointing to the East.

19. 1787. *New Jersey*, the third state in succession, unanimously adopted the Federal constitution.

19. 1788. Wm. Mooney Fitzgerald and John Clarke hanged at St. John's, New Brunswick, for burglary.

19. 1793. The French troops entered *Toulon*. Such of the inhabitants as had favoured the allies, either put a period to their existence by a voluntary death, or perished by the guillotine or musket. Here, as well as at Marseilles and Lyons, the most cruel punishments were inflicted on the royalists: and the conquerors disgraced themselves by a terrible and indiscriminate carnage. Houses were razed to the ground, and the name of Toulon changed for that of Port de la Montagne.

19. 1794. The *Dutch* sent 2 commissioners to Paris to treat for peace.

19. 1795. Maria Theresa Charlotte, madame royale, now duchess d'*Angouleme*, only daughter of Louis XIV. and the only one remaining of the family of that unfortunate monarch, was at midnight, her birth day, taken from the Temple, where she had been confined ever since Aug. 10, 1792, and left Paris to be exchanged for citizens Camus, Quinette La Marque, and Bancal, commissioners who were delivered by Dumourier to the Austrians in 1793. The exchange took place at Basle, in Switzerland, 26th Dec. She arrived at Vienna, Jan. 9, 1796, and on the 10th June, 1799, married the duke of Angouleme, eldest son of the brother to Louis XVIII. Baron Quinette de Rochemont was amongst the most eminent and consistent of the French revolutionists. He was chosen minister of the interior,

and after the 18th Brumaire, (8th November,) was made by Bonaparte prefect of the Somme, and created counsellor of state and baron of the empire. After the restoration of Bonaparte he was made a peer of France, and on the abdication of Bonaparte he was a member of the provisional government of France. After the permanent restoration of Louis XVIII. he was included in the law of the two chambers, which condemned to banishment those who voted in favour of the death of Louis XVI. Oct. 4, 1817, he was in Boston, in America. Louis XVI. had but 4 children; 1st, the duchess de Angouleme, living in 1817, and married; 2d, Louis Joseph Xavier, died June 4th, 1789, in the 8th year of his age; 3d, Charles Lewis, afterwards Louis XVII. died by poison in the Temple of Paris, June 8, 1794; and 4th, Sophia Helena, died June 19, 1787. The month of June and 21st day of the month, were marked by events singularly ominous to Louis XVI. On the 21st April, 1770, he was married. June 21, 1770, a great number of persons were killed at the fete in honour of his marriage, near whose bodies he was afterwards buried. June 21st, 1791, he attempted to flee from Paris and was arrested. Sep. 21st, 1792, royalty was abolished in France, and on the 21st of Jan. he was guillotined. In June one of his children married and 3 of them died.

19. 1804. *Embargo* laid in England on all Spanish ships.

19. 1805. The British frigate *Pitt* launched at Bombay, being the first one built in India for the king's navy.

19. 1807. England declared *war* against Russia.

19. 1811. Died in London, in his 18th year, *Mr. Upwin*. His death was occasioned by a slight puncture in his finger, occasioned by catching at a penknife, while it was falling from a desk. Reader, upon how frail a tenure is life held!

19. 1813. The British under col. Murray, captured by surprise the American fort *Niagara*, commanded by capt. Leonard, U. S. artillery, who slept that night 2 miles from the fort, and was taken prisoner. In the fort were taken 25 cannon and 350 men. 65 were killed and 15 wounded ; several women were killed. The British had 5 killed, and col. Murray and 3 men wounded. Same day, the Indians burnt *Lewistown* and *Tuscarora* village near fort Schlosser. They killed Mrs. Lovejoy, Youngstown and Manchester. Major Mallory advanced from Fort Schlosser, and attacked the Indians at Lewistown heights, but was obliged to retreat gradually to Tanawanty creek, he kept up an occasional action for two days ; in which he lost lieut. Lowe and 8 men of the 23d regt. U. S. infantry killed.
19. 1814. General orders issued to muster, inspect, and discharge from the United States service, generals *Spering* and *Smith's* brigades of Penn. militia.
19. 1816. The Dutch ship *Broederschoap*, capt. Smit, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, totally lost off the *Rusmonzgat*. Crew saved.



December 20. 1603. Died of the plague *Mahomet III.* emperor of the Turks, aged 39. He succeeded his father *Amurath III.* in 1595. He began his reign by ordering 19 of his brothers to be strangled, and 10 of his father's wives to be drowned. He made war against *Rodolphus II.* and invaded Hungary with an army of 200,000 men, and after taking *Agria*, he basely murdered the garrison which he had pledged himself to spare. His progress was checked by the opposition of *Maximilian*, the emperor's brother, who would have obtained a most decisive victory, had not his troops abandoned themselves to pillage, and thus given the Turks an opportunity to

rally and to overwhelm their whole army. Other battles proved less favourable to Mahomet, who was obliged to retire from Hungary, Moldavia, and the neighbouring provinces, and after suing in vain for peace from the Christian princes, he buried himself in the indolence and licentiousness of his seraglio, regardless of the murmurs of his people and the threats of his enemies.

20. 1683. Sir *Edmund Andros* landed in Boston and took upon himself the government of New England, by appointment of king James II. New York being included in his commission.
20. 1735. Part of *Portland Isle* sunk into the sea.
20. 1780. England declared war against Holland.
20. 1782. The U. S. frigate *Charleston*, of 40 guns, capt. Joiner, after a chase of 18 hours and a half was captured off the capes of Delaware by the British king's ships *Quebec*, of 32 guns, and *Diomedé*, of 44 guns.
20. 1790. The Russians under Suwarrow took the fortress of *Ismael* by storm; of 12,000 Turks all were put to the sword excepting 400.
20. 1791. *Bank of the United States* commenced discounting at Carpenter's hall, Philad. 300,000 dolls. were discounted. Thos. Willing president, and John Cain cashier. In November, branches were established at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Charleston, S. C. and commenced business in Jan. 1792.
20. 1795. The French under gen. Jourdan repulsed in an attack upon *Kayserslautern* by the Austrians. French loss 2000 men.
20. 1804. Died in Chester county, Penn. *Richard Humpton*, adjutant general of the state of Pennsylvania. He was a native of the West of England, and entered very early into the military profession, in which he distinguished himself as a gallant soldier, particularly during the war which eventuated

- in the independence of the United States. Same day, the British frigate *Severn*, of 44 guns, commodore D'Auvergne, prince of Bouillon, lost in a gale at Grouville; crew saved. *Philip D'Auvergne*, prince de Bouillon, died at Westminster, England, in 1816, aged 81. He was vice admiral of the red and for many years commander in chief on Guernsey and Jersey station. Same day, British king's ship *Tartarus*, capt. Withers, was lost in Margate roads; crew saved. Same day, British frigate *Blonde*, 32 guns, wrecked in Torbay. Same day, capt. Crooker of the *Nancy*, of Boston, discovered "*Strong's Island*," in lat. by observations of the sun's altitude 5 deg. 12 min. and when seen East of him by a star's altitude 5 deg. 11 min. N. and long. when about 50 miles from it, by two sets of distances of moon and stars 162 deg. 58 min. E. of Greenwich.
- 20 and 21. 1805. Admiral *Lesseigues* landed about 1800 French troops in St. Domingo.
20. 1807. Bonaparte created *Eugene Beauharnois* prince of Venice, and declared him successor to the throne of Italy. He was the son of Bonaparte's first wife, the empress Josephine, and then had the title of prince Eugene Napoleon, and was the adopted son of Bonaparte. He was declared viceroy of Italy, and married Augusta Amelia, daughter of the king of Bavaria. In 1817 he was in Bavaria, and was created by the king of Bavaria, duke of Lichtenberg and prince of Eichstedt, with the title of royal highness, and first prince of Bavaria, to rank next after the princes of the royal family.
20. 1808. Second siege of *Saragossa* in Spain. Generals Suchet and Gazan attacked the out posts of Saint Lambert and San Gregorio. Bonaparte having left Spain at this time the conducting of the siege was committed to Lannes duke of Montebello, Mortier, and Junot, having under their com-

mand Suchet, Moncey, Gazan, Rostallant, Lacost, &c. the latter was killed Feb. 1, 1809, in an assault on this place.

20. 1810. All the royal dukes protested against the appointment of a *regency* in England with limitations and restrictions, as inconsistent with the prerogatives of royal authority, and derogatory to those principles which placed the family of Brunswick on the throne.

20. 1811. The French general Leval invested *Tariffa*. It was defended by the British and Spaniards under col. J. B. Skerrett.

20. 1814. A number of ladies formed the *Orphan Asylum* of Philad.

20. 1815. *Cambaceres* arrested and sent to the prison of L'Abbaye in Paris. Same day, the French general Marle Chamans de *Lavallette*, who had been condemned to death for treason against Louis XVIII. in joining Bonaparte, made his escape from prison disguised in his wife's clothes; madame Emilie Louise de Beauharnois de *Lavallette* was continued a considerable time in confinement for favouring his escape. *Lavallette* was accompanied and assisted in his escape out of France by the British generals sir Robert Wilson, and John Ely Hutchinson, and Michael Bruce, all of whom were tried and sentenced to imprisonment in France for 3 months, which punishment they underwent.

20. 1816. British ship *Hamilton*, capt. Walmsley, totally lost in lat. 36, long. 63; the mate and three hands drowned. The captain and 5 men were taken off the wreck on the 24th, in lat. 39, long. 61.

December 21. ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE'S DAY. St. Thomas, surnamed Dydimus, one of the apostles of our blessed Redeemer. When after the resurrection he disbelieved the appearance of his mas-

ter, he was convinced of the truth, and required by our blessed Lord to examine his wounds, and to put his finger into the print of the nails, upon which he expressed his belief by the exclamation of, My Lord, and my God! After the ascension he went to Parthia, to preach the gospel, and penetrated into the eastern countries as far as India, where it is said that he suffered martyrdom.

21. 1641. Died aged 82 Maximilian de Bethune, baron of Rosni and *duke de Sully*, celebrated as the friend and minister of Henry IV. king of France. He was descended from an illustrious family. This illustrious statesman was engaged in several battles, and his character as an able, active and intrepid warrior, was nobly established. After the murder of Henry, he was disgraced at Court, but was recalled some years after by Louis XIII. The memoirs which he composed in his retreat contain a very minute detail of the history of the court, not only during his ministry, but during the reign of Charles IX. of Henry III. and Henry IV.
21. 1775. Act of the British parliament *confiscating* all American vessels found floating on the water, and for *IMPRESSING* the crews of American vessels into the British navy without distinction of persons.
21. 1777. Number of *American prisoners* in New York, 300 officers and 900 privates; the latter were crowded all summer in sugar houses, and the officers boarded on Long Island, except about 30, who were confined in the provost guard and in the most loathsome jails, until the beginning of October, when both officers and privates were confined in prison ships or the provost. In Philadelphia there were about 500 privates and 50 officers. The privates were confined in the 2 jails, the one then situated at the N. W. corner of Third and Market streets, the other at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Walnut streets. The of-

ficers were confined in the state house. Their allowance did not exceed 4 ounces of meat and as much bread (often so damaged as not to be eatable) per day, and often much less though the professed allowance was from 8 to 10 ounces. It was also a common practice on a prisoner's being first captured to keep him 3, 4, or even 5 days without a morsel of provisions of any kind, and then tempt him to enlist to save his life. Frequent instances occurred of persons thus perishing from hunger. The prisoners were generally stripped of what clothes they had when taken, and suffered greatly from the want thereof during their confinement.

21. 1791. Five *Cherokee* chiefs arrived in Philadelphia.

21. 1807. The Danish Islands of *St. Thomas* and *St. Johns*, W. Indies, surrendered to the British.

21. 1811. Died in his 89th year, the British admiral sir *Peter Parker*:

21. 1813. The prince of Schwartzenberg with part of the allied army entered Switzerland, as friends, to invade *France*, for the purpose of restoring Louis XVIII. in which they succeeded.

21. 1816. S. Dill's saw-mills and carding machine at Auburn, New York, destroyed by *fire*. Same day, was drowned in Black river, at Brownsville, New York, whilst skaiting, *Gouverneur Howe Brown*, in his 12th year, eldest son of major general Jacob Brown. His cousin also broke into the ice but was saved by his father judge Brown, who in attempting also to save the general's son, broke in twice and was saved with great difficulty. Same day, first meeting at Washington city for forming a *colony of blacks*, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, chairman, Thos. Dougherty, secretary.

December 22. 1530. In consequence of the decree of

Augsburg, Nov. 19, 1530, the *Protestants* entered into a league at Smalkalde.

22. 1620. Landing of the fathers or first settlers at Plymouth, in *New England*. Discovered by captain Gosnold in 1602. The first map of it was made by John Smith in 1614. The total number of the settlers was 101, but before the month of March following no less than 50 of them died.
22. 1715. The *Pretender*, or Chevalier de St. George son of James II. (the deposed king of England) arrived at Peterhead, in Scotland, and passed Peterhead, where he was proclaimed king of England.
22. 1796. The French general Dessaix surrendered *Fort Kehl* on the Rhine to the Austrians under the arch duke Charles, after a most gallant defence of 51 days siege, and a blockade of 115 days, in which Dessaix, the governor, appointed by Moreau, was wounded; the terms granted were highly honourable, the garrison being permitted to withdraw with their artillery, arms, and baggage, with drums beating and colours flying, and to carry away their palisades as well as their bombs and cannon balls.
22. 1797. The French frigate *La Neriade*, of 36 guns was captured off Scilly, by the British frigate *Phoenix*, of 36 guns, capt. R. Barlow.
22. 1798. Bonaparte arrived at Suez with several officers and men of science and learning and having forded the Red sea, visited the *fountains of Moses* ten and a half leagues from Suez in Asia. Suez had been taken by the French general Bonaparte early in December. Whilst here Bonaparte received a deputation from the monks of *Mount Sinai* and he countersigned the charter that they had received from Mahomet.
22. 1799. Died the British admiral *Philip Aspley*. He was born in 1725.
22. 1803. *Louisiana* taken possession of by the Americans.

22. 1807. Congress passed a law for laying a general and indefinite *embargo*.
22. 1808. *Bonaparte* quitted Madrid to attack the British gen. sir John Moore then posted at Sahagan, in Leon, Spain.
22. 1810. In the night the vestry room of St. Paul's cathedral, London, was *sacriligiously* robbed of all the communion plate, together with the silver covers and clasps of the ancient Bible and Prayer book. The plate lost amounted to 1761 ounces and was valued at 2000 pounds sterling.
22. 1812. Died in his 76th year the American general *James Clinton*, a firm and undeviating patriot of the revolutionary war.
22. 1813. Destructive *fire* at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire. 108 dwelling houses and 64 public buildings, stores and shops were burnt. Same day, Ferdinand L. Claiburn brigadier gen. of volunteers attacked and defeated the Indians at *Eccanachaca* or Holy ground. The Town consisting of 200 houses, with a large quantity of provisions, &c. was destroyed. Loss of the Americans, 1 ensign, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, and 2 privates, killed. Next day they destroyed a town consisting of 60 houses, 8 miles higher up. *Eccanachaca* was situated on the Alabama river about 110 miles above Fort Claiburn and 195 miles above Fort Stoddart.
22. 1816. *Earthquake* in Barbadoes, no lives were lost.
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December 23. 1688. *James II.* king of England, left that kingdom privately having embarked on board a frigate, and arrived at Ambleteuse, in Picardy. In consequence of which he was declared to have abdicated his throne.

23. 1757. British privateer *Terrible*, capt. *William Drath*, of 26 guns, and 200 men, captured a large

French ship after an obstinate battle in which he lost his brother and 16 men killed. A few days after he fell in with the Vengeance privateer of St Maloes, carrying 36 large guns and 360-men; who soon recaptured the prize, and having manned her both ships bore down upon the Terrible whose mainmast was shot away by the first broadside. The Terrible notwithstanding maintained a most desperate and furious engagement against both. The French captain and his second were killed with two thirds of his company; but the gallant capt. Death with the greater part of his officers and almost the whole of his crew, having met with the same fate, his ship was boarded by the French, who found no more than 26 persons alive, 16 of whom had lost a leg or an arm, and the other 10 grievously wounded. The ship itself was so shattered, that it could scarce be kept above water, and the whole exhibited a scene of blood, horror, and desolation. There was a strange combination of names belonging to this privateer, the Terrible was equipped at Execution-dock, commanded by captain Death, whose lieutenant was called Devil, and who had one Ghost for surgeon.

23. 1777. *Alexander I.* the present emperor of Russia born. He married at the age of 16 to Louisa, princess of Baden Durlach, by whom he had no issue. Proclaimed emperor March 24th, 1800.
23. 1780. George III. gave his assent to a bill granting a *free trade* to Ireland.
23. 1783. Died in his 59th year, *Samuel Cooper*, D. D. one of the most celebrated divines and politicians of New England. Same day, General *Washington* at a public audience given him by congress at Annapolis delivered up his commission to gen. Thos. Mifflin, then president of congress.
23. 1790. Tremendous *thunder storm* passed over

London, which did great damage. A number of vessels were wrecked. The *Alert*, capt. Dean, was lost on Ch pel rocks, and all her crew perished; the *Charlemont* packet with 120 passengers of whom only 19 were saved, and a tender off Liverpool with 400 men, almost all of whom perished.

3. 1794. Great fire in Bishopgate-street, London.

3. 1806. French general Grouchy defeated 8000 Prussians at *Biezun*. He took 500 prisoners, 5 cannon, and 2 standards.

3. 1809. The brig *Angelica*, captain Peterson, of Philadelphia, upset at sea, and Wm. Wright a boy was drowned. Capt. and crew were taken off the wreck two days after by capt. Wyer, of the ship *Emily*.

3. 1813. The 32d. regt. U. S. inf. col. *Stephen E. Fotterall*, marched through Trenton, for Fort Columbus, near New York.

3. 1814. The Americans under gen. *And. Jackson*, attacked at 7 at night, a division of the British army commanded by major gen. Keene, at Villaret's plantation, within 9 miles of New Orleans, assisted by commodore D. T. Patterson, in the U. S. schooner *Carolina*, capt. Henley. American loss col. Lauderdale and capt. Pace of gen. C. ffee's brigade, lieuts. Mc. Clellan, of the 7th regt. and Sam. Brooks, and 22 men killed, and 115 wounded including officers, amongst the latter cols. Platt, Gibson. and Dyer, and 74 prisoners taken by the British, including major Kavenaugh; total 213. British loss according to their official report was 105 killed, wounded, and prisoners, of the latter 15 were taken by the Americans including major Mitchell. Their loss was supposed to be at least 100. British force from 4500 to 5000. American force 2131 men of whom no more than 1800 were in action. Gen. Jackson stated his force at 1500 and the British at 3000. Of the British assistant

adjt. gen. col. Stovin was wounded, and major Hooper, dep. asst. adj. gen. lost his leg.

23. 1816. *Bible Societies* prohibited in Hungary. Same day, capt. Johnson Stout, aged 45, died in consequence of being burnt in saving his family when his house was destroyed by fire.
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December 24. 1460. Margaret queen of Henry VI and the Lancasterians defeated Richard, duke of York at *Wakefield green*. Richard was slain, and his son the earl of Rutland taken prisoner and put to death in cold blood by earl Clifford.

24. 1492. *Columbus's* ship *Santa Maria*, lost on a ridge of rocks off Punta Santa, Hispaniola.

24. 1525. Died *Vasquez de Gama*, an illustrious Portuguese, born at Sines, on the sea coast of Portugal, immortalized as the discoverer of a passage to the East Indies by the cape of Good Hope. De Gama was a man of the greatest intrepidity and the most persevering courage, but he also possessed in a very eminent degree the virtues of private life, and for a while forgot his ambition and his fame in deploring the death of his brother and companion Paulus de Gama. His adventures have been immortalized by the poem of Camoens, called "the *Lusiad*" translated into English by Mickle.

24. 1728. Second newspaper published in Philadelphia. It was called the "Universal Instructor in all arts and sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette," and was published in a folio sheet, by Sam. Keimer. The first press was established by Wm. Bradford about 6 weeks after the city was founded.

24. 1761. *Selim III.* emperor of the Turks born. Selim Gihandri mounted the throne April 13, 1789 and is 27th emperor of the Ottoman race, the 24th Sultan and the 19th caliph.

24. 1775. Birth-day of lord *Cochrane*, a distinguish

- ed British naval officer and member of the opposition in parliament.
24. 1793. *Frederick William III.* king of Prussia married. Same day, the French convention decreed that the houses in *Toulon* should be levelled with the ground.
24. 1795. The *John and Elizabeth*, a small vessel of 35 tons, took in from the Island of Jersey, 115 reduced Fencibles and 5 women to land them at Cowes, but on the 29th she was overtaken by a dreadful storm, which compelled the captain to inform them, that those who chose to risque it, should come on deck, as the hatches must be battened down to prevent her from sinking. In the morning 47 men and 3 women were found suffocated.
24. 1796. A French expedition arrived at *Bantry bay*, Ireland.
24. 1798. Died of an apoplexy, in Baltimore, *Robert Merry*, author of the "Pains of Memory," &c.
24. 1800. Bonaparte attempted to be blown up by the *Infernal machine*.
24. 1802. Fire in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 24 houses were destroyed.
24. 1805. British king's ships *Loire*, capt. F. L. Maitland and *Egyptienne* captured in 30 minutes off Rochefort, the French frigate *La Libre* of 40 guns and 280 men. She had 20 men killed and wounded. British 8 wounded, one mortally. Same day, the American exploring party under capt. *Lewis and Clarke*, went into winter quarters in huts on the shore of the Pacific ocean, near the mouth of the Columbia river, which they named Fort Clatsop.
24. 1806 Battle of *Nasielsk* in which the Russians under marshal Kaminski, were defeated by the French under Davoust, gens. Rapp, Lemarrois, &c. major Ouvârou, ail de camp to the emperor
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Alex. I. several colonels and some cannon were taken. French col. Becker of the 8th dragoons was mortally wounded. Same time, French gen. of cavalry Nansouty defeated 15,000 Cossacs and Russian cavalry, and passed the bridge over the Warka at *Kursomb*. The colonel of the 14th regt. of the French line was killed by a pikeman who penetrated to the head of the regiment.

24. 1807. The Island of *Madeira* surrendered in trust for the royal family of Portugal, to the British under admiral sir Sam. Hood and major gen. Beresford.

24. 1808. British gen. sir *John Moore* commenced his retreat from Sahagan, in Leon, to Benevente.

24. 1809. The British evacuated the Island of *Walcheren*. Great numbers perished from sickness, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate. On the 10th Sept. the number of sick amounted to 6938, and from the 13th Sept. to 16th Nov. 11,199 sick were embarked for England.

24. 1811. Bonaparte called out 125,000 men of the conscription of 1812.

24. 1814. Treaty of *peace* between England and America signed at Ghent; British commissioners were lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and Wm. Adams. American, John Quincey Adams, Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and John A. Bayard. Feb. 18, 1815, it was ratified by the president. Same day, the *second troop* of Philad. cavalry capt. Wm. Rawle, jun. and the *Franklin Flying Artillery*, capt. Richard Bache, were mustered, inspected and discharged the United States service. The latter marched from Philad. 81 men including officers, in the U. S. service Sept. 15, 1814. Having completed their equipments, on the 19th encamped near Newcastle and on the 24th joined gen. Cadwallader's brigade at camp Brandywine. This troop was furnished with two 6 pound-

ers, 1 howitzer, 3 caissons, and one tumbril.

24. 1816. *Incendiary fires.* In Boston, Souther's carpenter shop, was entirely consumed by fire. Same day, about 6 P. M. a frame building between Mary and Lombard, and 6th and 7th streets, Philad. was destroyed by fire, but a frame building being pulled down the further progress of it was arrested. About 9 the same evening, a frame stable was burnt in Gray's alley. These fires with many others were the work of incendiaries, for whose apprehension 500 dollars were offered Dec. 16th by the mayor. Dec. 14 the councils passed an ordinance to employ additional *watchmen* or *patroles*. Not less than from 5 to 7 alarms of fire, having been made within 24 hours.
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December 25. CHRISTMAS-DAY, or the nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus' Christ. CHRISTMAS BOXES, were originally for money collected in a box for masses.

December 25. 800. Charles, the son of Pepin, solemnly crowned by pope Leo III. at Rome, king of the Franks and emperor of the West. Charles took the name of *Charlemagne*.

25. 820. *Leo V.* emperor of Constantinople assassinated. Leo was an Armenian, and became a general by his valour in the Roman armies, but he was disgraced and scourged as a slave by Nicephorus. Michael Rhangabus recalled him from exile to command the army, and so great was his popularity, that he prevailed on his troops to proclaim him emperor in 813 and to depose his master. He afterwards obtained a signal victory over the Bulgarians, but disgraced himself by his cruelty.

25. 1642. Sir *Isaac Newton* born.

25. 1655. *Charles XI.* king of Sweden born. He was son and successor of Charles Gustavus X. in

- 1660, and died April 15, 1697, aged 42, at a time when his wisdom had marked him as the mediator and umpire of the peace of Ryswick. He was succeeded by his son the celebrated Charles XII.
25. 1698. Born at Dordrecht *James Houbracken*, a celebrated engraver. He died at Amsterdam in 1780.
25. 1712. Died in London, doctor *William King*, aged 49, an English poet, historian, and humourous writer.
25. 1745. *Treaty* of Dresden between Maria Theresa, as queen of Hungary; Augustus III. elector of Saxony and king of Poland, and Frederick II. king of Prussia.
25. 1777. *Vermont* became an independent state. First settled in 1725. Constitution adopted July 4, 1786.
25. 1781. British king's ship *Agamemnon*, captured 4 large ships, and a snow from Marseilles.
25. 1799. British frigate *Ethalion*, capt. Searle, totally lost on the Saintes rocks, off Brest, in the night. Same day, *Bonaparte*, as first consul, addressed a letter to George III. king of England, announcing that event and offering peace. The offer was rejected.
25. 1800. The French under Moreau, having advanced to within 17 leagues of Vienna; the *armistice* of Steyer was signed this day.
25. 1807. British minister plenipotentiary, *George Henry Rose* arrived in America. In 1815 he was appointed minister from England to Berlin. Same day, the Danish Island of *Santa Cruz*, surrendered to the British.
25. 1811. French General Moreau's residence at Morrisville, near Trenton, destroyed by *fire*, in consequence of the bursting of a stove.
25. 1813. Violent eruption of mount Vesuvius, began at 5 P. M.
26. 1816. The Presbyterian church at Plattsburg de-

dicated. It cost 10,000 dols. Same day, *David Fogg* aged 21, *Josiah Fogg* aged 15, and *Joseph Fogg* aged 19 years, while skaiting, broke through the ice, and were drowned in the *Winnipissengee*, *New Hampshire*. Same day, several persons killed at *New Orleans*, in a quarrel between the *American Seamen* and the *Kentuckians*. Same day, *treaty* between the dey of *Algiers*, and *United States of America*.

December 26. ST. STEPHEN, THE MARTYR'S DAY. St. Stephen the first christian martyr, was one of the seven deacons, and had been a disciple of *Gamaliel*. He was in A. D. 33 stoned by the Jews, on a charge of blaspheming God and Moses, and in his death he exhibited the meek and patient sufferer, who prayed for forgiveness on his murderers.

26. 795. Died pope *Adrian I.* He was a Roman patrician and was raised to the pontificate in 772. He highly embellished St. Peter's Church and showed himself very benevolent and humane, during a famine occasioned by the inundations of the Tiber.

26. 1066. *William I.* surnamed the conqueror, crowned king of England.

26. 1300. *Edward I.* king of England, forbade the passing of *Crockards*, *Pollardes*, *Rosaries*, and other foreign coins as *Sterlings*; they were all called in, and a new sterling money coined. *Sterling money* was so called of the *Easterlings*, that were first coiners of silver of that fineness in England. In 1817 an entire new coinage was issued by *George*, prince regent of England.

26. 1683. *Enoch Flowers'* terms for teaching school in *Philadelphia*. To read English 4 shillings per quarter. To write 6 shillings per quarter. To read, write, and cast accounts 8 shillings by the quarter. Boarding a scholar, that is to say, diet,

lodging, washing, and schooling, ten pounds for one whole year.

26. 1776. The Americans under general Washington, defeated the Hessians under colonel Rahl, at *Trenton*, New Jersey, and captured 23 officers and 895 men, their artillery, and 4 colours. Col. Rahl was mortally wounded, and died on the 3d. of Jan. following. 7 other officers were wounded, and about 30 men killed and wounded. The Americans lost about 2 men besides 2 or 3 frozen to death, the weather being sleety, snowy, and intensely cold. Capt. afterwards colonel Washington was wounded in both hands. *James Monroe* was also wounded in this battle. He was born in Virginia in 1759, and entered early into the revolutionary army. In consequence of his bravery and good conduct at the battle of Trenton, general Washington gave him a captaincy, and he was appointed aid to gen. lord Sterling, and soon after colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the old congress. In 1787 he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1788, in the convention which ratified the constitution. In 1790 he was senator of the United States. In 1794 he was minister of the United States in France, and upon his return was governor of Virginia, and continued such as long as the constitution of the state allowed. In 1802 he was sent by Mr. Jefferson to France, on the negociation for Louisiana. In 1803 he was appointed minister at London, and in 1805 he went on a special mission to Madrid. On his return he was again in the legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was governor. In 1811 he was secretary of state, and in the dangers of 1814 consented to be secretary of war. He is now president of the United States, the highest honour his country has to bestow. In 1817 he performed a tour through the states of Mary-

land, Del. Penn. N. York, Connecticut, Mass. Vermont, &c. and returned by the way of the lakes, Chillicothe, &c. to Pittsburg, Lancaster, &c. and returned to the city of Washington in Sept. after an absence of more than 3 months.

26. 1787. Great *riot* at Carlisle, Penn. on account of the public rejoicings on the adoption of the Federal constitution by Pennsylvania. The federal constitution was burnt and a cannon with which the federalists were firing thrown into the fire and its carriage destroyed. The populace then burnt in effigy Thos. Mc. Kean and James Wilson, two distinguished federal members of the convention.
26. 1793. The duke of Brunswick raised the siege of *Landau*.
26. 1794. The privy council of England met to deliberate on what was called the *Pop gun conspiracy*. Two persons named Crossfield and Palmer, were involved in the charge. Same day, a *fire* broke out in one of the powder mills at Fevesham; loss 30,000 pounds sterling. Same evening, the *German Lutheran* or Zion church in 4th street, Philad. destroyed by fire, the walls excepted. It was built in 1766 and repaired in 1796.
26. 1802. About 300 houses destroyed by *fire* in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
26. 1806. French marshal Ney defeated the Prussians under gen. Lestocq, at *Soldan*. Same day, French gen. Marchand had a brilliant affair at *Allawa*, in Prussian Poland. Same day, French marshal Lannes, defeated the Russians under gens. Bennigsen and Barclay de Tolloy at *Pultusk*. Lannes was glanced by a ball and had two aids killed. Generals Vedel, Wonderveidt, Claparede, Treillard and Broustard, and col. Barthelemy were wounded. Same day, French marshals Murat and Davoust defeated the Russians under General Buxhowden, at *Golymin*, in Poland. Augereau

had a horse killed under him; Rapp aid to Bonaparte wounded with a musket ball; colonel Se-mele was wounded, and general Fenerols was killed by a howitzer shell. In the two last named actions the Russians left 80 cannon, all their ammunition waggons, more than 1200 baggage waggons and 12,000 killed, wounded, or taken; the French stated their loss at 800 killed and 2000 wounded, but this is most undoubtedly under rated.

26. 1811. Dreadful and melancholy destruction of the *Richmond theatre*, Virg. in consequence of the scenery taking fire. By this awful event 123 persons are supposed to have perished, amongst them Geo. W. Smith, governor of Virg. A. B. Venables president of the bank, J. Gibson a lieut. in the U. S. service who lost his life in attempting to save Miss Conyers a young lady. A number of ladies also perished.

26. 1812. Died at Garnowitch, in Poland, *Joel Barlow*, minister of the United States to Bonaparte. Barlow was author of the *Columbiad*, a poem, and a variety of political works. Same day, the prince regent of England notified the foreign ministers at his court, that the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, ports, and harbours were *blockaded*.

26. 1816. *Female tract society* of Philadelphia instituted. Same day, died revd. *Azel Backus*, president of Hamilton college; aged 51. He took charge of that institution upon its first formation, but his presidency was but of short duration.



A great festival amongst the masonic fraternity.

December 27. ST. JOHN, THE EVANGELIST'S DAY.

St. John the evangelist, brother of James the great, was son of Zebedee and Salome. He was about 26 when the Messiah called him from his profession of fisherman to become a disciple; and he ever afterwards continued from his respect and attention

the favourite of his master. At the last supper he leaned upon the breast of Jesus, and inquired who should be the traitor, and before the ascension the Redeemer said of him to the question of Peter, "if I will that he tarry till I come what is that to thee," an answer which some of the christian converts improperly regarded as an assurance that he should not die before the end of the world. He afterwards preached the gospel in Asia, and penetrated as far as Parthia, and then fixed his residence at Ephesus. During the persecutions of Domitian he was dragged to Rome and thrown into a caldron of boiling oil, from which he received no injury, and then was banished to Patmos where he saw his visions and wrote his Apocalypse. Under Nero, he returned to Ephesus, and at the request of the Asiatic churches he wrote his gospel to refute the errors of Gerinthus and Ebion, who maintained that our Saviour was a mere man. He wrote besides three Epistles. He died at Ephesus A. D. 100, at the age of 94 in Trajan's reign.

27. 1717. Cardinal John Angeli Braschi, pope *Pius VI.* born. He succeeded pope Benedict XIV. in 1775. He was deprived of his dominions by Bonaparte and the captive pope dragged a prisoner from his palace, and conveyed amidst the insults of the French soldiery, first to Sienna and afterwards across the Alps into France. At Briancon his presence converted the tumults and the ferocity of his oppressors into admiration and reverence, and at a moment when he expected to be murdered by them, he saw the enraged multitude suddenly moved with compassion and fall down at his feet. From Briancon he passed on to Gap, Grenoble, Voiron, and to Valence, where he was permitted to rest. Here his sufferings were completed, after an illness of 11 days from fatigue and old age, he died Aug. 29th, 1798, aged 82. His remains were buried at Valence by order of Bonaparte, but af-

terwards they were removed to Rome in 1802, and entombed with great funeral pomp. This prelate, so well known by his misfortunes, was possessed of many virtues, and the humility, patience, and meekness with which he endured the indignities of his barbarous persecutors entitled him to universal veneration.

27. 1763. The *Paxton boys*, about 50 in number, broke into Lancaster jail and *massacred* 14 friendly Conostogo Indians, being all of them.
27. 1774. Died *Thomas Guy*, bookseller, of London, aged 79. He founded Guy's hospital, for which purpose he left 200,000 pounds sterling, or 888,000 dollars.
27. 1779. The Spaniards opened their fire upon *Gibraltar*. It is supposed that the Spanish general had no orders to fire until this time, but to remain on the defensive.
27. 1794. Successful attack by the French upon *Bonimel Waert* and Fort St. Andre. They compelled the Dutch to retreat from their lines between Gorcum and Guylenberg. Same day, dreadful *fire* in a warehouse near Limestone Hole, England. 8 houses, 2 ships, and some small craft were consumed.
27. 1808. French marshal Lannes assaulted *Saragossa*, (2nd seige.) The convent of Santa Eugrazia was carried by gen. Rostallant, whose aid was killed by his side.
27. 1810. Destructive *fire* at Augusta, Georgia.
27. 1814. The U. S. schooner *Carolina*, capt. John D. Henley, blown up on the Mississippi river, by a red hot ball from the British batteries. Capt. Henley lost one man killed and 6 wounded.



December 28. FEAST OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.

28. 1517. *Ferdinand Magellan* an illustrious Portuguese entered the South Sea through the strait

which bears his name. On his return home Magellan's services were neglected. Charles V. however sent him on a voyage of discovery, and he again passed through those straits, and took possession of the Ladrone Islands in the name of the Spanish monarch, where he was slain in 1520, either by the natives, or, as some say, by his own rebellious crew. One of his ships only, with 18 men escaped, and after sailing round the world reached Seville 8th Sept. 1521.

28. 1520. Spaniards under Cortez besieged *Mexico*.

28. 1694. Died of the small pox, without issue, *Mary*, queen of England, and wife of William III. in her 33d year, and sixth of her reign in conjunction with William. She was the daughter of James II. by the daughter of lord Clarendon, and at the age of 15 married William, prince of Orange. Mary is represented as of a meek inoffensive character, benevolent, humane, and little inclined to meddle with public affairs, except when party influenced her, or the absence of her husband rendered it necessary.

28. 1757. Frederick II. king of Prussia, took *Leignitz*, and obliged the Austrians and French to evacuate Silesia, excepting Schweidnitz, after sustaining a loss of 4000 men.

28. 1758. British admiral Keppel took the French settlement of *Goree*.

28. 1778. The French under count *D'Estaing*, re-embarked their troops at St. Lucia, and on the following day he sailed.

28. 1792. Revolution in *Geneva*.

28. 1798. British admiral lord *Nelson* arrived at Palermo, in Sicily, with *Ferdinand IV.* king of Naples and his family. The king's youngest son Albert, died on the passage.

28. 1808. The British under sir *John Moore*, retreated from Benevente to Astorga, in Leon. The

rear guard under lord Paget excepted. Same time Bonaparte's head quarters were at Valderas and marshal Soult's at Mansilla.

28. 1811. Awful and ever to be lamented funeral of the corpses of those ladies, gentlemen, and children, who perished by fire, at the destruction of *Richmond Theatre*.
28. 1814.—British king's ship *Leander*, capt. sir Geo. R. Collier, the *Newcastle* and *Acasta* frigates in company, captured the American privateer *Prince of Neufchatel*, pierced for 22 guns, mounting 18, and 130 men, commanded by Nicholas Millin, by birth a Frenchman. Same day, Americans under gen. *A. Jackson*, unsuccessfully cannonaded by the British, whose loss was estimated at 120 killed. The cannonade lasted 7 hours. The Americans had 9 killed and 8 wounded. Col. Henderson of Carroll's division was killed, and major Carmick U. S. marines had his horse killed and himself wounded by a congreve rocket.
28. 1816. Died at Hartford, Connecticut, revd. *Nathan Strong*, D. D. in his 69th year.



December 29. 1170. *Thomas Beckett*, archbishop of Canterbury, murdered in his cathedral church. In 1157 he was made chancellor to Henry II. In 1164 he was impeached, when he retired to France, was reconciled to Henry in 1170 and returned. In 1172 he was canonized by the pope.

29. 1764. *Treaty* between Shah Allum, and the British.
29. 1773. The government house, &c. in New York, destroyed by *fire*.
29. 1778. British expedition under admiral sir Hyde Parker and col. Campbell, arrived at Tybee Island, at the mouth of Savannah river. About the same time two bodies of British and refugees from East Florida, over ran *Georgia*, burning and destroying

all that they could not carry off, and amongst the rest St. John's church was burnt.

29. 1786. Thos. Lee, a negro was *executed* at the new jail, New York, for burglary. During the execution the rope slipped and caught him by the chin, in which situation he was suspended two minutes, he then said, "it does not choak me," on which the platform was raised, the rope fixed and the wretched man launched into eternity.

29. 1794. The French under *Pichegru*, successfully attacked the lines of Breda, Oudebosch and Severbergen, at the same time the town of *Grave*, considered as a master piece of fortification, surrendered after a blockade of two months.

29. 1795. British evacuated *Tiburon*, St. Domingo. British lost col. Duplessis and 2 officers of the Scotch legion.

29. 1797. The French General *Duphot* or *Duphoz*; assassinated by the populace at Rome. In consequence of which, Joseph Bonaparte, then ambassador at Rome, quitted it in 14 hours. The French Directory seized upon this pretext to hurl the sovereign pontiff *Pius VI.* from the chair of St. Peter. General *Duphot*, was originally of German extraction, he distinguished himself on several memorable occasions under Bonaparte; and for his intrepidity and knowledge was appointed general of brigade of grenadiers, and adjutant general. He repaired to Rome expressly for the purpose of espousing the sister of Bonaparte, who was afterwards married to *Murat*, also lately shot in Italy.

29. 1798. American government issued *orders* to the commanders of their armed vessels to repel by force the mustering and *searching* their vessels or detaining them; but when overpowered by a superior force to strike their colours and surrender ship and men.

29. 1807. British frigate *Anson*, 40 guns, capt. Lid-

yard, lost on Bar Sand, near Helstone, off the Lizard. Capt. and most of the crew perished.

29. 1808. The French chasseurs a cheval of the imperial guard under gen. Lefevre crossed the river Esla at Beneventa. The rear guard of general sir John Moore, under lord Paget attacked them, forced them to recross the river and took *Lefevre*, afterwards duke of Dantzick, prisoner.
29. 1810. An ambassador from the dey of *Algiers* arrived in London.
29. 1812. United States frigate *Constitution*, emphatically stiled "Old Ironsides," rated 44 guns, captain William Bainbridge, a native of New York, in latitude 13 deg. 6 min. S. long. 36 deg. W. 10 leagues from St. Salvador, captured the British frigate *Java*, rated 38 guns, capt. Lambert, in one hour 55 minutes, the greater part of which time was taken up in manœuvering. On the 1st. of Jan. the *Java* was burnt, owing to her very shattered situation. Force of the *Constitution*, gun deck 30, quarter deck 16, and forecastle 8 guns, total 54 guns; crew 480 men. *Java*, gun deck 28, quarter deck 14, forecastle 6, and 1 shifting gun, total 49 guns; crew 409 certain and it is believed 440, besides 100 supernumerary officers and seamen, going out to the East Indies for different ships there; amongst them lieut. gen. T. Hislop governor of Bombay, major Walker, capt. Wood of his staff who was wounded, capt. Marshall royal navy, who assisted lieut. Hy. D. Chads of the *Java*, on the fall of capt. Lambert, and several officers. *Java*, 60 killed, and 101 certain, but is supposed to have had 170 wounded, amongst the latter capt. Lambert mortally, he died at St. Salvádor. *Constitution*, killed Jonas Ongrain, Jos. Adams. Pat. Conner, Barney Hart, John Cheves, who whilst lying on the deck apparently dying, the word was passed that the *Java* had struck. Cheves raised himself

up with one hand, gave three cheers, fell back, and expired. Mark Snow, John D. Allen, Wm. Cooper seamen, and Thomas Hanson private marine, total 9. Wounded, capt. Wm. Bainbridge severely, John C. Aylwin lieut. mortally, he died at sea Jan. 28, 1813. Chs. F. Waldo master's mate, Pet. Woodbury quar. master, John Clements, Jos. P. Cheves, Nicholas Vixiram, Wm. Long, Stephen Webb, Reuben Sanders, Jos. Ward, Wm. Weaden, Enos Bateman, Jas. D. Hammond, Pet. Venus, Step. Sheppard, Abijah Eddy, Philip Cook, Philip Brimblecom seamen, Sam. Brown, Dan. Hogan, Tho. Williams and John Vogle ordinary seamen; Ant. Reaver and John Ellwen private marines, total 25. Total killed and wounded 34, and 4 since dead of their wounds. On the same day that this action was fought, capt. Jas. Lawrence of the U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, who had been blockading in St Salvador, the British king's sloop of war *Bonne Citoyenne*, capt. P. B. Green, in size and force superior to the *Hornet*; received a letter from capt. Green, declining a challenge sent to him by capt. Lawrence to meet ship against ship, although commodore Bainbridge had pledged himself not to interfere and had purposely went into the harbour of St. Salvador, where he might upon application of capt. Green have been detained 24 hours, and continued there for 3 days. He also left the *Hornet* for 4 days off that port, and capt. Green could perceive that the *Constitution* was not within 40 miles of that port.

29. 1813. Unsuccessful attempt made by the American *prisoners* of war headed by capt. L. Urry, on board of the *Loyalist*, at Jamaica, to escape. 6 of the Americans were killed, 6 wounded, supposed mortally, 11 jumped overboard and supposed to have been drowned.

29. 1815. Died in London, *Phineas Bond*; many

years British consul in Philadelphia.

December 30. 1691. Died in his 65th year, *Robert Boyle*, 7th son and 14th child of Richard, earl of Cork, born at Linsmore, in Munster, Ireland. He was a most distinguished philosopher and chemist.

30. 1708. *Ghent* capitulated to the allies.

30. 1776. *Congress* resolved to send commissioners to Vienna, Spain, Prussia, and the grand duke of Tuscany.

30. 1778. Wednesday, observed by congress as a day of *thanksgiving*. Same day, *St. Lucia* surrendered to the British under general Matthews.

30. 1794. British major gen. David Dundas attacked and carried *Tuyl* and *Bommel*, and compelled the French to recross the Waal.

30. 1803. Lord Wellington, then major gen. Wellesley signed a *treaty* of peace with Scindea.

30. 1806. Turkey declared *war* against Russia.

30. 1810. Messrs. Dobbin and Murphy, printers and booksellers, of Baltimore, drew 20,000 dollars in the Baltimore college *lottery*. Another of the same amount came out a prize but was not sold.

30. 1813. British under major gen. Riall attacked and carried *Black Rock* and *Buffaloe*, took lieut. col. Chapin and 70 men, 8 cannon (which were not removed except a 6 pounder,) and 4 schooners and sloops, a considerable quantity of valuable stores. The British burnt both places and the 4 vessels. British lost 25 killed, and lieut. col. Ogilvie and capt. Fawcett with 50 men wounded. Americans lost lieut. col. Boughton, and about 50 slain and 40 wounded. British took 69 prisoners of whom 12 were wounded. Lieut. Riddle with 30 regulars penetrated into *Buffaloe*, and took from the arsenal 300 stand of arms and some other property, took two Indians prisoners and returned safe to gen. Hall's camp about 3 miles from *Buffaloe*; what other public property was saved was through the exertions of quarter master capt. Camp.

30. 1814. Americans again cannonaded the British near *New Orleans*.
 30. 1816. Died at Prague, the Russian field marshal lieutenant gen. baron *Rosky*.
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December 31. SILVESTER'S DAY.

31. 1600. First charter granted by Elizabeth queen of England, to George, earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants for trading to the East Indies. Early in 1601 they sent out their first fleet under commodore J. Lancaster, and in Sept. 1603 he returned. Their 2nd fleet went out in 1604 under sir Henry Middleton, who returned in 1606. Their charter was limited to 15 years, but in 1609 James I. renewed it, and rendered it perpetual. In 1637 Charles I. erected a separate company for a trade to Japan and China. In 1655 Oliver Cromwell dissolved the *East India company*, and laid the trade open for three years, but at the expiration of that time he reinstated the company. In 1661 Charles II. sold the town, port and island of *Bombay* to the company. In 1698 a new East India company was chartered. In 1708 the two companies were united and form the present extensive British East India company. In 1716 a proclamation was issued prohibiting all trade to the East Indies except by the company. The foundation of the present E. India company house was laid in 1725.
31. 1674. Battle of *Mulhausen* in Alsace; in which the French marshal Turenne defeated the Austrians.
31. 1704. The peak of Teneriffe formed a lateral eruption in the plain de los Infantes, above Icore, in the district of Guimar. Tremendous earthquakes preceded this eruption.
31. 1764. The *Delaware* river frozen in one night.

so as to be passable on the ice next morning.

31. 1775. About 12 at night the Americans under general Montgomery assembled to assault *Quebec*, and about 12 in the morning of the 1st of Jan. began their march. The night was dark, the storm of snow was outrageous, and the cold wind extremely biting. Two real attacks were made led by Montgomery and Arnold, and col. Livingston with a regt. of 160 Canadians, and major Brown with part of a regt. of Massachusetts troops, made a false attack upon the walls to the southward of St. John's gate, and set fire to the gate with the combustibles prepared for the purpose. The 1st division consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th battalions of the N. York troops, and part of col. Easton's regt. amounting to about 200 men, was led by Montgomery and made the attack by the way of Cape Diamond, and passed the pickets; here his guides forsook him; he, however, pressed on and attacked the guard house, where he was received by a discharge of grape shot and small arms, which occasioned the fall of the general, his aids de camp Mc. Pherson and captain Cheeseman, and about 6 others were killed. Upon the fall of the general who was shot through both thighs and the head, the command devolved upon the second in command of his division col. Campbell, of the New York line and dep. quar. master gen. a worthless chief who ordered a retreat, without making an effort in pursuance of the general's original plan. With this division were colonels Christian Febiger, Issac Melcher, majors Meigs and Bigelow, and Mr. Antill engineer. The 2nd. division under col. afterwards gen. Benedict Arnold, consisted of two battalions detached from Cambridge, and amounted to about 300 men. The advance or forlorn hope of which was led by Arnold himself, and consisted of a lieutenant and 30 men; it was followed by

capt. Lamb's New York artillery company, with one field piece mounted upon a sled, and after that the main body of which capt. afterwards gen. Daniel Morgan's Virginia rifle company was the first; capt. Matthew Smith's rifle company from Lancaster, Penn. followed, headed by lieut. Arch. Steel, the captain from particular causes being absent. Capt. Wm. Hendrick's rifle company from Cumberland county, Penn. succeeded; and the Eastern men followed under capt. Simeon Thayer, afterwards major, and finally a major gen. and capt. Christopher Greene, afterwards lieut. col. and killed; capt. Henry Dearborn afterwards major general, capt. Topham, John M. Taylor purveyor and commissary, cadet *Aaron Burr*, aged 20, afterwards vice president of the U. States. The Indian chiefs Natanis, and his brother Sabatis with 17 other Abenakis Indians accompanied this division. This was the first instance of the employment of Indians during the revolutionary war. Owing to the depth of the snow the field piece could not be brought up in time, and was finally obliged to be left behind. The battery was scaled and carried in a few minutes and about 30 prisoners taken. Here Arnold received a musket ball in one of his legs and was supported to the general hospital by a parson Spring and Matthias Ogden of New York, then a cadet, but afterwards a general, at the latter place Alex. Nelson was killed. The division then proceeded to and attacked the second barrier, which was about 12 or more feet high, but the retreat of Montgomery's division after his fall enabled the British gen. sir Guy Carleton, to turn his whole force and undivided attention upon Arnold's division, the consequence of which was, that they were unable to force it; and being surrounded and much exposed, and confined in a narrow street, hardly 20 feet wide; here a number of officers and men

were lost; amongst whom were capt. Hendricks by a ball through his heart, and 1st. lieut. Humphreys by a like wound, lieut. Cooper of Connecticut, and about 50 or 60 non. com. officers and privates killed. The wounded were numerous and many of them dangerously so, amongst them was capt Lamb, who had nearly one half of his face carried away by agrape or cannister shot. 1st. lieut. Steele lost three of his fingers by a shot, and capt. Hubbard, lieut. Fisdle, and cadet Matthias Ogden, were also wounded. After maintaining a long and destructive fire and carrying the adjoining houses, the Americans finding it impracticable to carry the second barrier for want of artillery, retreated to the first battery; here, after maintaining their ground until 10 o'clock, and finding a retreat impracticable, they were obliged to surrender prisoners of war. Of the Americans, 6 commissioned officers were killed and five wounded, and of non coms. and privates at least 150 were killed and 50 or 60 wounded. To the immortal honour of general *sir Guy Carleton*, a name that would grace and ornament any nation, whether in the worst or best of times, be it RECORDED, that the wounded were all, whether Americans or British, treated with like attention and humanity. Amongst the prisoners taken were captains Thayer, Lamb, Morgan, Greene, lieut. Arch. Steele, lieut. F. Nichols afterwards general. Cadet John Jos. Henry of Lancaster. Doctor Thos. Gibson, and John Blair, both of Hendricks' company; who afterwards made their escape by swimming naked from the transport ship near New York. Gibson died in the performance of his duty, with the army at the Valley forge, in the winter of 1777. Serjeant major Jos. Aston of Lamb's artillery, was afterwards a major and served throughout the war. Serjeants, Thomas Boyd afterwards a capt. and in 1779 died a dreadful death

by the hands of the Indians ; Hen. Crone from York, Penn. and Wm. Mc. Coy both of Hendricks' company ; Charles Porterfield also of Hendricks' company promoted a colonel, and was killed at the battle of Camden. Robert Cunningham of Smith's company who there imbibed the seeds of that disorder, which, at too early an age, hurried him to his grave. Messrs. Rothrock, Edward Cavanaugh, who was living in 1812 in York county, Penn. and Timothy Conner, made their escape together from Quebec. Serjeant Martin of capt. Lamb's artillery who also escaped from Quebec. The Indian chief Natanis, was wounded by a ball through his wrist and with another Indian was also taken prisoner but discharged immediately by gen. Carleton. All the Indians and Canadians with some of the Americans escaped by the desperate adventure of running two miles across the bay of St. Charles over the shoal ice thrown up by the high tides in that latitude, the danger of which was increased by the probability of meeting air holes deceptively covered by a bed of snow. The following persons were on the expedition and in the action : in John Hendricks' company serj. Grier ; in Morgan's company, lieut. Heath, James Clifton, and Jesse Wheeler, and in Smith's company John Shaeffer of Lancaster drummer, John Tidd, James Olds, and Henry Mc. Annaly. Incredible as it may appear, two women actually accompanied the expedition throughout, and bore with astonishing fortitude and perseverance the dangers, privations, and fatigues to which they were exposed. The one was the wife of serjeant Grier of Hendricks' company, and the other wife of Warner, a private in Smith's company. Capt. Ayres commanded the pioneers through the wilderness, and John Horne and Jeremiah Getchell were guides as far as the 12 mile carrying place. First lieut. Mc. Cleland of

Morgan's company, died from fatigue, hunger and cold at a place called the "First House" on the river Chaudiere. George Merchant, of Morgan's company was taken prisoner prior to the assault, and sent to England. Serjeant Robt. Dixon, a most respectable man had his leg taken off Nov. 16th, by a 36lb. ball, and died next day. On the 3rd of Jan. the whole of the officers who were killed in the assault, American and British were buried. Major gen. *Richard Montgomery*, was born in the north of Ireland, in the year 1737, and possessed an excellent genius which was matured by a fine education. He entered into the British service and successfully fought her battles with Wolfe, at Quebec, on the very spot where he was doomed to fall. On his return to England, he in 1772 resigned. After his arrival in America he purchased an estate in New York state, about 100 miles from the city and married a daughter of judge Livingston. On the commencement of the revolution, he joined the American cause, and in the fall of 1775, the command of the Northern department was entrusted to him and gen. Schuyler. By the indisposition of Schuyler the chief command devolved upon him in Oct. He reduced fort Chamblee and in Nov. captured St. Johns and Montreal, and in December joined Arnold. The venerable, amiable and veteran sir Guy Carleton, lord Dorchester, of Irish descent, was born in England in 1722, and was living in 1804.

31. 1781. Congress passed a law granting a charter to the *Bank of North America*. Same day, *Henry Laurens* was liberated from confinement in the tower of London, in exchange for general Burgoyne.
31. 1795. Died at Hopewell, New Jersey, the revd. *Oliver Hart*, aged 72 years, 5 months and 26 days. He was born in Bucks county, Penn. and was distinguished for his piety and great attachment to the

- American cause. Same day, British king's sloop *Curlew*, of 18 guns, capt. F. V. Field, foundered in the North sea. Crew perished.
1. 1806. *Treaty* of amity, commerce, and navigation between Great Britain and the U. States, rejected by president Jefferson.
1. 1807. The Roman Catholic society of *St Joseph*, in Philad. incorporated for the purpose of maintaining and educating their poor orphan children,
1. 1808. Foundation stone of *Covent Garden theatre* laid by the prince of Wales. Same day, British under sir *John Moore* retreated from Astorga, in Leon, to Villa Franca.
1. 1810. Number of bankrupts gazetted this year in London 1918.
1. 1811. At 8 A. M. the French general Leval assaulted *Tariffa*, near Gibraltar, but was repulsed with great loss by the British colonel Skerritt.
1. 1812. U. S. frigates *President*, com. John Rodgers, and *Congress*, capt. John Smith, returned to Boston, after an active cruise of between 80 and 90 days. Having passed over a space of not less than 8000 miles, yet, strange to say, no opportunity to test the courage and discipline of their officers and crews was afforded. They captured only 2 vessels, the British packet *Swallow*, with about 300,000 dolls. in specie and gold dust on board, and a British South sea ship, loaded with oil, one of two ships under convoy of the British frigate *Galatea*, who escaped owing to the extreme darkness of the night.
1. 1814. Cannonading between the British and Americans at *New Orleans*. A British officer of engineers was killed.
1. 1815 to Jan 1. 1817. *Died* in Boston, 904 persons. During the year 1815, there took place in Paris 22,612 births 5575 marriages and 19,992 deaths; of the latter 416 were of the small pox.

31. 1816. Robert Whaley's house in Perry, Genessee N. York, was destroyed by *fire* in the night. On man was burnt to death, and another of the name of Le Roy, so badly burnt that he died. Same day capt. Bell of the American schooner Decatur, i lat. 27, 25 N. long. 70, 50 W. experienced a severe shock of an *earthquake* at 1 P. M. and another at half-past 12 the same evening.

FINIS.

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- Charlestown burnt vol 1 p 309.
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- HELLERMAN, Francis Charles**, created by Bonaparte duke of Valmy. Born in 1735, eldest of the French marshals and 11th in rank. He was unpeered in 1813 by Louis XVIII. but appointed military gov. of the 5th division and grand cordon of the royal legion of honour. Battle of Valmy vol 2 p 223. Wounded vol 1 p 131 252.
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- Kemp**, bishop vol 2 p 158.
- Kemp sch.** vol 2 p 437.
- Kempenfeldt** vol 2 p 457.
- Kenmuir beheaded** vol 1 p 96.
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- Kennicott**, doct. vol 2 p 136.
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- KENTUCKY** see Boone vol 1 p 159.
- Kentucky constitution** vol 1 p 190. First legislature vol 1 p 282.
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- Kuhn, doctor**, vol 2 p 15.
- Kursomb battle** vol 2 p 492.
- Kurtz** vol 1 p 177.
- Kustrin** vol 2 p 109.
- Kutousoff brig** vol 1 p 199.

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- La Chausee action** vol 1 p 67.
- La Chinse taken** vol 1 p 141.
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- Lacteals discovered** vol 2 p 53.
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- 239 284 327, vol 2 p 45 65.
LEFEBRE, ranks as 12th marshal of France, created by Bonaparte duke of Dantzic. Born in 1756. Expelled from the house of peers for accepting a peerage from Bonaparte, and in 1817 had no command. vol 1 p 76 80 191 252 267 336, vol 2 p 105 328 379 456 504.
Lefebre Desnouettes, gen vol 1 p 53 252 254, vol 2 p 55. Tried par contumace May 1816 and found guilty of treason for joining Bonaparte. He is in America 1817.
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LEO I (popes.) vol 2 p 354. **Leo II** vol 2 p 7. **Leo III.** vol 1 p 297. **Leo IV.** vol 2 p 41. **Leo V.** vol 2 p 493. **Leo X.** vol 2 p 434.
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- killed vol 1 p 255. Russel vol 2 p 256. Sultan vol 2 p 91. Terrible vol 1 p 94. Way's office vol 2 p 132.
- Ligne, prince of, died vol 2 p 463.
- Liguria vol 1 p 260, vol 2 p 22 89.
- Lille, count, former title of Louis XVIII. vol 2 p 390.
- Lillo, Geo. born vol 1 p 63.
- Lily ships vol 2 p 38 105.
- Limburg taken vol 2 p 244.
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- Litchfield lost vol 2 p 428.
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- Littleton, lord, vol 2 p 130.
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- Livingston vol 2 p 57.
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- Locusts vol 1 p 229 266 291.
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- Lodgee. Ball vol 1 p 272. Brown vol 1 p 205. Charter vol 2 p 168. Festivals vol 1 p 329, vol 2 p 498. Franklin vol 1 p 27. Hall dedicated vol 1 p 331. Morning star vol 1 p 299. Lodge opened vol 2 p 168. Oxnard vol 2 p 233. Preston vol 2 p 66 Prohibited vol 1 p 33 91 239. Trinity vol 1 p 55. Warrant vol 2 p 35.
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- LOUIS XVII put under Simon's care vol 2 p 22. Died vol 1 p 291.
- LOUIS XVIII. allies agree to aid him and outlaw Bonaparte vol 1 p 127. Arrived at Yarmouth vol 2 p 345. Bonaparte invited him to abdicate, refused vol 1 p 110. Entered Paris vol 1 p 216 vol 2 p 24. Entered London vol 1 p 193. Left it vol 1 p 198. Knighted by prince regent vol 1 p 195. Oath taken to him vol 2 p 274. Ordinance against Bon.'s adherents vol 2 p 55. Rejected part new cons. vol 1 p 214. Enters Cambray vol 1 p 332. Wife died vol 2 p 390.
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- Louisa Matilda queen Denmark born vol 2 p 477.
- Louisiana ceded America for 15,200,000 dolls. vol 1 p 209. Am. gov. established vol 1 p 106 vol 2 p 486. Charles IV. consents to it vol 1 p 75. Ceded to Spain vol 2 p 355. Ceded to France vol 2 p 256.
- Louisiana schr. launched vol 2 p 180.
- Louisburgh vol 1 p 309 vol 2 p 64.
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- Lucas admiral vol 2 p 118.
- Lucas major died vol 2 p 121.
- Lucca and Piombino, duchess of, see Piombino.
- Lucca revolution vol 1 p 28.
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 duke of Dalmatia and marshal
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 naparte marshal, duke of Al-
 bufera. He was continued a
 peer by Louis XVIII. but
 having accepted a seat in Bo-
 naparte's house was unpeered
 in 1816. He now ranks as 9th
 marshal of France and is mi-
 litary gov. of the 9th division
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